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THE
NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

CONTAINING

Essays, Original and Selected,

RELATING TO

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY :

WITH

Engravings and the Prices of Country Produce.

—•••—
BY THOMAS G. FESSENDEN.
—•••—

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VOL. V.

BOSTON FRIDAY JULY 28, 1826.

NO. 1.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

THE EFFECT OF PLASTER OF PARIS NEAR THE SEA COAST.

MA FESSENDEN.—The opinion is so deeply rooted, that Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris, is of no use on lands near the sea-coast, that it requires some effort to brave the ridicule which may be excited by contradicting it.

Yet I am willing to incur this ridicule, because believe that the evidence of my senses is stronger proof than any opinions, and particularly than such as have been formed on very loose experiments, by persons who have not carefully inquired in what descriptions of land, and on what plants, Plaster of Paris has been found, in other countries of the state, to operate successfully.

I shall set out with the fact, that Plaster has been used with success on lands on the sea-coast of France, where the southwest wind, the prevalent one in summer in that country, brings with it the ocean air; and in our country, in Massachusetts for example, the prevalent winds do not bring with them an atmosphere filled with saline particles. It cannot therefore be the vicinity to the sea which renders gypsum inert and inefficacious with us.—The cause of its inefficacy near the sea-coast must therefore be sought for in something else; in the nature of our soil, perhaps already sufficiently impregnated with the constituent parts of gypsum, or in our more free use of stable manure, which furnishes the plants with all the food they require.

I have been in a constant and invariable course of experiments on Plaster, and these are the results. It seems to be of no use, ever, to clover, on low meadow lands—of no use to any plants on a good rich, well manured soil. But I have three decisive proofs of its utility on dry, hilly, gravelly soils.

The first I shall mention was an experiment made by the late RALPH SMITH, Esq. of Roxbury in a lofty hill of old pasture land. He applied it for several years, and his own conviction was, and was also the full conviction of many others, that it materially improved the condition of his pasture. It was green at an earlier period, and the white clover came into it more generally and luxuriantly than into other lands in the same situation.

Seven years since, I applied Plaster to a newly laid down field of clover—one half of which was a dry gravelly knoll, with very little vegetable soil. When it was fit for cutting, I shewed it to the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and without pointing out to them the part to which the Plaster had been applied, they at once, on sight of it, detected and pointed out the superiority of the crop on the part to which the gypsum had been applied; and their designation agreed, by metres and bounds, with the stakes I had driven, indicating the part to which Plaster had been applied, and which were then concealed by the grass. This superior crop was on a pure gravelly soil, far inferior to the rest, which was a deep rich loam.

This year I had a piece of clover in its second year of growth. It was similarly situated. Two thirds of it was a gravelly thin soil. I cut the whole on the 10th day of June. The gravelly part, owing to the drought, did not yield more than half a ton to the acre,—the rich part an excellent crop.

As soon as the hay was in, I gave a dressing of Plaster to the gravelly knoll only, at the rate of three bushels to the acre.

The effect has been as great as has ever been represented to be produced by gypsum by persons in the interior. The second crop on the gravelly land is far superior to that on a rich and deep soil in the same field. It may be discovered at ten rods' distance; and you can mark by your eyes precisely the line of the ground, to which the Plaster was applied. You, sir, have seen this spot of half an acre, and can testify whether its effects are not very obvious. I shall not cut it for some weeks, unless compelled to it by a second drought, and I invite farmers to see the effect of this experiment, not new, because it is but a repetition of an old one.

I am induced to lay this subject before the farmers of Norfolk, Bristol, Barnstable, and Essex, because I am convinced that the experiment of the use of gypsum in this quarter has not been fair and full.

It is of no service on low lands, or on good land, nor of much use to any products except to clover and lucerne; but on sandy and gravelly soils, and applied to these plants, especially in dry seasons, I am convinced it will prove valuable.—I paid only four dollars for ten bushels, ground; and I applied only sixty cents' worth to this land, and am convinced, that the Plaster will increase the value of the second crop to five times the cost of the application. J. LOWELL.

The use of Plaster has been gradually spreading from Connecticut river towards the sea-coast; but I have not heard of its application nearer than Framingham.

Roxbury, July 16, 1826.

DISEASE IN PEAR TREES.

MR FESSENDEN.—Some notice has already been taken in the papers of this town, of a disease which has recently appeared in the *Pear Trees* of this vicinity, and upon my return from the city, I was grieved to find that it had become extensive, and threatens to be entirely destructive of that fine fruit. In the garden of my friend, the Secretary of State, which was planted and cultivated with great care and taste by his father, trees of large size and which have been in bearing many years, are wholly withered and sapless within a few days. Among my own young and most thrifty trees, large branches are seared, the leaves apparently scorched as by fire, and the smaller twigs blighted and perished.

I send you two small branches, which forty-eight hours since, were green and vegetating, now dry and shrivelled as from a year's decay. The disease, so far as I have had opportunity to notice it, appears in the sudden discoloration of the leaf, which becomes sometimes uniformly brown, like the effect of the winter's frost, and in other instances black in spots or parts, having the appearance of being stained with ink or some dark liquid—and the decay of the limb is rapidly downward to the trunk. My *Quince Bushes* are attacked in the same manner, branches of which I also send for your inspection. These trees were all imported by me a few years since, from the excellent nursery of

Mr Prince, in Flushing on Long Island, were then healthy and vigorous, and have hitherto flourished in a remarkable degree. The soil in which they stand is a deep and warm but a sufficiently moist loam, cultivated with the hoe, and occasionally dressed with small quantities of compost manure. Quince bushes however, in a drier and lighter soil are affected in a similar way.

I have also observed that small limbs and particularly scions upon the engrafted apple trees, in some instances, exhibit the same appearance. A *malady* (for I cannot but regard it as such, rather than the result of occasional injury from the sting of insects, which it has been considered by some,) of so alarming indication, calls for an immediate and earnest inquiry into the cause, that if happily, the means may seasonably be discovered to arrest its rapid and ruinous progress.

With the facts I have thus hastily stated, and the better information to be obtained from an examination of the branches and cuttings which I send, I hope for that aid in the investigation, which your devoted and successful attention to all subjects connected with the improvement of the country, affords. Should further observation enable me to present other facts, or to suggest any hints worthy of consideration, I shall readily avail myself of your indulgence in asking permission to communicate them.

With sentiments of respect, and of a sense of obligation for your valuable labors,

Your obed't friend and serv't,
LEVI LINCOLN.

Worcester, July 17, 1826.

Remarks by the Editor.—Immediately after receiving the above, we called on the Hon. Mr LOWELL, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, whose opinions on this or on any other subject, connected either with the scientific or practical part of agriculture or horticulture, are worthy of the highest respect. Mr LOWELL was so good as to give that thorough and efficient examination to the object of inquiry, which he is ever ready to afford, when he can thereby promote the interests of those who cultivate the soil with a view either to the pleasure or to the profit of the pursuit. The following is the communication which we received from Mr LOWELL, relative to the supposed disease of pear trees.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

Editor of the New England Farmer.

SIR—I have examined the shoots of the pear and quince trees, sent to you by His Excellency Gov. LINCOLN, the leaves and stalks of which were in a blasted state; and have read with interest the letter addressed to you by him. At your request, I now give the result of my observation on this *apparent* disease. I have known such an effect to be produced on the pear for more than forty years, and although I have seen two or three fine pear trees entirely destroyed by it (twenty years since) yet its ravages have not been considerable. There are now in sight of my windows on my own, and my neighbors' grounds, upwards of two hundred pear trees, and the disease in question always appears every season on one or more

of them, yet I have never known more than three destroyed by it. I will describe the effects of the apparent disease, for disease in the tree itself it is not.

In the latter end of June or in July, one or more limbs of a tree in the fullest vigor, with fruit often upon them, and with shoots of the same year, perhaps 18 inches long, full of sap, suddenly appear blasted—in three days the wood becomes dry, and hard; and the fruit itself is desiccated, and so hard as to be cut with difficulty with a knife. The effect in short is precisely the same as if you had sawed off the limb and thrown it on the woodpile; and so it ought to be, for in effect it has been sawed off by the teeth or rather instruments of a minute insect.

This partial effect in a vigorous tree led me to suspect it to be the work of an insect. The first tree of mine which was attacked in this manner was a healthy St. Michael's pear—it was filled with fruit, and four large limbs were thus attacked at once and perished—this was in 1816 in the month of June. As I had detected the insect which is the enemy of the White Pine, and which so often entirely destroys the beauty and value of that tree in the forest, and had succeeded in extirpating it, or materially checking its depredations in my own grounds, I was led to hope, that the blast of the Pear tree might also be occasioned by a wood eating insect, and I was the more encouraged to hope this, since the case was so rare, as I may say entirely anomalous, of a tree being in a perishing state in some parts, and in high health in others.

I cut off one of the diseased limbs, and spent many hours before I detected the cause of the evil. The insect is so small, its place of operation so concealed (no external hole or swelling to lead you to detect it) that it requires much care to find it. Yet when discovered the injury was quite sufficient to produce all the effect—he had eaten from the root of a bud, behind which, *probably*, the egg was deposited, following the course of the eye of the bud into the pith, which he had consumed, together with all the heart wood. He had then gone into the chrysalis state, in the scene of his depredations, and was in the perfect state when I found him. I carried the branch and insect to Professor PECK, who soon ascertained that it was the perfect insect of a wood eating larva, of which the genus was known, though this species was new. I afterwards found others of them; and this day, after I saw you, I detected a hole which had been made by one of these insects, precisely like that to be seen in the plate accompanying Professor PECK's description, and have no doubt that any patient and curious investigator will find them in every diseased limb.

To make this examination more easy, I would remark, that you ought to begin *below*, not in the centre of the blasted limb. If an insect should saw off a twig eight feet below its extremity, it would begin to die *first* at the top. The hole or space eaten will be found at the root of some bud, and in the centre of the twig.

As soon as I knew the cause of the disease, I applied the same remedy which I had done for the white pine eater. I cut off all the affected limbs quite close to the main stem, and far below all disease, and burnt them. I extirpated the disease from the tree, and ten years have since elapsed without its reappearance. The very day you called upon me with Gov. LINCOLN's letter, I found

another healthy tree attacked, and have proceeded in the same manner. You was present at the extirpation of the diseased limbs, one of which had contained the insect, whose destructive operations I now exhibit to you.

There are those who are incredulous as to this minute insect's being the cause of this evil. I can only say, that on all subjects of this sort I never seek for two solutions, when one is sufficient.

The degree of injury which Professor PECK, and many others, as well as myself, saw inflicted by this insect, is sufficient to destroy an oak, or an elm, or any other the most stately tree. Did this indeed do it? Yes, no human art could have made so regular, and beautiful an incision. The size and form of the opening was such, as such an insect could make. The insect was of a genus, which subsists on wood.

The remedy is instant extirpation of the limb affected. I applied this remedy, and the disease ceased. These are my reasons for believing that the insect, named by Mr. PECK, "*Scolytus Pyri*" is the cause of the apparent disease, called Fire Blast, on pear trees. I think you had better publish part of Professor PECK's letter, and refer to the plate in number 3, vol. iv. of the Mass. Ag'l Journal. Its mode of working cannot be well understood without a plate. I send you a diseased piece of my pear tree, in which you can see the hole, which the scolytus made, and by opening it you will perceive the extent of his operations.—The insect is very small—only one-tenth of an inch long.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

J. LOWELL.

P. S. The above remarks are longer than I could wish and more diffuse; but I had not time enough to make them shorter.—Not an hour should be lost at this season of the year, in extirpating the limbs.

Professor PECK's notice of the insect, mentioned above by Mr. LOWELL, may be found in an article, published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Journal, for Jan. 1817, vol. iv. No. 3 from which we have extracted the following; and subjoined a figure of the *Scolytus Pyri*, in its perfect form, and a representation of the wood in which the insect lodges, during its larva or grub state.

"For several years past, the ends of the branches of the Pear-Tree have been observed to perish suddenly, inasmuch that it has been attributed to lightning. Mr. Lowell believing that it was caused by insects, on examining the dead part of the branch, proved the correctness of his judgment.—He presented me one of the insects with a part of the branch, which contained it in its perfect state; which is the occasion of this communication.

"The branches attacked by this insect are known by their leaves withering and turning brown.—This happens in June or July; the insect has then passed through its pupa or chrysalis state, and acquired its perfect form. As it is only after it has arrived at this period, that it can continue the species, it is probable that it deposits its eggs before the month of August is passed. The egg is probably deposited behind a bud, i. e. between the bud and the stem, and is hatched soon after; the larva or grub eats its way inward through the sap, into the hardest part of the wood.

"The piece of a branch which I had, was three years old; it had, therefore, one layer of sap and two of wood. The grub had eaten the inner layer of wood, a part of the medulla or pith, and about half of the second layer of wood, in a circular di-

rection, leaving the alburnum or sap-wood untouched, except at its exit. This is shewn at Fig 2, which represents the end of the wood at the place where the insect was lodged. The external dark circle represents the bark; the centre, the medulla; the other dark portion is the excavation made by the grub.

"The genus to which this insect belongs, is called *Scolytus*. Of this genus it is an undescribed species. It is precisely $\frac{1}{16}$ or $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in length, $\frac{1}{16}$ in diameter; of a deep brown colour the legs and antennae paler and of a rust colour the thorax in front is rough with small tubercles which point upward, and is studded with erect bristles, as are also the elytra or wing-cases on other parts of the body. The elytra are striate with slightly impressed points, and between the series of points are rows of bristles. The plate of the anterior opening of the thorax, which receives the head, is nearly at right angles with the which joins the abdomen, so that the head is entire underneath. The eyes are oblong, and the antennae inserted at their lower and anterior edge.—This species may be called *Scolytus Pyri*.

"The mischievous effects of this minute insect are observed in June and July; the dead part of the branches of the pear-tree should be immediately cut off and burnt without delay, as the insects have not then left them."

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



SPECIES OF GRASS.

MR FESSENDEN—I enclose you a head of grass and a low stalk of the same kind without seed, for your inspection. It is a kind of grass which I have often seen, and for which I have heard several vulgar names, but the true name of which I am altogether unacquainted with. It is extremely troublesome in gardens and cultivated fields, as it is difficult to kill with the hoe, and will grow from the bottom of a furrow or sod, after being turned green side downwards, as well as any way, and indeed long as a piece of root remains in the ground will sprout and grow.

I find a few square yards of it in a mowing field which does not appear to be affected by drought and gives a large cutting of hay, say twice as much as herd's grass and clover in the same meadow.

It is generally found on dry warm land, so far I have noticed its location. I never knew any one attempt to cultivate it as a profitable grass, but every one gives it some hard name, and endeavors to extirpate it. Will you give me its true name &c. and oblige. A SUBSCRIBER.

Hallowell, (Me.) July 20, 1836.

Remarks by the Editor.—The kind of grass above mentioned is not uncommon in the neighbourhood of Boston; and Mr. LOWELL lately pointed it out to us on his place in Roxbury. Dr. BIGELOW has obligingly given us its scientific appellation, which he states is *Phalaris Americana*. We know nothing of its value as food for cattle. This can only be determined by experiment; and as its prod-

is large, it is well worth a thorough trial. It may be well, however, to observe that some patience and perseverance may be necessary to ascertain its value by feeding it out to cattle, which have not been accustomed to it; as they often refuse a new kind of food which is substantial and suitable for them. Let your cattle, if they reject it at first, try it in cold weather, after short keeping, and when they have been accustomed to it, their preference or dislike will give the means for forming an estimate of its value.

RECOVERING SALT MARSHES.

MR FESSENDEN.—I wish through the medium of your paper to call the attention of some of our distinguished and useful agriculturists to the object of recovering marshes wholly from the sea. I occasionally ride on the Salem Turnpike, and as often wish the Hon. JOHN LOWELL or some other spirited and competent individual, would undertake to cover the large waste place, devoted to salt grass, with rich plantations and luxuriant English grass. I would enquire of you, the nature of the shore bounding those great marshes. Is it such that a moderate expense would embank or dyke it: and are the mouths of the several rivers so situated that they could be easily locked so as to admit as much water as should be necessary for irrigation and no more? Your attention is respectfully invited to this subject by

Your obt^d servant,

F. H. P.

Boston, July 26, 1826.

Remarks by the Editor.—We are but little acquainted with the nature of the soil and the circumstances of situation, &c. of the extensive tract above referred to; but think the subject highly deserving attention. Among the enquiries which should precede any attempt, by draining, embankments, &c. to convert salt marshes to fresh meadows suitable for the production of English grass, &c. the nature and depth of the soil is, perhaps, one of the greatest consequence. The soil of some land occasionally flooded by the sea is so sandy, or otherwise defective, that it would not be prudent or profitable to undertake to change its nature and productions. But in some cases salt marshes, by a moderate expense in ditching, diking and proper cultivation, may be made the most valuable land which our climate affords. We hope the suggestion of our correspondent will meet the attention of those to whom they are addressed, and shall at all times be happy to lend our columns to the objects of his communication.

RECIPE FOR GINGER BEER.

MR FESSENDEN.—The following recipe for making Ginger Beer, I know from long experience can be relied upon. I think your readers will find it worth trial.

Yours, E. W.

One gallon fresh water—two pounds best sugar—two lemons sliced—two ounces crim tartar—simmer (not boil) for half an hour—then add table spoonful yeast—ferment it in the usual way, and bottle for use.

Boston, July 20, 1826

QUERY.

For several years past we have been unsuccessful in preserving our cucumbers, for pickles in vinegar, they are destroyed by its being too sharp or perish for the want of sufficient acidity. In a pickle of salt, or packed in dry salt, they soften in freshing. I beg leave to inquire through the

medium of the New England Farmer, the best method of curing them.

Yours, respectfully,

H. C.

Pembroke, July 26, 1826.

THE SEASON.

[Extract of a letter from a Correspondent in Bennington, Vt.]

"The universal complaint of drought has prevailed here in a severe degree. There is not half a crop of grass, and many kinds of fruit,—spring and winter wheat, and rye, are much injured. But we have had copious showers of late, which make Oats, Corn and potatoes look promising,—Grasshoppers are plenty."

From Memoirs of the N. Y. Board of Agriculture.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP, &c.

TO JESSE BUEL, Esq.—Having received a circular, addressed to me, requesting me to communicate to the Board of Agriculture for the state of New-York, what little information I possess, as a farmer, I know of no better way than to give a short account of my operations for several years past; which are as follows:

In tilling the earth, I consult the nature of the soil: if sandy, I leave the surface smooth, in order to retain the moisture as long as possible: if the soil is heavy, I lay it in ridges, so as to carry the water off as soon as possible. The ridges are made by throwing eight furrows together, and cleaning out the middle furrow between the lands, which always ought to lie so as to take the water off. I followed this mode of farming many years; but, finding my farm fast decaying under the plough, and knowing that no farm will keep itself in heart without barn-yard manure, I turned my attention to the raising of horses and cattle, with very good success; but I never suffered my young stock to stand crooked with hunger or cold, in their first year's growth; for if they are allowed so to do, they will grow crooked, as well as a twig, when bent. I think that if farmers in general would feed to two, as much as they do to three, their nett profits would be much greater. After these several experiments, my land being mostly of a heavy nature, I found that stock travelling over the fields, packed the land so hard that it must be ploughed often, or it would bear no grass; and as my good fortune would have it, I had twenty calves and sixty sheep, feeding at my barn; and I always found that the twenty calves eat more hay than my sixty sheep; and I found by observation that my sheep trod so light that they did not poach the land into mud, and leave it so hard that nothing could grow on it, until it was pulverized by the frost, or ploughed again. And as the raising of sheep is so little understood in the United States, I shall give my experience nearly at full length on that head. In 1814, I sold my horses and cattle off, and commenced raising merino sheep, and had all the disadvantage of inexperience to encounter; which proved almost fatal. I wanted my sheep in the open air, without sheds; my lambs came in February, and mostly all died; and those that survived were poor little nurlly things, and mostly all died the next winter. I also lost about one fifth part of my old sheep, which I think was mostly owing to their being constantly exposed to the cold rains and snow; for they were well fed. I then built sheds to shelter them in bad storms; but did not take my bucks from my

ewes. The lambs came in February, and the greater part died; and the remainder were poor scrawny things. I then found, for the first time, that the ewes had but little milk, which was owing to their being fed on dry food. The next year, I put my bucks with my ewes, the twentieth October: had better luck. The next year, I put my bucks tenth November: had still better luck.—The next year, put my bucks the first December; and from one hundred and fifty-six ewes, raised one hundred and fifty-four lambs; which great success was chiefly owing to the season of the year the lambs came in; the ewes then having plenty of milk, and the cold storms mostly over.—I never let my ewes have the buck until they are upwards of one year old: my reason for so doing, is, they lose two fore-teeth when they are one year old, and cannot gather grass enough to support themselves and lamb, and are both spoiled. My sheep sheds before mentioned have large spaces left open at the sides, about four feet from the ground, which lets the air circulate freely above their backs, and carries off the stench. I also have racks with bottoms to them, in order to keep them from running over their feed, or getting their wool full of hay-seed, which is injurious.

When properly managed, sheep are the most profitable animals raised upon our farms; as they supply, in their fleece, carcasses and tallow, the most urgent wants of man. I beg leave to remark, that their real value seems not to be well understood by our legislature, or they would lend a fostering hand to so valuable an animal. The United States can never be an independent nation, until we manufacture our own cotton and woollen cloths.

BENJAMIN SUTTON.

CURE FOR THE STING OF A WASP.

A few days ago, happening to be in the country, we witnessed the efficacy of the remedy for the sting of a wasp mentioned in one of our late papers. A little boy was stung severely, and was in great torture, until an Onion was applied to the part affected, when the cure was instantaneous.—This important and simple remedy cannot be too generally known, and we pledge ourselves to the fact before stated. [Liverpool Mercury.]

CHARACTER OF THE FRENCH.

In my opinion, one of the greatest faults with the French people is, a misdirection of national industry. They overlook solid comforts, such as all might enjoy, and think only of luxuries which must always be confined to a few. The love of the fine arts engrosses attention that should be devoted to the useful. I have seen women busy in embroidering silks and weaving artificial flowers, when they ought to be employed in darning their own stockings or in mending their petticoats.—Carter.

WIT.

Dr Henniker, in private conversation with the earl of Chatham, his Lordship asked him, among other questions, how he defined wit. "My lord," said the Doctor, "wit is like what a pension would be to your humble servant,—a good thing well applied."

Great Accuracy.—Private letters from America state that a subscription for the relief of Mr Jefferson, the late President of the United States, has commenced in Boston, his native town.—[Liverpool paper.]

From the Repository of Patent Inventions.

On the Recovery of Land from the Sea. By Mr James Blackburn, Land Surveyor, Louthbury.

The art of embanking and draining is, perhaps, one of the most ancient, for we find that those nations which have been most famous for their works of art, have practised it to a great extent. The Egyptians appear to have been the first nation on record that recovered lands from the water; Sesostris first embanked the cities on the banks of the Nile; and Selebon, the Ethiopian, employed all persons condemned to death in the same undertaking. The Babylonians were next in this art, for Sir W. Raleigh, in his history of the world (giving a reason why so little is written of Belus, who succeeded Nimrod, the first Assyrian monarch), says, he spent much of his time in disburthening the low lands of Babylon, and drying and making firm ground of all those great fens and overflown marshes which adjoined to it. Herodotus, speaking of Semiramis, Queen of Babylon, says, "she raised banks throughout the whole level worthy of observation; whereas, before she did so, it was wont to be drowned by water;" and again, that Nitrocris, another queen of the same empire, raised banks on the verge of the river, for bigness and height wonderful to behold.

In Thessaly, a lake near the hills Pelion, Ossa, Olympus, and Pindus, and which, with the rivers in the neighbourhood, made all Thessaly a sea, was recovered by cutting a passage, by which it flowed into the ocean, and is now a place of great fertility. "Of Acamania this is observable, that where Achilios, a river of that country, runs into the sea, it hath already made continent one half of the islands called Echinades; and that the fable goes, that Hercules here encountering Achilles, who is said to have transformed himself into a bull, because of the roaring noise of the river, broke off one of his horns, and gave it to Oeneus, in pledge of his marriage with Deianira his daughter. They who collect truth out of fables, say, that Hercules, who was generally beneficial, for the sake of Oeneus, his father-in-law, restrained the exorbitant overflowing of the river with banks and trenches, and drained a great part of the adjacent country; and this was the cornucopia which the poets made the emblem of plenty."

Not only, however, did the Grecians practise this art, for we find several instances in which it was done among the Romans. In the year 593, when L. Anicius Gallus and Cornelius Cethegus were consuls, the senate directed their attention to the improvement of a great level of waste, lying under water in Latium, about 40 miles from Rome, and engaged a part of the army, then employed, in the undertaking; decreeing that one consul should attend the enemy in Gallia, and the other undertake the recovery of the Pompeian marshes. This immense undertaking was accomplished, and twenty-three towns were erected on the lands which the sea had covered. But in after times, when civil discords distracted the empire, the embankments were neglected, and the land again inundated; although they were ultimately twice drained by the emperor Trajan and Theodoricus, king of Italy. The fens about Placentia were drained by Scaurus; and the territory of Ferrara is yet secured by banks and works which hinder their inundation, particularly by the help of the Rotto di Ficorollo and Ramo di Polistella.

The country of Gallia Cisalpina abounds with

rivers, especially that territory belonging to the Venetians, which, lying flat and towards the sea, because, by the flowing of the tides, a fenny marsh; but by the help of trenches and banks in such a manner as were long before experimented in Lower Egypt, some part thereof has been drained and made useful for tillage. The drainage and embankments of the Fucine lake was a work of great magnitude, accomplished by the Romans. The emperor Claudius employed 30,000 men, for the space of seven years, upon this work; and although it was not accomplished by him, yet Adrian, the successor of Trajan, completed the recovery.

In the Belgic provinces, or Flanders, recoveries of most extensive tracts of fen and marsh land have been effected; for we find that Cesar's conquests were opposed by them; and a learned writer, Uridius, affirms, that where now is situated the territory of Farnes were mighty fens extending to the main ocean. Dugdale says, "Much could I say, from the authority of authentic historians, to manifest how full of marshes, lakes and fens, this country anciently was, though now there is little appearance of it; for, by the industry of the inhabitants, they are so banked and drained, that the fertility of it hath made it one of the richest and most populous countries in the world."

"Holland," says Bertius, "is the gift of the ocean and of the river Rhine." And Nannius informs us, that Holland is the gift of the North wind and of the river Rhine, and was in the beginning no more a higher place than ordinary, over which the tides did usually flow; but that, by some extraordinary agitation of the sea, sand heaps were raised, around which the inhabitants of the adjacent shores made banks, to keep them from their original state: the Batavians, a nation of Germany, were the first to make any efficient embankment of that country. The Dares and the Normans, on their invasion, preserved them in the state the Batavians had left them, and the Saxons contributed to the same work.

Great quantities of land have been reclaimed on the banks of the Loire, in France; and it is well known that Friesland, Zealand, and Holstein, in part owe their existence to the embankments of their shores. Did we need seek for farther proofs of these undertakings having been accomplished in other countries, we know that "the Celestial Empire" gave to China two of her fairest provinces by the same spirit of honourable enterprise.

The governments of the nations that have practised this art, have always considered the acquisition of additional territory to be of great national importance; but it cannot for a moment be doubted but that to us, whose insular situation deprives us of neighbouring unoccupied provinces, to which our teeming population may emigrate, the acquisition of portions of land adjoining our shores, is of far greater moment; yet, obviously true as is this assertion, it is alike extraordinary and unaccountable, that fine tracts of land, presented twice every day to the observation of the public, should be lost to all those purposes for which they are so admirably adapted. Commons have been enclosed at such an expense that the land, in many cases, is not worth the cost, and the industrious cottagers have thereby often been deprived of one mean of comfort and support; but here is land rich in its quality, capable of producing the finest crops, lost to the country for the want of that exertion which has been so liberally extended to other undertakings, which, in comparison to this, are insignificant indeed.

It is stated by Mr Beatson, in the second volume of "Communications to the Board of Agriculture," and by Mr Loudon, in his work on Gardening, that there are yet about three millions of acres (or one fifteenth part of the whole country) on the English and Scottish coasts which might be recovered and added to the kingdom, and which would prove as valuable land as any part already in cultivation. No computation has been made of the quantity that may be reclaimed in Ireland, but it cannot be less than one million of acres, which, if recovered, would give to that country, advantages most apparent. This calculation, however, must of course be in some degree speculative, as no survey has ever taken place; but that the reader may judge how large is the quantity that may be recovered, it should be stated, that every particle of land, whether fen, marsh, or waste, from which the very lowest ebb tides recede, may be embanked, drained, and put into cultivation. It has been objected by some, that a considerable portion of the land so presented, would not be worth recovering; this, however, is a mistake; Mr Loudon (than whom no man is more capable of giving an opinion on this subject) says, that "no kind of land whatever can be gained from the sea which is not valuable, because it can be flooded at all times by the sea, and frequently by fresh water. By flooding, the most barren land, with only an inch or two of soil, will bear excellent pasture, and much land, that is often reckoned barren and useless, is partly composed of broken shells, which contain considerable portions of calcareous earth, admirably adapted for productiveness." Indeed the value of land recoverable from the sea, is not sufficiently understood. The staple soil is well known to be variable in its quality and produce, but the recovered land most frequently consists of soil from three to four feet in depth, containing fine vegetable matter, the remains of sea-weed, marine animals, and other substances deposited by the tide, saturated with salt, and so extremely fertile, that in many instances it has been cropped for twenty years incessantly, without manuring.

RYE BREAD.

"Even those (says Mr Jacob, in his recent report on the state of agriculture on the continent) who can afford wheaten bread, eat commonly that of rye from choice. At the tables of the first families, both in Germany and Poland, though wheaten bread was always to be seen, I remarked that the natives scarcely ever tasted it; and I have met many Englishmen, who after a long residence in those countries, have given the preference to bread of rye. From the time I left the Netherlands, through Saxony, Prussia, Poland, Austria, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, till I entered France, I never saw, either in the baker's shops, in the hotels, or private houses, a loaf of wheaten bread. In every large town, small rolls made of wheaten flour could be purchased, and they were to be seen at the tables at which the foreigners were seated.—Wheat is only used by the natives in making what our English bakers would call fancy bread, or in pastry and confectionary. If there be no foreign demand for wheat, the difficulty of selling is very great."

Important Decision.—The Circuit Court of the United States, now sitting in Philadelphia, Judge Washington presiding, has decided, that the Bank of the U. S. is holden to pay the half notes of its Bank, where the other has not been paid.

THE MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF HORSES. (Continued from page 411, vol. iv.)

Much has been said by writers on farriery, respecting the kind of water that is most wholesome for horses. The greater part seem to prefer pond water, where the bottom is composed of clay.—the most desirable kind of water is that which horses like best, provided it be not too cold; and the ill effects, that have sometimes been produced by drinking certain kinds of water, have not been occasioned by foreign or impure matters contained in it, but merely by its coldness; and it is the best plan to give clear river water in summer, and cold water in winter; the latter being warmer in cold weather than water exposed to the air, and colder in summer. Brackish water (that is, water impregnated with saline matter, which is common with near the sea) according to Surgeon White is rather injurious to horses, causing a high dry coat, and loss of condition. This, perhaps, is not occasioned by any direct operation of a saline matter which such water contains, but the horse not drinking a sufficient quantity on account of its unpleasant taste, for the purpose of gestation.

It has been asserted that horses work better, if more effectually preserve their wind and condition, when allowed only a small quantity of water; or as they express it, "it matters not how little he drinks provided he feeds heartily." If we feed a horse shivering, and his coat staring immediately after drinking freely, it is not to be hastily concluded, that he is to be allowed only a small quantity of water daily. In such cases a very moderate quantity should be given at once, and the horse should be exercised immediately after, which way he will generally be soon brought to drink a proper quantity in the course of the day without inconvenience.

Horses of full habits or such as are subject to mours are greatly benefited by exercise, which such occasions, may be carried so far as to produce sweating. But great care is then necessary; they should be walked about for some time, that they may cool gradually, and as soon as they return to the stable, they should be well wiped, and their legs hand-rubbed. Swelling of the legs, inflammation of the eyes, and other troublesome complaints will be thus more effectually removed than bleeding every now and then; which though affords temporary relief, will gradually increase the predisposition to disease. The exercise which horses enjoy, when kept loose in a large stall, particularly beneficial, and should always be allowed when the stable is large enough to admit of instead of being kept constantly in one position with his head tied to the manger, and his forelegs generally higher than his hind legs; he can then amuse himself about, and enjoy comparatively a state of liberty.

In summer, or whenever the weather was temperate, horses should be cleaned in the open air when they return sweating from work or exercise; if put immediately into a warm stable, they will continue to perspire so long as to suffer injury by it. The common practice, however, of washing the legs with cold water should never be allowed, unless the horse be exercised, or have his legs well rubbed immediately after. There is danger in plunging a horse into a river while reeling from severe exercise, a practice often adopted by proprietors of post and stage coach horses; that it is often done with impunity must

be granted; but it is probable that many horses suffer from the treatment, though the ill effect is not immediately observed.

When a horse is changing his coat, that is, about the latter end of September and beginning of October, he is more susceptible of cold than at any other time; and as the coat then falls off readily the curry comb should be laid aside, and the horse exposed as little as possible to cold or rain. Moderately warm clothing, and frequent hand rubbing to the legs, will be found highly useful at this time. When these precautions are neglected, horses often become weak and unfit for much work, sweating profusely from moderate exercise, and sometimes purging; troublesome cough and starting coat accompany these symptoms.—Though we have so strongly recommended ventilation in the stables, it must not be inferred that a cold stable is desirable; horses seem to thrive best in one that is moderately warm. I have known old horses that could not be kept in condition in a cold stable, even upon the highest food, do well when removed to a warmer one; this, however is the effect of habit; and it is probable, that if a horse were accustomed, from the time he is first taken up, to a cold stable, he would never require any other; but when from his youth he has been kept in hot stables, his body constantly clothed, and his stomach frequently stimulated by cordials, it cannot be supposed that he is able to endure cold. It is necessary, therefore, on purchasing a horse, to discover in what manner he has been kept, and whether he has been accustomed to any particular management.

GRASSHOPPERS.

We are informed by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, who saw the spoil, that Friend Arnold Thompson, of Epsom, on Saturday evening last, caught in his and his neighbor's grain fields, between the hours of eight and twelve o'clock, five bushels and three pecks of grasshoppers! His mode of catching them was by attaching two sheets together, and fastening them to a pole, which was used as the front part of the drag. The pole extended beyond the width of the sheets so as to admit persons at both sides to draw it forward. At the sides of the drag, braces extended from the pole so as to raise the back part of the other considerably from the ground, so that the grasshoppers could not escape. After running the drag about a dozen rods with rapidity, the braces were taken out and sheets doubled over, the grasshoppers were then swept from each end towards the centre of the sheet, where was left an opening to the mouth of the bag which held about half a bushel; when deposited and tied up, the drag was again opened and ready to proceed. When this bag was filled so as to become burthensome, (their weight is about the same as that of the same measure of corn,) the bag was opened into a larger one and the grasshoppers received into a new deposit. The drag can be used only in the evening, when the grasshoppers are perched on the top of the grain. His manner of destroying them was by dipping the large bags into a kettle of boiling water. When boiled they had a redish appearance, and made a fine feast for the farmer's hogs. [Portsmouth Journal.]

From the N. Y. Statesman.

TO WOOL GROWERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

It is well known that American and Saxony

wool do not make cloth of so fine a texture as the French and Spanish. The French, Saxony and American sheep, are all originally from Spain, yet the French and Spanish wool will make cloth of finer texture, whilst that which is fabricated from the Saxony and American, is uniformly loose and spongy.

It is important to the wool grower, as well as the manufacturer, that this defect should be removed, preparatory to which it will be necessary to discover the cause. Having turned my attention to the subject, I submit the following as at least a probable theory, which may be easily tested by experiment.

As the animal from which we obtain fine wool has this same origin in all countries, it is a legitimate conclusion, that the cause is not in the wool, but in some difference in the preparation subsequent to the shearing. The Spanish and French wool is sorted as soon as the flocks are shorn; it is then scoured in hot water and packed; in this state it remains for six or twelve months before it is worked into cloth. The Saxons and Americans wash their sheep before shearing, and pack their wool with all its yolk and grease. It is said to be an established fact, that the wool packed in its yolk and grease will continue to organize after it is so packed, and that for a considerable time.—i. e. a given weight of wool packed in its yolk and grease without scouring, will be found to contain more wool after being so packed for six months, than if scoured when taken off the sheep's back. I apprehend that the wool formed after the fleeces are taken from the living animal, is but imperfectly organized, that it is more greasy than genuine wool, and that in the process of fulling, instead of creeping into shorter lengths by the friction of the hammers, it has a tendency to slide over each other, making the ground of the cloth thick but not firm.

I do not consider this as an indubitable theory, yet I consider it so far reasonable as to deserve an experiment, which can easily be made by any of our large wool growers. I would recommend them at their next shearing season, to have a part of their fine wool sorted and scoured soon as shorn—let this be packed as soon as it is dry, and in four or six months afterwards put it in the hands of some skilful manufacturer to test the result.

HOPSON.

FLOUR FOR HORSES.

Much has been said in the papers recently upon the cheapness of wheat flour as food for horses during the present scarcity of oats and hay. The Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post, mentions that he has heard of the death of several horses, caused by eating flour. As we have heard many persons threatening to put their horses upon flour diet, we recommend to them the caution which the above hint is intended to convey. [U. S. Gaz.]

New-Hampshire Banks.—By the late returns it appears that there are 17 banks in the state, possessing a capital of \$1,742,650: real estate, 62,429: amount of debts, 2,425,539: bills in circulation, 186,583: specie in vault, 279,225: deposits, 193,704.

CURE FOR A COUGH.

Take a lump of alum of the bigness of a hen's egg, put it into a quart of good molasses and simmer the same over the fire in an earthen vessel till the alum is dead, and when cool take a spoonful as often as you feel the cough coming on, and in a short time you will get relief.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1826.

PLASTER OF PARIS.

The article by the Hon. Mr LOWELL, with which our paper of this day commences, will prove of great utility to many farmers near the sea-coast. It will serve to correct a common, but erroneous opinion that gypsum is never useful as manure in the vicinity of the sea. The Editor, as Mr Lowell intimates, has been a witness of its beneficial effects in the experiments mentioned in his valuable communication. A writer for the *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository*, vol. ii. page 17, in an article headed "Particulars respecting the history and the use of the species of gypsum called Plaster of Paris; especially as it concerns Agriculture.—By a Member of the Kennebec Agricultural Society," makes the following observations;

"With respect to the soils and situations suited for plaster, it is clear that plaster may be thrown away upon wet soils and wet climates. It agrees, however, in general with dry loams and hungry soils; it is favourable to hilly land, where the water cannot lodge; and it checks the baking of clays.—It is commonly supposed to be useless near the sea. As the sea winds are usually moist, cool and salt; we shall not wonder, where these prevail, that a manure, favouring moisture and prospering with heat, and containing some principles analogous in a certain degree with those of the sea salt, should find little room for exercising its virtues.—It may, however happen in a great continent, where dry winds and a dry atmosphere occur, that plaster shall furnish instances of its success even near the sea; of which I have heard examples in New Hampshire and the district of Maine.—Climates which are moist and deficient in summer heat, (as Great Britain and Ireland,) are not among those where plaster has had the most numerous advocates; nevertheless, in the southern parts of England, situations are found where plaster meets the most flattering success."

We are likewise informed that gypsum has been used with success on Long Island, and in the state of Rhode Island; and believe its utility depends more upon the nature of the soil, the season, and the kind of crop than to the vicinity or distance from the sea of the field to which it is applied.

INSECTS IN PEAR TREES.

It will be perceived by a preceding article in this day's paper, that a communication we received from His Excellency Gov. LINCOLN has led to investigation, and brought to light facts and discoveries, which bid fair to prove very important to those who cultivate fruit trees. It appears that the *Scolytus Pyri*, the insect which has excited so much alarm among orchardists, is not a stranger in this vicinity; and, in consequence of the exertions of Mr LOWELL, and the late Professor PECK, his habits and haunts have been detected, and an easy remedy against his ravages has been discovered.

DUTCH COLE.

It will be seen by advertising to the advertising columns of this day's paper, that some seed of this vegetable is left for sale in this office. We published some account of its uses in our last paper, (vol. iv. page 409.) We presume that the Dutch Cole is the same plant, which in Deane's N. E.

Farmer, and other books of husbandry, is called "Cole-seed, *Brassica Rapa*." Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, says the ground for cole seed should be prepared in the same manner as for turnips.—Mr Hewson, the proprietor of the seed, who is accustomed to its cultivation, says that one pound to an acre is the proper quantity to sow. In England it is used as winter food for cattle, but in New England it will not endure the severity of winter. It will, however, we have no doubt, be valuable as fall feed for cattle, and will remain fresh and green till frost has assumed nearly its utmost intensity. We hope that our enterprising agriculturists will give it a trial, and make its properties and merits more generally known than they are at present, at least in this section of the Union.

Extracts from "Essays on Field Husbandry, wrote from a Journal of thirty years' experience." By the Rev. Dr. JARED ELLIOT, of Killingsworth, Conn. Boston, printed and sold by Edes & Gill, Queen street, 1760."

RECIPE FOR BURNING CLAY.

"Any sort of clay will do for ashes, but that of a reddish colour is accounted the best for that purpose.

"Dig your clay with a spade in spits, of the bigness of ordinary bricks; dig two, three, eight, ten or twenty loads of clay, more or less as you please; take small billets of wood or faggots of brush, pile it up in the form of a pyramid or sugar loaf, three or four feet high, then take these spits of clay, after they have dried in the sun, surround your pile of wood with them, laying them close to the wood, laying them one upon another till you have enclosed your pile of wood, only leaving an hole on the side to put in the fire, and an hole on the top to make a draught; then surround again with spits of clay from top to bottom as before, and then again a third laying in the same order, then kindle your fire; when it is well got on fire, stop up the holes with clay, the innate heat will fire the clay till it grows so hot that you may put on wet clay in great quantities; but you must mind not to put on clay so fast, or lay it so close as to put out your fire, for if you do so you must begin all anew. If you desire to burn as much clay as that the heap grows so high that you cannot reach to lay it up, you may build a stage with boards, by which you may advance to as great a height as you please. The pile must be watched and tended night and day, till it is fully burnt.

"The author of the book out of which this receipt is taken very much commends clay ashes, and tells what is a comfortable hearing, which is that forty bushels of these ashes is a full dressing for an acre of land.

"The reader must take this upon trust; if true, it will make well for Hartford, Wethersfield, and those towns which abound in clay.

"It may be tried with very little cost. By wet clay above named we are to understand clay in its natural moist state as it is taken from the pit. I suppose that to burn large quantities of clay at once in one pile, will be both cheaper and better performed than when burnt in small heaps."

SMALL FARMS.

"The old Romans lived upon small shreds of land. Roman history informs us of the quantity of land there was in the whole farms of even the foremost men and men of the first figure and highest rank in their whole commonwealth. Manlius Curius

Dentatus was three times chosen Consul, which was the highest ordinary office in the State, he the Roman army, fought with and entirely routed Pyrrhus, drove him out of the country, and had triumph for his victory. The whole of this great man's farm on which he lived, and from which I drew his whole subsistence, was no more than seven jugera, which is about four acres and a half; being offered more by the government I refused it, saying that he was an ambitious and dangerous person who was not content with, should desire more than seven jugera.

"The same Roman history informs of Lucius Quinctius Cincinnatus, that he was consul Rome 459 years before Christ: He was also in time of great danger chosen Dictator, who by his office was above all other magistrates, he was vested with sovereign and supreme power both civil and military. In this exigency of the state raised armies, marched against the enemy, subdued them, made them pass under the yoke as token of subjection, triumphed for his victory, all this in sixteen days; laid down his great office and returned home to his little farm, which consisted but of two acres and a quarter of land. His farm was originally seven jugera, but to pay a debt which his son had contracted, he had been obliged to sell one half of it: Nor is he the only good provident father consumed and wasted by a rash spendthrift son.

JAMESON ON SLEEP.

Those who are temperate, and use proper exercise, will in general enjoy sound sleep. It therefore, a subject on which much need not said; a few remarks may perhaps be useful.

People should consider it a matter of the utmost importance, to go to bed at a reasonable hour and always rise early; this last will not only promote health, but is a source of profit.

Children may be indulged in as much sleep they desire; after about the seventh year they often require correction in this respect, for they are certainly prone to sleep too much. The rule is to get them early to bed, and oblige them to rise with the family; this will bring them to a good habit.

People in the vigor of life, had better not accustom themselves to much covering in bed; many constitutions are injured in this way. They ought, in general, to sleep more than eight or nine hours in twenty-four; and in warm weather least, ought to sleep on beds reasonably hard.

The aged should be laid as free from noise as possible, their rooms ought to be warm, but not too close; they should have plenty of woollen covering, and good soft feather beds, when they are bed; and in general, they should take a solid food before going to bed. Their sleep is perfect, and therefore they cannot easily sleep much; a little sleep in general will be proper at dinner for them.

All beds ought to be kept clean, often exposed to the sun, and the clothes often changed; nice in this respect is very essential, and the house-keeper who keeps clean beds, free from bugs, will always be found a good house-keeper in other respects.

Sleep is often interrupted for want of a little nourishment in the stomach; to promote sound sleep, the brain must be duly stimulated, so that if you go to bed too languid, or over stimulated, you cannot sleep, for there is a state of action

essary within, which has properly been called the ceeping point.

The evening ought, if possible to be ushered in ith reasonable mirth. The practice of going to neighbor's house, after the business of the day is ver, is a great promoter of sleep. Nothing is ore unfriendly to sleep than intense thinking, or agry operations of the mind; the checked con- ervation of an agreeable neighbor relieves the ind, and above all, concord and pleasantness at ome leads to sound sleep; or pleasant dreams.

Never sleep with your clothes on, nor sleep in e day time, if it can be avoided; if circumstan- es require it, undress when you lie down.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In this age of agricultural taste and refinement, hen the fields are tormented with experiments, ad the earth can scarcely sustain the weight of s increased products, when the flocks from Saxon ills and the herds of English valleys whiten and dden our pastures, when all varieties of ornament ad each description of improvement gladden and ess the face of the land, it is matter of surprise at the graceless borders of shrubbery which inge the borders of the possessions of some of e cultivators of the soil should have escaped ocial notice. Along the sides of those highways hich traverse our territory and intersect each her in all directions, a broad margin of ground appropriated to the reception of those plants which e chased before the hand of cultivation, frequen- offends the eye of the passer. The same belts green, where briars of all degrees socially inter- ine with the hazle twigs and the cornel branch- , extend along the substantial stone fences or neeal the wooden enclosures of delightful mead- s and rich grain fields. "The blossomed weeds unprofitably gay," and the tangled thickets that ight well be redeemed by industry for better pur- es. The same neatness which makes the well ilt and well painted houses of our farmers rem- ble in exterior beauty the dwellings of cities, d surpass in internal comfort the structures of ealth, would convert these waste places into fair d blooming tracts.

The incongruous mixture of fence and hedge, icket and field is equally unsightly and extrava- ant. Most fruit trees flourish with increased ore in those situations where the sheltering walls ford a firmer hold and a warm bed to their roots. e substitution of regular ranges of these groves r the ruder and almost unproductive natives of e soil, might be made advantageously. The vkward and comfortless hedge where the briar, e bramble and the thistle plunder his coat from e sheep, and the partial barrier of shrubs tempts e honest ox to the immoral practice of leaving s own limits to forage in better pasturage, may isily be changed for the pleasant orchards, where e children of the husbandman may gather the uits of the peach, the apple, or the cherry, for e refreshment of his household, or the supply of e market instead of plucking the berries ripen- ing in the covert of thorns for their own satisfac- on and amusement.

[Nat. Aegis.]

From the Massachusetts Spy.

We publish the following without being fully onvinced of the author's opinion, though it appears us more satisfactory than any other which has een advanced on the subject. We shall like to ave information from dairies, where a poisonous

quality has been detected in their cheese, whether the vessel in which the curd was set, was of wood or brass. If the latter should be the case, it would afford some confirmation to the opinion of our cor- respondent; if the former, it would be a sufficient refutation of it. The subject is worthy of investiga- tion, and we hope to see it pursued.

POISONOUS CHEESE.

I have observed in your paper several notices re- specting Poisonous Cheese. Also a number in the New England Farmer upon the same subject, but I think I have not observed, among the various conjectures upon the subject, that it might be pro- duced by the effects of the rennet. I noticed, in the New England Farmer, of the 30th ult. a sup- position, by B. Taber, that it was occasioned by garget root given to Cows, as a medicine; but un- less what he calls garget, is very different from the vegetable bearing the same name among us, it is very improbable that it would produce any very serious effects. What is suggested by the Editor of that interesting paper, in a note immediately succeeding B. T's remarks, according to my ap- prehensions of the thing, is correct, as far as it is pursued; but milk, in its pure and unacidified state, a state it is necessary it should be in, to form a cheese curd, I should think, would be hardly like- ly to produce any decomposition of the metal ket- tles in which it may stand, or the glazing of earth- en pans; milk is not a very active fluid, but easily acted upon.

It recurs to me that I have frequently noticed brass and copper kettles, in which the milk was warmed, and subsequently the curd formed, stand- ing a few hours unwashed, after turning out the whey, to be coated over by a kind of gangrene, or what may with more propriety be termed, verid- gris, which is an acid of the metal, produced per- haps, partly by the oily particles of the milk; but more particularly, by the powerful solvency of the gastric juices, extracted by solution from the ren- net. We know that very few substances will re- sist the active influence, or chemical operation of this gastric principle.—Now if a generous portion of the juice of the rennet be infused in a brass ket- tle of warm milk, and suffered to stand long before the curd is taken out, can it be doubted that a considerable portion of poisonous oxyde will be produced, and combined with, or adhere to, the curd.—I have but little doubt that all the poison- ous effects that have been produced by cheese, owe their origin to metallic oxydes, produced by the rennet juice, and combined with the curd—it is a common practice to form a curd in the vessel in which the milk is warmed, and it would be no strange thing, if some of the dairy maids should neglect the seasonable care of it until the whole mass had become pretty well impregnated with veridgris.—Therefore great care should be taken in this important branch of the dairy, and if metal kettles must be used in forming the curd, let it be taken out of them as soon as it will possibly answer, and the kettle immediately washed, so that the oxydating action of the rennet, on the kettle, may be stopped.

D. S.

Berlin, 7 mo. 10, 1826.

Payment can be made in advance for the 5th vol- ume of the New England Farmer, to either of the following gentlemen:

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PATENT HOES.—J. & A. Fale's Patent Hoes con- stantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market St., and French & Davenport 713 Washington Street, who are appointed sole agents for vending the same. ept. Boston, April 28, 1826

(F) For sale at this office, a few pounds of Dutch Cole seed.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.			
		FROM	TO, D. C.
APPLES, best,	bb'l		2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	(on.	30 00	
pearl do. - - - - -		95 00	
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	2 37	
BEEF, mcs, 200 lbs. new, -	bb'l.	10 25	
" cargo, No 1, new, - - -		3 25	
" No 2, new, - - - - -		7 00	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.		16
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -		9	12
skimmed milk, - - - - -		3	4
FLAX - - - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95	1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bb'l.	5 00	
Genesee, - - - - -		4 62	
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 50	
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush		80
Corn - - - - -			80
Barley - - - - -			62
Oats - - - - -			58
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.		10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -		15	16
LIME, - - - - -	cask		95
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		80
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2 87	
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bb'l.	14 50	
navy, mess, do. - - - - -		12 50	
Cargo, No 1, do. - - - - -		12 00	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - - -	bush	1 67	
Clover - - - - -	lb.	6	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	50
do do unwashed - - - - -		25	35
do 3-4 washed - - - - -		30	35
do 1-2 do - - - - -		25	30
Native - - - - -		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	45
do Spinning, 1st sort		35	38

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - - - lb. 10

PORK, fresh, best pieces, - - - 8

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VEAL, - - - - - 4 10

MUTTON, - - - - - 5 10

POULTRY, - - - - - 10 20

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 lump, best, - - - - - 22 24

EGGS, - - - - - 14 15

MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - bush 90 95

 Indian, do. - - - - - 90 1 00

POTATOES, - - - - - 1 00

CIDER, liquor, - - - - - 2 75 4 00

MISCELLANIES.

EPITAPH.

On Thomas Kemp, hanged for Sheep-Stealing.

Here lies the body of Thomas Kemp,
Who lived by wool, but died by hemp;
There's nothing would suffice this glutton,
But, with the fleece, to steal the mutton;
Had he but work'd, and liv'd uprighter,
He'd ne'er been hung for a sheep-biter.

Thames Tunnel.—The large and ingenious iron shield, which is destined at once to protect the workmen, and the tunnel itself, from almost a possibility of danger during the operation, is fixed and ready to proceed horizontally. The workmen have cut away the brick work, preparatory to their striking out horizontally under the Thames. This, from the solidity of the work and the hardness of the cement, is a laborious work, and necessarily of slow progress. It is hoped that in eighteen months from getting through the wall, the tunnel will be carried to and under the further shore of the river; and in the opinion of persons most competent to form a correct judgment, the first expectation of complete and ultimate success is increased by all the circumstances which have hitherto attended this important undertaking.

African Travellers.—Major Laing, who is penetrating to Timbuctoo from Tripoli, was on the 27th Dec. at a place called Tual, whence he was to proceed on the morrow, with a large kafilah of traders, for his destination. A meeting between him and captain Clapperton in the street of Timbuctoo, the one from the north and the other from the south of Africa, would be a remarkable event. Major Laing was in good health and spirits.

The Political Primer, or Road to Public Honors, is announced, as published in London. This work contains hints to young candidates, and renders the art of electioneering quite easy to the most unpractised capacity.—Rules for haranguing the populace and for the writing of squibs, are also given in the greatest variety, so as to be adapted to all emergencies.

The following whimsical circumstance and peculiar coincidence, it is said, actually took place some time since. A boat ascending the Ohio river was hailed by another boat, when the following conversation ensued: "What boat is that?" "The *Cherrystone*." Whence came you?"—"From *Redstone*." "Where are you bound to?"—"To *Limestone*." Who is your Captain?"—"Thomas *Stone*." "What are you loaded with?"—"Millstones and grindstones." "You are a hard set, to be sure: take care you don't go to the bottom." Farewell."

A Good Toast.—The following toast was drunk at Arlington, the seat of Mr Custis, at the late Jubilee.

By the Secretary of War.—Let the people judge of their servants, in whatever grade, by their deeds, rather than by what they say of themselves, or others say for them, always remembering the quaint adage, that "*an empty barrel sounds loudest*."

Extravagance is a great enemy to charity. So much is required for ostentatious show, to keep up the appearance of gentility, and to pamper the luxurious, that nothing can be spared to the miserable.—*Palladium*.

Silk Worms.—The public are under many obligations to those persons who have sedulously, and with much effect, directed their attention to the cultivation of the Mulberry tree, and the breeding of silk worms. There are now millions of them in this district. Elderly people and children attend to them, and a great quantity of silk is made.

[Demo. Press.]

NOVA SCOTIA.

A primary object of these letters was to induce the formation of Agricultural Societies, throughout the province, as the most effective means of improving the state of its Agriculture, which, previously to the appearance of the Letters of *Agricola*, appears to have been at a very low ebb.

"There the principles of vegetation were so grossly misconceived, that few even of the farmers imagined that plants, like animals, stood in need of food; and manures of all kinds were either disregarded or shamefully wasted and thrown away.

"The dirt, by many, was suffered to accumulate about the barns, until it became a question of expediency, whether it was less expensive to shift the site of a building, or to remove such an intolerable nuisance; and several instances are on record, where the former alternative was preferred." This surest source of fruitfulness was of so little value, that the more sagacious farmers frequently obtained the consent of their foolish and ignorant neighbors, not merely to carry off without paying any equivalent, but stipulated to receive some recompense for their trouble.

"Before they were published to the Canadians, their agriculture was, if the accounts of their former state are correct, about parallel to its state in the time of Abraham and Lot, in the patriarchal age; but since their publication, a new era in agriculture has been begun in Canada and Nova Scotia. Improvement has proceeded with such gigantic strides, that already the point from which the Canadians started, is out of sight, and the whole was effected in little more than three years; and, although the author says, "we have not yet reached independence in bread corn, we are running to the goal with remarkable celerity."—*Young's Letters on Agriculture*.

White Wine has been made of the native Grape, growing in Bartram's Garden, near Philadelphia, which is of a superior quality. Col. Robert Carr, the present proprietor of the gardens, besides the grapes consumed at home, and those to be made into wine, expects to have at least 3000 of excellent grapes in the market for sale.

We are told that all the Hourly Coaches established to run between Boston and the adjacent flourishing towns, enjoy a fine business, and the proprietors regret they did not establish them sooner. Between Boston and Charlestown four are moving to and fro, every hour.—*Palladium*.

Paper Clocks.—Among the recent inventions which have sprung out of the ingenuity of the French, is a curious one of making clocks of paper. These *horologes ou pendules en carton* are asserted to be an improvement on metallic machinery. They never require oil, are wonderfully light, very simple in their movements, and possess (the maker says) many other advantages. A friend of ours, who has seen them, informs us that they are capital things, go well for thirty hours without winding up, and cost only fifty francs.

Swallowing fruit stones.—From carelessness or hurry in eating, stones of fruit are often swallowed whole. Cherry stones are even sometimes knowingly swallowed, from a mistaken notion of their assisting the digestion of that fruit. This practice is highly dangerous, and should always be avoided, as alarming obstructions, and inflammation of the bowels have been the consequence of it.

Death has not unfrequently happened from this cause without suspicion being attached to the true source of the calamity, nor could relief be given had it been ascertained. If those who thus wastefully trifle with their health knew the structure of the alimentary canal, they would easily comprehend the force of the caution, and avoid the practice which is the ground of it.

Calculation of Longevity.—A celebrated Mathematician has calculated that taking the age of 1 Jefferson to have been 33 years when he signed the Declaration, and Mr Adams to have been years, the chance of their both living fifty years longer, and dying at their expiration, is only 1 in twelve hundred millions.

A Relic.—In the procession of Newburyport the 4th inst. a banner was carried by Col. Timotee Poor, of Amesbury, a revolutionary veteran, who was planted on Bunker's Hill in 1775. Its appearance was truly antique.

A London paper says, nothing more fully proves that fortune is blind, than her giving £50,000 prizes to two members of Parliament, who voted against lotteries.

ROMAN. An elegant, full blooded horse, a Bri Bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit, good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough (Ms.) at \$20 the season, to paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, April 14.

REFRIGERATORS, manufactured under the direction of the subscriber, and for sale at his counting house in Sea Street, Wheeler's Point.

The principal use of these articles is for the preservation of Meat, Butter, Milk, &c. and for cooling Wines and other liquors. Their excellence consists in great power of the non-conductor, together with mode of diffusing coldness in them. A small quantity of ice is sufficient to produce a uniform and powerful effect.

A large assortment constantly on hand, which offered at reasonable prices. ALLEN PRATT Boston, July 21, 1866.

JUST published, by Wells & Lilly, the Edinburgh Review for February 1866.

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1. Thoughts on Banking.
2. Wanderings in South America, the North West of the United States, and the Antilles.
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5. Irish Novels.
6. The Hindu Chinese Nations.
7. Granby. A Novel.
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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1826.

NO. 2.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

FRUIT TREES.

MR. FESSENDEN—Your paper of the 14th inst. furnishes various instances of the death of pear and apple trees, from some cause not as yet known. It is a subject of much importance, and one in which I feel interested. As this disease has been before adverted to, and no one has as yet offered an opinion on it, I shall undertake to give one.

This disease appears to be of recent date—your respondents say within two or three years. I have known a few instances of it in this vicinity much earlier date—of those I had no doubt of cause, and the remedy is within the reach of every one.

A friend of mine had planted an orchard of apple trees, which were principally of the R. I. variety, and it flourished to the admiration of all who saw it. After it had arrived to the age of about fifteen years (the time at which I knew it commenced bearing, and for a few years it was abundant in the extreme—after that the trees began to fail—the whole orchard, which I could judge, contained a hundred and fifty trees, many diseased, with but a few exceptions. The tops and top of them were dead and dying and a few of the finest trees were actually dead. The case at the time was considered to be from the usual bearing. This orchard was on a most excellent soil, and has been kept under tillage until the time of this disaster; it was then laid down as being unfit any longer for planting, in consequence of the shaded state of the ground.—The trees were managed on the old plan—every tree that was put forth from the body within three feet of the ground was suffered to grow, unless it happened to be sadly chafed by its next neighbor, which by the way was not unusual—it was done, with many regrets sawed off. Trimming was out of fashion, and of course there was no use of wood—a great portion of the tree lay on the ground, which was thought at the time to be of the utmost importance as it facilitated the gathering of fruit, which could be done in a great measure by hand picking, without the dangerous practice of climbing on ladders. Free trimming was the only alternative left, and that was resorted to without mercy. And in all that were not far gone it had the desired effect. It is now (thirteen years since) nearly recovered.

An acquaintance of mine who had a very extraordinary pear tree, of a foot in diameter, which had borne for many years in unusual abundance, died some short time since that his pear tree was dead. His account of it was very similar to the one pointed out by your correspondents. He thought that it might have been killed by some of his neighbors by way of revenge, as he could find no cause for its death. One or two other pear trees I have lately known died in the same way, and the cause was alike considered.

These gentlemen were opposed to pruning their trees. Endeavour to reason with them on the subject, and they tell you that the greening tree particularly should never be pruned, as it is a tree of

low stature naturally. And the pear tree tradition says, should never be pruned. With the authority of nature and tradition on their side, reason is but as chaff.

The disease and death as stated in the above instances, I have not the least shadow of doubt arose from exhaustion. There was a greater call for nourishment from the roots than they could possibly supply—hence the reason to suppose the result would be either disease or death. A tree, with a superabundance of wood on it, is in much greater danger the present season, than in many others. The present has been an uncommonly hot and dry one—of course the evaporation or exhalation has been unusual. The only thing that appears remarkable is that there is not a greater complaint than we hear—especially with those who never take any trouble with a tree after it is planted. I have long been of opinion that in cultivating fruit trees successfully, two things are of the first importance—which are regular manuring and free pruning. Let this mode be resorted to and I dare affirm we should seldom, if ever, hear of the premature disease or death of a fruit tree. Some judgment is to be used in the kind of manure applied—animal matter is the best as being the most likely to retain sufficient moisture for the nourishment of the tree. This should be applied liberally, fall and spring, and be well spaded in, to the diameter of ten or twelve feet at least.

With regard to trimming, it should be begun while the tree is young, in the month of June or July, by cutting off the under limbs, and all those that bind or chafe each other. The practice should be continued yearly until the tree has a body of at least six or eight feet. After this the body limbs may be suffered to grow—the remaining trimming will be only the horizontal shoots and those that start from a limb perpendicularly, which by the way are not a few in a healthy tree. Let this plan be steadily pursued and the tree is always in condition for a burden of fruit or for trying time of a hot and dry season—and the fruit also is improved both in size, in flavour and quantity.

If your correspondents say that all this has been done faithfully with the trees which have sickened, then I must acknowledge my entire ignorance of this new disease of fruit trees. Until then, I shall hold to the opinion advanced in the preceding lines.

VERITAS.

Taunton, July 24, 1826.

TO DESTROY COUCH GRASS.

A week before election, [near the last of May,] plough the land that is subject to couch grass deep and plant it immediately with potatoes. When the potatoes are 4 or 5 inches above ground, plough between the rows with a small one-horse plough, taking care not to plough so deep as to disturb the sod. Also when the potato vines are about a foot long, plough again lightly. By this time the potatoes will spread, so as to prevent the grass from appearing above ground. When the crop is off, plough again light for winter. In spring the roots will begin to rot, and by ploughing again deep, the destruction of the Couch Grass will be completed.

Roxbury, August 1, 1826.

G. H.

Remarks by the Editor.—Couch Grass is considered as a great pest by English agriculturists.—The method which they commonly make use of to extirpate it, is to lay the ground fallow through the summer, and harrow it frequently to draw out the roots, which are collected and burnt or otherwise destroyed. Trench ploughing is recommended by Mr Young, in the Annals of Agriculture. He thinks that by one earthing, given deeply with the skim-coulter plough, and after that hoeing the surface, the couch grass may be converted into manure.

Rees' Cyclopaedia says the best way is to sow or plant the land infested with couch, with such seeds or plants as require often hoeing. But we think the definite directions given above, by "G. H." should be implicitly followed. There is, no doubt, an advantage in ploughing the land late in the spring, because the grass being turned over after it has made some progress in vegetation will the sooner rot. If in the culture of the potatoes, the land should be stirred so deep as to bring the sod or turf to the air the couch will spring again, and the labour of the cultivator be in a great measure lost.

An implement has been invented in England, called the Couch-Grass drag, which is a sort of harrow, made for the purpose of drawing out and extirpating couch grass in tillage lands. A machine of that kind is in possession of the Mass. Agr. Society, and may be seen, we believe, in their Repository of Agricultural Implements at Brighton.

Couch grass is known by many different names, among which are twitch-grass, squitch-grass, quitch-grass, knol-grass, &c.

THE SEASON—CROPS—CULTIVATION.

MR. FESSENDEN—The crops of hay in this and the adjoining towns are small. Many will not get one tenth, and scarcely any one half, they did last year. I have lately seen a field, near Ossipee Corner, the owner of which told me that last year he had a good crop; but a part of the same this year he did not think worth cutting, owing to drought and grasshoppers. My land being rather flat I shall get rather more than half what I did last year.

With regard to Corn and Potatoes, the former will be good,—the latter tolerable; especially where plaster has been put into the hole, or on the top. My opinion is, that putting plaster into the hole does the most good. Where some hills have been plastered at the rate of a spoonful to a hill each, and some left along side, there is a great difference in favour of that plastered. I am aware that it is the opinion of many that near the sea, plaster does not do the good that lime does. But I think that in the country, particularly in this section, one or two spoonfuls in the hole, any season, will amply repay the owner who plants either potatoes or corn.

If corn is planted on low ground, or there is a wet or cold year, a gill of slacked lime added every time of hoeing, will have a good effect. Potatoes and English grain require moist cool land, or plaster to cool and moisten it. In Great Britain and from Flanders north, on the continent of Europe, potatoes are better than in France, and much more so than in Spain or Portugal, or any part of the shores of the Mediterranean.

I have a piece about 3 acres of land, on which I sowed, the 15th of May, 8 bushels of oats, 3 lbs. of clover, and 1 bushel of herd's grass and red top seed. It was well manured with a compost of bog and barn yard manure, ploughed in and the land then well harrowed. The oats and grass seed was soaked in water about 3 hours, taken out and rubbed with as much plaster as would adhere to them. After harrowing in the seed the land was rolled twice. Then plaster was strewn on at the rate of three bushels per acre. After the oats had come up, which was in about a week from the sowing, there was as much plaster put on as at first. There was no rain of any consequence for a month after the seeds were sown. The grass seed has taken well, the oats have a dark green colour, and it is said by Judges, if they are cut in the milk they will make nearly 3 tons of fodder per acre. My corn and potatoe land was ploughed, harrowed and rolled till the tilth was fine. Two thirds of the field was then laid in ridges, back-furrowed, and one third flat. The corn was put in diamond fashion 4 feet by 3 apart thus . . . so as to give the sun and air a chance to come to it. The ground was manured the same as the oat land before mentioned. The field sloped about 93 degrees from a level. There was put on at the first hoeing one half pint of slacked lime to a hill.

A part of the field say half, had one spoonful of plaster, the other part one half pint of ashes to a hill. It has been very dry, and the corn looks well but I think that on the ridges looks as well as the other on the flat, which confirms my opinion that any land except that which is high and sandy, in this quarter of the country, should be planted on ridges. My corn has been hoed three times, and each time it had plaster, lime and ashes, the same as at the first hoeing. I am sorry that I did not plaster my corn in hills. Some of my neighbours, to whom I recommended plaster put a spoonful in each hill. I am told that it looks much better than some which was plastered on the top of the hills.

I consider a roller as necessary on a farm as a plough, for after ploughing, if the ground be well rolled, it makes a much finer tilth; then as a finishing stroke, it presses the ground round the seeds, and levels the stones even with the ground. My garden, oats and corn have not been injured by insects as many have, which I attribute chiefly to plastering freely. Should my corn and potatoes turn out as well as they promise, you shall again hear from me. My corn was soaked in copperas water 36 hours. About one half a pound of copperas was used for a peck of seed. It was then taken out; and as much plaster put on as would adhere to it. I think copperas and plaster are great checks to worms, &c.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. SALTER.

Wakefield, (N. H.) July 22, 1826.

THE DISEASE IN PEAR TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—I have with deep interest and regret read in the New England Farmer of July 25 a communication from his Excellency Governor LINCOLN, on a "disease which has recently appeared in the Pear Trees in that vicinity," and also the remarks of the Hon. Mr LOWELL, and the result "of his observations on (what he calls) this apparent disease."

I feel, with the public at large, greatly indebted to Mr LOWELL for his persevering and discriminating attention to any and every thing affecting

the interest of *Agriculture and Horticulture*; and I doubt not he will excuse me if I dissent from his opinion there communicated, and express my conviction that this is something more than the presence of the *Scolytus Pyri*. I have obtained twigs cut from the Apple Tree and English Walnut, by this insect, as large as the finger, and as smooth as if cut with the center bit. They soon wither and become seared; and when shaken by a high wind, they break off and fall to the ground, carrying the insect with them, which is an end of the mischief.* What is by some called the *Fire Blast*, (which I think has not been satisfactorily explained) although in its first appearance it is somewhat similar to the effect produced by the *Scolytus Pyri*, is in its result far more important, as it is fatal to the tree attacked.

I had in my garden the last year, two pear trees bearing the *Julienne* or *Summer Beurre*: one of them was 36 years old, and measuring 15 inches diameter at the ground,—the other about 15 years old and measuring 9 inches; they were healthy, vigorous, and in full bearing. They were attacked the beginning of July the last year, in the manner as those described by Gov. LINCOLN are, belonging to his friend. The disease first made its appearance at the extremity of the limbs, and retroceded to the trunk: the fruit then as large as pullets' eggs, mostly dropped, what remained attached to the limbs, dried up as hard as the wood; this spring I caused them to be cut down and found them perfectly sapless. There was one other tree of this species in the town, which shared the same fate, while the other pear trees of various kinds were not affected by the disease, except very partially, in one or two instances.

I am not one of "those who are incredulous as to this small insect being the cause of the evil," observed upon by Mr LOWELL; but I am persuaded it is not the cause of the malady described by Gov. LINCOLN, who observes, "the trees are of large size (those in his friend's garden) have been in bearing many years, and are wholly withered and sapless within a few days;" this effect is more than commensurate of such a cause.

I am apprehensive the Hon. PRESIDENT did not allow himself sufficient time to exercise his usual discrimination, having a preconceived opinion, and having witnessed the depredation of the *Scolytus Pyri*, so similar in its first appearance, he adopted it as applying to the present subject, without at-

*Note by the Editor—The insect however, which produces this effect, we believe, is not the *Scolytus Pyri*. The pear tree insect, or *Scolytus Pyri*, is thus adverted to by Professor Peck. "The grub had eaten the inner layer of wood, a part of the medulla or pith, and about half of the second layer of wood, in a circular direction, leaving the alburnum or sap wood untouched, except at the exit." [See Mass. Agr. Repos. vol. iv. page 206. The effects produced by the insect which our correspondent represents as having "cut twigs from the apple tree, and from the English walnut" are of a different kind, and correspond with the results of the mischievous labours of the insect called the *Wood cutter*, or *Oak pruner*, which is described in the Mass. Agr. Repos. vol. v. page 308. [See likewise the New England Farmer vol. iii. page 25, 26.]—The Oak pruner eats away all the wood of small branches leaving only the bark entire; this is broken by the first strong breeze, and the branch with the larva in it falls to the ground.

tending to the total failure of those large trees "a few days."

Having ventured to dissent from so high authority it may be expected that I offer some reason for my opinion, some conjecture of the cause of the disaster.

I will with great diffidence submit the theory formed to account for the disaster which befell the trees the last year, (and which I find strengthened by the occurrence at Worcester) as affording my mind more satisfactory reason than the received opinion that it is occasioned by lightning, that it is the effect of any immediate external infection of the atmosphere.

It will be recollected that the spring of 18 was early, the weather in February uncommon warm, so much so, as to put in circulation the sap of the early fruit trees, and was followed by a severe cold in the last of March, which checked the rising sap and formed it into wood, the alburnum which when the spring approached in its proper season, and set the sap in circulation in those trees (being earlier from their nature or from their situation) it was obstructed and could not ascend that portion of sap which had already ascended the branches was sufficient to cause the trees to vegetate, to leaf out, and to blossom, but when the heat of summer advanced there was not a sufficiency of sap to supply the demands of the fruit and the exhalation; therefore the vegetation withered and died. The spring of the present year was also thought remarkably forward, until the 9th of April, when from that to the 12th we experienced a second winter, I believe more severe than any preceding it, and which was at the time apprehended, would have a deleterious effect upon the fruit trees, and has undoubtedly on the milder kinds, but to what extent remains perhaps to be ascertained. If these suggestions have plausibility they are at your service—I offer them in no pride of opinion—if they should lead to investigation which may throw any light on the subject, I shall be more than satisfied.

Your humble servant,
W. JACKSON

Plymouth, August 2, 1826.

MILLET.

MR FESSENDEN—I send you a specimen of crop of Millet, now harvesting. On examination it must be obvious that if cut at the right stage of maturity, it may be called, like Indian Corn, *meadow and manure*, and my experience so warrants the belief that, next to that invaluable plant, it should enter more extensively into rotation system, than any other—always considering Potatoes as the pioneers. The stubble apple exceedingly succulent, and if turned in as soon as the crop is off, must, in my opinion, make considerable returns to the soil. This course I intend to try for a crop of turnips on 2½ or 3 feet ridge with a little manure under them. And if the plot is kept going often between the ridges, while the turnips are growing, they will be as forward as sown broad cast a fortnight earlier, as repeated trials on my farm have proved; besides, the land will be left light and in fine order for any crop the spring. But no crop that I ever raised leaved the soil more dead and heavy than turnips so broad cast.

I may offer you some further remarks on Millet when the result of the experiment is fully demonstrated. The motive for addressing you at pres-

that you may recommend to our brother farmers secure a supply of Millet seed—now is the time—no farmer should ever be without two or three bushels in his seed-room in the spring.

Since a short crop of hay became apparent, and the season for sowing had past, large quantities of millet seed could have been sold in Boston *four dollars per bushel*. Perhaps few crops will be found more profitable at one dollar. If I could have procured a sufficiency of millet seed, my arms, which have not exhibited such a vacuum for 18 years, might have been made to groan with repletion, and my stock to laugh at the unexampled drought of the season just past.

Yours very truly,

S. W. POMEROY.

N. B. Good millet seed should weigh 56 lbs. or ore per bushel.

The specimen of Millet alluded to by Mr. POMEROY may be seen by calling at the New England Farmer office. It measures *seven feet* in height.—*EDITOR.*

from *Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.*

N THE CULTIVATION OF THE PEACH.

Riversdale, November 23, 1809.

From a desire to promote the cultivation of fine fruit, and a belief that every publication of experiments that are attended with success, may at least have the happy effect of stimulating others in the pursuit of so desirable an object and eventually perfect it, I am induced to relate to you my mode of cultivating peach trees, as well as that pursued by others as far as they have come under my observation, together with the effects.

Seven years past when I took possession of Riversdale farm, I planted 30 peach trees in a grass plot which had not been ploughed for at least twenty years, and was very tough and bound.—The first and second year they did not grow the best, and appeared as if they would soon die; my ardent wisher to cut them down, as he thought them not worth removing, but I preferred trying an experiment with them; which was to throw about half a peck of well slacked lime (which had been exposed to the weather several months) round each: the following spring I was agreeably surprised with their very thrifty appearance; they bore as many fine peaches as they could support, and though the ground had not been dug, it was perfectly loose four feet in circumference round them: they grew very much that year, and have continued to produce me a great crop every year since, which increases with their size, and they are now large trees. Since the first year, I have had the ground annually dug about four feet in circumference round them, and I do not find the worms have attacked them yet. From accident two trees were neglected for two years after I limed the first; they scarcely bore a leaf; the ground was so hard as to be impenetrable to the roots. I have had lime thrown around them since, and they have recovered and borne some fine peaches, and will, I believe grow to a good size.—The success of this experiment having convinced me that I could successfully raise peach trees on grass ground, I have been induced to plant out upwards of eight hundred in a field that will be alternately in grain and grass, some of which bore very fine fruit last summer. Although the ground has been in clover since the trees were planted,

they have a very healthy appearance, and bid fair to be very durable, but that, time only can ascertain; for my own part, I am perfectly satisfied if they bring me only four good crops, for the trees are then worth nearly as much for fire wood as I pay for the young ones. I would recommend digging round the trees once a year; it mixes the lime with the earth, much to the improvement of the soil: fresh slack lime will not answer, as I have known a young orchard entirely destroyed by it, which has caused an opinion to prevail that lime in any way is prejudicial, and I was cautioned by old farmers from using it; but in the way I used it, after it had been deprived of its excessive heat by a long exposure to the weather, I am very certain of its producing the most beneficial effects on all kinds of trees. I have applied it to upwards of fifteen hundred apple and pear trees, besides the peaches, all of which evince its good effects: a load of forty bushels after being exposed to the weather from October till June, served for about eighteen hundred trees.

I have now given the result of my experiments, and will relate to you what has come under my observation. An ingenious farmer, Mr Ashton, in my neighborhood, a few years past, planted three hundred peach trees on about three acres of ground; I saw them last summer, they were very thriving, and he lately informed me he had gathered about five hundred bushels of good fruit, and sold them readily on the ground at a dollar and fifty cents per bushel. He adopted no other mode to bring them to perfection than ploughing; he informed me that he had raised a crop of Indian corn on the ground every year since he planted the trees and that without manuring; but the ground was in good order when he planted the trees which he raised from the stone, even without being inoculated; he obtained more money from those three acres than his whole farm would have rented for, and that too without losing one year's crop from the ground, the faithful cultivation of which in procuring other crops, insured him success in his crop of fruit. Thus you see the peach, when constantly cultivated, will succeed without lime or any manure; though in grass grounds I am confident they would not.

With respect to plums and nectarines, I have tried various experiments without success, and though I have about fifty trees which are healthy, blossom well and bring their fruit to a considerable size, yet they all drop before they come to perfection: and I have never got one nectarine excepting from a young tree planted in the fall, which yielded me fourteen fine nectarines the ensuing summer; since when I have not had another, and I find the older my trees are, the more they are infested with insects, from which I conclude that were they attacked on their first appearance, by destroying the eggs in the fallen fruit, or otherwise it might prevent their increase, and eventually destroy them. For several years my family have been supplied with the finest plums by a neighbour, who is the only person I know of who has had uniform success with them: last year while his trees were in full bearing, I carefully examined them, particularly as respected their culture and local situation, and I found that no uncommon pains had been taken with them; on the contrary, they appeared neglected, as was evident from the numerous dead and broken limbs that hung about them, and that the very great success he had, could only be attributed to their

situation, which was at the place where his hogs laid and were fed; he told me that the hogs never let a plum that had fallen, remain many minutes undevoured, and thereby destroyed the insects that hung about, and the eggs that were deposited in them, though of late there had appeared but few insects about the trees.

How easy would it be to inclose a piece of ground for the purpose of feeding hogs in, which if planted with the best plum trees, might be made to yield more profit than twenty times the same ground would in grain or grass, when it is considered the enormous price that fruit commands, no doubt owing to the difficulty of raising, which I am confident might be surmounted by the above mode.

I should now apologize for trespassing on your patience, were I not certain that your real zeal in similar pursuits would render it unnecessary, and I remain

Yours sincerely,

WM. PHILLIPS.*

Dr. JAMES MEASE.

TO RIPEN FRUIT.

To lovers of gardening it may not be unacceptable to know, that painting the walls black greatly forwards the ripening of fruit. Experience has proved, that a vine of an uncommon size, which, even in the hottest years, would not produce any ripe fruit, has now, for several years, regularly yielded the finest grapes; all other fruit, the trees of which are planted against that black wall, ripen much sooner than those in the neighbourhood.

As a specimen of the losses incurred of late in commercial transactions, we may mention the instance, well known on Change, of a vessel recently arrived in the river from Bengal. She was about to sail from Calcutta for China, with a cargo of 7,000 bags of cotton, but intelligence arriving of the high price that article had attained here, the course of the vessel was changed for England.—She reached the Thames under prices so different of the same article, that the owners sustain a loss of near £40,000, on a single cargo! [*Lon.Globe*]

* The success of the fruit on trees in the plantations frequented by hogs is evidently owing to the destruction by them, of the *curculiones*. Mr. Phillips' farm is near the Delaware. Peaches generally thrive best near rivers; and especially those of brackish water. Digging round all trees is highly beneficial. The lime promotes healthy vegetation, but when the worm *curculiones*, get possession, they are not affected by lime. These latter are the masters-foes to all fruit. The fallen fruit is their nursery, and whatever destroys that, is their enemy. Cherries and other common fruits are in such plenty, that the banishment or extirpation of the *curculio*, is an event more anxiously to be wished, than expected. They avoid moist atmosphere and salt air, on the borders of rivers or the sea. In cities and towns they do not delight.

This is a bold and laudable experiment made by Mr P. on this short lived tree. The result we shall be anxious to know. We have unwilling doubts as to duration.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly half bound and lettered at 75 cents, which is as cheap as they can be done in this city—by sending them to this office.

SULLIVAN'S JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS.

The June number of this valuable work has just appeared. The first article is a notice of the volcanic character of the island of Hawaii in a letter from Mr Goodrich, one of the American Missionaries, and various abstracts from the "Journal of a Tour around Hawaii."

The second article is a description of the eruption of Long Lake and Mud Lake, in Vermont, in 1810, by Rev. S. Edwards Dwight, who in 1823 viewed the desolations effected by the rush of the waters. Long Lake, before it was drained, was a mile, and a half in length, three-fourths of a mile in width, and 150 feet deep; Mud Lake, a smaller one, was 200 rods distant, and 200 feet lower, and its outlet was the source of Barton River, a tributary of Lake Memphremagog. On the 6th of June, 1810, about 100 men turned out with spades and pick-axes, with a view to let out a part of the water of Long Lake into Mud Lake and thus furnish a better supply of water for the Mills on Barton River. They dug a small trench, the water entered it and soon wore down a deep gulf, and in a few minutes the entire mass in the Lake rushed out with inconceivable force and violence, cutting a channel through the bank 150 feet deep and 80 rods wide. The torrent made its way down to Barton, bearing before it trees, earth, rocks, mills, &c. and sweeping away the waters of Mud Lake to the depth of thirty feet. Through the distance of several miles it hollowed out a path from 20 to 40 rods in width, and from 20 to 60 feet in depth, and continued its course with many marks of violence to Lake Memphremagog. It ruined extensive tracts of fine meadow land by deposits of sand, and converted several sunken swamps into good soil. Tens of thousands of cords of wood were deposited in Barton; near the church a field of 20 acres was covered with timber to the height of 20 feet, and in several places the timber was piled up to the height of 60 or 80 feet. The inhabitants had been burning the timber for 13 years, when Mr Dwight was there, yet many acres of meadow remained covered with it. Mr D. examined the bed of Long Lake, which he found so dry that he could walk over it without difficulty. The bottom was grown over with sedge, weeds, shrubs and young trees.

Article third consists of remarks upon the shell marie region of Virginia and Maryland, and upon the coal formation of Virginia, by James Pierce.—Mr P. says that beds of rich shell marie occur frequently in all the alluvial regions of Virginia and Maryland, and he thinks the impoverished plantations of those states may be rendered productive by the application of this marie as a manure. It has been advantageously applied in the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn. Vast tracts of land in the Western States are now unproductive, and will remain so as long as the system of slavery prevails. Freemen will not labor where there are slaves; every thing is left to the discretion of overseers, who are too ignorant and indolent to make agricultural improvements. Mr P. remarks that if the blacks of Virginia were sent off, and a white population substituted, it would add greatly to the strength, respectability and productiveness of the state.

The bituminous coal region of Virginia is very extensive, and the coal beds are from 20 to 50 feet in thickness, and appear inexhaustible. From the pits south of James River, a million of bushels were conveyed to Richmond the last year, distance of

14 miles. The whole expense was 9 cents the bushel. It is procured by sinking shafts from 50 to 400 feet. One of the proprietors realized the last year, a profit of \$40,000 from his coal pits.—Some of the old pits have been on fire many years; hot air and smoke issue incessantly from the shafts.

The fifth article is "On Fuel," and was communicated by Dr. Elisha Noyl of New London. Dr. N. is of opinion that peat is the best fuel which the earth produces, and that it might be made cheaper in some of our markets than wood or coal. He says peat grows or increases in bulk rapidly, and thinks a cavity seven feet in depth made by cutting peat for fuel would fill up under favourable circumstances in less than 30 years. Some years ago 10,000 men were employed in preparing and transporting peat from one peat marsh near the Loire, in France.

The title of the seventh article is "Proofs that general and powerful currents have swept and worn the surface of the earth." There are many indications that a powerful current has passed over the continent of America from north to south, and over Asia from south to north, and the author of this article accounts for these appearances by supposing that a change has at some period taken place in the velocity of the earth's motion on her axis. The surface of the earth at the equator revolves at the rate of more than 1000 miles per hour, or 1500 feet per second, which is about equal to the velocity of a cannon ball. We have no idea of circular motion like this. A wheel of wrought iron, of three feet in diameter, will fly in pieces, before it reaches a velocity of 400 feet per second. Supposing the earth should be slightly checked in her daily motion, the Pacific ocean would in a moment rush over the Andes and Alleghanies into the Atlantic; the Atlantic would sweep over Europe, Asia, and Africa; and in a few hours the entire surface of the earth would be covered with rushing torrents, excepting perhaps the vicinity of the poles. "The appearances presented on the surface of the earth," says this writer, "are precisely such as we should expect after such a catastrophe."

[Hampshire Gazette.]

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

About the first of June last, an explosion took place in a coal mine at Stella, county of Durham, England, by which 37 men and boys came to a premature death. Three men who were descending at the moment, were blown out of the shaft, and one man was blown up from the bottom of the shaft. Twenty-seven of the sufferers were buried in Ryton church-yard.

The author of "Observations on an American in England," published in the Christian Spectator, visited a coal mine, which he compares to "Tartarus, Erebus and Styx, and all the under-ground scenery of the heathen poets." The miners were at work by the light of tapers in confined holes which would not permit them to stand erect, with their bodies naked from the waist upwards. This writer remarks that "the miners are every moment in danger of losing their lives; the mines may be suddenly flooded, or the air, which is always impregnated with sulphur, may take fire and explode, and other hazard arises from the falling of coal. A mass of fifty tons will sometimes be let down at once."—When any of the miners are killed, fifteen shillings are allowed the others by the master for the purpose of buying grog: they at

once leave off their work and make merry upon the occasion! A remarkable specimen of human perverseness and insensibility. [Ib.]

LOWELL FACTORIES.

It is stated in the "Hints to my Countrymen," that \$1,700,000 have been expended at Chelmsford, Mass. (now Lowell) and that the population has increased more than 3000 within four years. All the skill of the workmen has been gained in this country, and the labour is not dearer than in similar establishments in England. A greater portion of the work is performed by females here than there, and the laborers are more regular and orderly. [Ibid.]

AGRICULTURE OF BRABANT.

The agricultural section of the "Bulletin Universel des Sciences," for April, 1826, gives a description of the cultivation, rural economy, &c. of that part of Brabant, in the Netherlands, which is called Campine or Kempen, from which we have translated the following (adding a few of our own remarks.)

The Campine is about 30 leagues long, and 2 broad, and is a part of that vast extent of sand, soil, which covers Holland, the north of Germany and part of Poland. The country is level, and much of the soil, we infer from the description, is similar to that of our pine plains; there are also large tracts of uncultivated land called heaths.—The inhabitants are industrious and economical and make the most of every thing; nothing is lost, it is said, but smoke.—The farms are from 7 to 90 acres each, and more than half of the land is arable. On a farm of this extent, they keep commonly 15 or 20 cows, a yoke of oxen, 2 horses; or 4 heifers, 4 calves, 4 hogs, and from 40 to 60 sheep.—This is done by manuring abundantly, and not using fallows; the farmers direct their principal attention to making manure, and it is calculated that 2000 loads of 12 or 1300 pounds each, are made on farms of 60 or 70 acres. What will American farmers say to this? Rye is an important object of culture in the Campine; they cultivate also buck-wheat, turnips, carrots, potatoes, rapeseed, beans, a species of grass called spurry, flax, hemp, some wheat &c. The greater part of the ploughed and grass lands are manured every year; the proportion for rye is about 40 loads of 10 or 11 cwt. each, to an acre. The stables of the Brabanters are very large, a part of the space being employed for the preparation of manure. The stables have two great doors, and the teams for carrying off the manure, can go in and out without difficulty. The composts are made in a trench in the stable. The bottom is sand; this is covered with a layer of turf and herbage from the heaths; then the ordure of the cows, turf, and all kinds of filth are collected and thrown in, and special care being taken that all the urine should enter into the compost. The rye straw is eaten by the cattle, and the farmers collect materials for litter from the heaths. The editor of the Bulletin remarks that the Brabant method of making dunghills or composts in the stable is a bad one; he says this operation should be carried on under sheds.—Wood is not plenty in Brabant, but turf or peat is abundant, and is the principal fuel. Butter is one of the most important products of the country; the milk is prepared with great care and neatness, and in making butter the whole milk is churned;

the vessel used is similar to one of our churns. This butter keeps well and is sought after for exportation. The cows and other horned cattle are kept in the stables almost all the year, where they are fed with carrots, turnips potatoes, buckwheat, rye, oats, hay, straw, &c. When they are taken to the pastures, they are fastened to stakes by cords, and after the grass within their reach is consumed, the stakes are removed. The sheep are kept on the heaths in the summer.

The Encyclopedia remarks that "the agriculture, which is common to the country is in as high perfection in Brabant as in England, and the best parts of England are even sometimes surpassed."

[Ibid.]

PRODUCTIONS OF LOUISIANA.

The cotton is an annual plant with leaves not unlike those of the hollyhock. It branches considerably, grows on the rich lands, as high as a man's head and bears a beautiful yellowish-white flower. The rows are made perfectly straight, and six feet apart, and kept entirely clean of weeds. In September the balls begin to open, picking commences, and is continued, until the stocks are ready to be pulled up, burned off, and the ploughing to commence anew. Sugar-cane, the next important article of culture in this state, is extending in cultivation every year. Sufficient sugar might be made here for the consumption of the United States. The only impediment to extending this species of cultivation is the great capital that it requires to commence the business profitably.—A sugar establishment is necessarily a very expensive one. The sugar-houses on the coasts resemble our large cotton factory buildings at the north. The process of manufacturing the sugar, though expensive, is simple. The cane is planted the latter part of the autumn in ships, and when in full growth is not unlike a field of maize in appearance. The stalk is about the size of that of southern corn, and the juice, though deemed a luxury here, has to me rather an unpleasant sweetness. Rice and indigo were formerly cultivated here to a greater extent than at present. Corn, sweet potatoes, melons, and all northern fruits, with the exception of apples, flourish here. Figs are raised here in great abundance and perfection. The fig-tree grows luxuriantly, and is raised with ease. Oranges, when I descended the Mississippi for the first time, were lying under the trees as abundantly as the apples fall in the north country. Nothing can have a grander, and more rich appearance, than these delicious orange groves, either when their blossoms yield their ambrosial perfume, or when their golden fruit, shows itself from the beautiful evergreen foliage. Louisiana undoubtedly exports more value according to the extent of land cultivated, than any other country. The cotton plantations yield from ten to fifty thousand dollars a year, and many sugar planters, probably, derive twice that sum from their annual crop.

[Flint's Travels.]

MERIDIAN OF LONGITUDE.

It has been strongly urged by M. de la Place, that all the nations of Europe, instead of referring their calculations of longitude to the meridian of their principal observatory, should have some common meridian; which would introduce into the geography of the world the same uniformity that exists in its almanacs and in its arithmetic. M. de la Place recommends the Peak of Teneriffe, or Mont Blanc, as a suitable meridian.

From the American Farmer.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF TURNIPS.

After fifteen year's experience, I recommend the following practice, which, if carefully followed, may be made a certain, and not an uncertain crop—as is mostly asserted.

The land suited to this crop ought not to be rich but of a medium fertility, and pulverized by repeated ploughings and harrowings, until very fine; as near the consistency of pulverized virgin soil of new land as possible, and the turnip crop will very suitably succeed all early spring crops, such as potatoes, peas, radishes, beans, and clover after the first mowing, and will do without manure, provided the four first enumerated have been manured in the spring.

MANURE.

A small dressing of manure is necessary, say ten ox cart loads to the acre, of ashes or old cold manure, such as yard shovellings, &c. unfermented manures will spoil the crop by making it run to top, rendering the root hot and spikey.

SEED AND ITS PREPARATION.

This is one of the most important parts to be attended to; without good true seed, all the other labour is lost. I am frequently offered seed by the bushel, which is acknowledged to be saved from the refuse turnips, which, if one is suffered to go to seed among twenty good ones, will spoil the whole. With such seed it would be as impossible to raise good turnips, as it would be from radish seed.

In order to hasten vegetation, and by that means escape the ravages of the fly, it is best to soak the seed in rain water twenty-four hours; but if wanted sooner a few minutes in warm water will do. It is strongly recommended to soak the seed in lamp oil, which is said to impart a disagreeable flavour to the seed plant, which saves it from the fly. After soaking the seed, it ought to be rolled in plaster, or ashes, to dry them; and for sowing broad cast, I mix three half pints of seed with a bushel of the mixture to the acre; but those who have Bennett's drill may sow the naked seed in rows about twelve inches apart, by closing every other slide, which will save much time in hoeing.

TIME OF SOWING.

In the neighbourhood of Baltimore, if the turnip seed can be got up quick, it will do to sow as late as the 25th of August, for table use; and for stock, it would be well to sow from the 25th of July to the 10th of August. Two weeks later will do on the tide water and in old Virginia; the ground being well prepared, the manure spread when necessary, once ploughing, and then immediately give the ploughed ground one stroke with the harrow; then sow the seed while the ground is damp, and give it one stroke with the harrow, and the plants will soon appear. After they are up, should the fly be destructive, roll them with a roller. As it is apt to be dry at this season of the year, it is best to sow a little before or soon after a rain, to get the plants up; otherwise the seed often perishes; but sowing on fresh ploughed ground is a great advantage.

HOEING, &c.

After the plants are up and the largest leaf has grown as large as a cent, run the harrow through them, which breaks the crust, buries the young weeds, and moulds the plants; and from the three

half pints of seed, if the fly has not been destructive, there will be plenty of plants to admit of the harrow being run each way, which puts the ground in fine order among the plants; then commence with the all-important work of hoeing, without which all the other work will be nearly lost. Each hand must take about five feet wide and use the hoe actively, and single out the plants as near twelve inches apart as can be done by the eye.—This is a tedious operation; but four or five hands, sticking close to it, will soon learn to do the work quick, and get over a large piece of ground in a day; and after it is done, there will be one single plant to each foot of ground, instead of a dozen to the foot in some places, and only one to the yard in others, as is the case when the seed is sown thin, and left without hoeing or thinning; in consequence, in one case they will be too thick to grow, and in the other will not grow for want of culture. The white flat or white Norfolk is the best kind for early use. and the ruta бага, and yellow bullock, for late use. Either of these ought to be sowed earlier than the above—the first a month, and the latter one or two weeks. The white stone and tankard turnip, are good kinds, particularly the latter, as it grows to a great size and is sweet.

ROBERT SINCLAIR.

BLACKSTONE CANAL.

The excavation of the canal in this town advances more rapidly than we had expected. A considerable distance is already finished, and it is expected that the first mile, now under contract, will be completed next month. It is intended to resume the location downward from this town this week, and to put it immediately under contract, so that we have full confidence in seeing the work completed ready for the passage of boats next season.

The influence of the Canal, even in prospect, upon business, is extensively felt and acknowledged. Preparations are making to carry on branches of manufactures, which could not be done to profit without the facilities of water transportation. When the canal shall have gone into actual operation, its effect, combined with the advantages we already possess for manufacturing, will give increased value to, and call into use, the immense water power yet unoccupied in this vicinity, thus adding to our population by giving profitable occupation to thousands, extending and invigorating trade, and securing to the agriculturist a ready market and a good price for all the surplus product of his lands. The time is now past when any dread is felt at the extension of the manufacturing business; but, if there are any yet in doubt of its effects, let them view the improvements of the flourishing towns of Fitchburgh, Southbridge, Dudley, Leicester, Oxford and Milbury, and they may be satisfied. [Wor. Spy.]

TO MAKE VINEGAR.

To every ten gallons of rain water add one gallon of molasses, and one of brandy, mix them well together, and place the cask in a garret or some warm dry place, and occasionally shaking it, in a few months it will be fit for use. [Am. Farmer.]

A Marble Establishment in New York, with the use of Steam Engines, performs the operation of cutting, levelling, polishing and moulding marble, with so much facility, that mantel-pieces, which two years ago would have cost \$700 are now made for \$250.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1826.

RURAL ECONOMY.

DESTROY THE BORER IN APPLE TREES.

A friend of the Editor, who is a cultivator of Fruit Trees, assures us that *now* is the very nick of time for destroying the Apple Tree Borer. The insect is now small, and has just begun his work of mischief. His habitation may be discovered by a reddish coloured liquid or gum, oozing from the wounds he inflicts in the bark of fruit trees, or if he has already penetrated into the wood, the product of his borings, resembling saw dust, will detect his haunts. Our informant says he may, at this season of the year, be extirpated with no other weapon than the point of a pen-knife. It is not necessary to expatiate on the advantages, which will result from attacking this minute but formidable enemy to our orchards, in the commencement of his destructive labours. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

BEANS.

It is said that beans should not be hoed when the dew is upon them, or in rainy weather. See Mass. Agr. Repos. vol. ii. page 27.

CHARLOCK

Or wild turnip is a very pernicious weed. Its seeds will lie dormant 20 years or longer, and when stirred with the plough will vegetate luxuriantly. This weed will be so thinned on ground planted three or four years successively, and well hoed, that the remainder may easily be pulled up by hand after the land is laid down to grass.

MANURE IN PASTURES.

A writer in Hunter's Geographical Essays, an English work on Agriculture, makes the following remarks.

"Every fortnight, I send my boy with a shovel and wheel-barrow to take up the dung which is put on a heap and covered with earth or ashes, as I think that nothing encourages and promotes the rank and strong tufts of grass, which take up a great part of most grass land, and which the cattle will not touch more than the too common practice of suffering the dung to remain on the ground.—By a strict adherence to the above method of taking up the dung my pasture became an entire level of grass. In a few weeks the grass is grown on the places where the dung was laid, and not a vestige of the dung is to be seen. But in those pastures where the above is not practised, I usually find a great part of them incommoded with numerous tufts of rank grass, and a great quantity of dung, especially late in autumn, when the pastures begin to fail; and this in fact is to diminish or take nearly an eighth of such pastures, not to mention the very great difference of the dung both in quantity and quality."

In Great Britain, land is dear and labour cheap, and the course above recommended is undoubtedly advisable. But whether it is worth the while for our farmers to take so much pains to preserve the manure of their pastures, they must determine. In pastures which are rich and well stocked with neat cattle it would, probably be expedient. The manure might be gathered by a cart or a wheelbarrow, thrown into heaps in the pasture, or drawn to the farm yard, as circumstances might direct, and covered with earth. There can be no doubt that in all cases, where cows or other stock are

confined every night in yards, that it is good husbandry to throw their droppings into heaps, every morning, at least every two or three days, to cover them with common earth ashes, marsh mud, or something else, which will prevent their substance from being dried up, or washed away by rain.

GRASSHOPPERS.

We doubt whether any better remedy can be found against these insects than subjecting them to the operations of turkeys and other poultry. It is true that turkeys, hens and chickens are troubled some tenants on a farm, and whether they will not do more mischief to the crops, than they will do good by putting grasshoppers in their crops, is a thing to be thought of. Moreover, it is said that poultry fed on grasshoppers is not very good eating during the season in which the insects furnish their principal food. But if the fowls are kept upon corn or other farinaceous or vegetable food, a fortnight or three weeks after the grasshoppers have disappeared, it is probable they will be as palatable to an epicure as if they had been fed altogether on substances last mentioned.

GAPES OR PIP IN POULTRY.

It is said, and we believe truly, that a little soap and probably strong soap suds mixed with Indian meal or other food for chickens will cure a distressing and often fatal disorder called Gapes or Pip.

CLARIFYING CIDER, &c.

Mr Joseph Cooper, of New Jersey published an article in the True American, relative to fining cider, by which it appears that the jelly made from bullock's feet will answer the purpose. It should be warmed and mixed with a little of the cider intended to be fined, then strained, and when cold put into the vessel which contains the rest, and stir it till thoroughly incorporated. In bottling cider, it is recommended to raise the proof by putting about two tea-spoonfuls of French brandy into each bottle.

A SOURCE OF DISEASE.

The effluvia of rotten substances are supposed to breed diseases. The farmer, therefore, should be cautious that he do not breathe in the steams of his old dung-hills more than is necessary, especially when they have a disagreeable stench. And the greatest care should be taken to remove or cover up all the filth of the house, and of the hogen, which no doubt occasions some of those autumnal epidemic diseases, not unfrequently as fatal in country villages in proportion to numbers as in the thicker settled towns on the coast. Scattering quick lime over any substance which emits unwholesome effluvia will correct the evil.

POSTS IN FENCE.

In the "Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society," vol. iii. page 120 of the Appendix is a paper signed John R. Evans, which states, in substance, that posts in fence will last much the longer for setting them with the tops down. In a note on this article the Hon. Richard Peters says,

I have experienced the truth of the fact above stated. I do not pretend accurately and satisfactorily to account for it. I conjectured, that by reversing the vessels in which the sap had been accustomed to circulate, whilst the tree was in life, the moisture drawn up by the sun, in vessels even of dead timber, was impeded by the reversed position. Had the posts been, as they generally are, placed with their butt ends downward, the vessels

designed for circulation of sap, might be filled with moisture from the air or earth. However fanciful this conjecture may appear, the fact mentioned by Mr Evans, is important, and proved in many instances.

R. PETERS.

HOW TO KEEP CHURCHES AND DWELLING-HOUSES COOL.

During the extreme heat of summer, our houses of public worship, as well as our dwelling-houses, may be kept perfectly cool and comfortable, by a little attention.—Let the windows and doors be opened before sunrise, and shut by seven o'clock. The blinds and shutters, if there be any, should likewise be shut, to prevent the glass from being heated and conveying the heat within. If the doors be kept closed till the heat of the day, when the room is required for use, air will be found of the same temperature that it was in the morning, when the room was first shut up. This fact depends on the same principle as the evenness of the temperature of our cellars, which are cool in summer and warm in winter, solely because the external air is excluded from them.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The late London papers contain nothing of much interest. Subscriptions continue to be made in different parts of Europe for the Greeks, and theatrical exhibitions are proffered and well patronized for their benefit.

Terms of honourable capitulation were offered the Greeks previous to the storming of Missolonghi, but were rejected.

Nota Bozzaris, an eminent Greek, 76 years of age, having advised against capitulation with the Turks, with some hundred others who followed his example, remained in Missolonghi after the sally of the garrison, to blow up the mines. The bishop pronounced his blessing on the undertaking, and the result cost the lives of many Turks.

Some difficulty exists between Holland on one part, and Austria and Prussia on the other respecting the free navigation of the Rhine, which was stipulated for in certain treaties in 1815. Respecting this subject, the London Courier observes "it is singular that at the present moment, when liberal ideas seem to be gaining the ascendancy in most parts of Europe, that Holland should appear to make itself an exception."

Complaints have appeared in European papers, and have likewise been received by other channels that some of the Greek cruisers have been guilty of acts of piracy.

MEMORY OF ADAMS AND JEFFERSON.

The 2d inst. was, in this city, devoted to testimonials and demonstrations of respect to the memories, and gratitude for the services of JOHN ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERSON. Early in the fore part of the day a procession was formed under the direction of the Young Men of Boston, and an Eulogy delivered by S. L. KNAPP, Esq. At a later hour a procession was formed under the auspices of the city authorities, and an Eulogy pronounced by the Hon. Mr WEBSTER. These performances were such as the occasion demanded, and even transcended the high expectations which the reputation of the orators had excited. It is not our province and would exceed our limits to give in detail the solemnities with which the day was consecrated.

TO DAIRY WOMEN.

To prevent that rancid, nauseous flavour, which is too often prevalent in cheeses, even when made of the richest milk, and which otherwise would be delicious, salt the milk as soon as it is taken from the cows. I mean the evening's milk, which is kept in pans, during the night, in order to be mixed with the new morning's milk. The quantity of salt, used on this occasion, is about a table spoonful to each gallon of milk, and is generally sprinkled on the bottom of the pan, and the milk poured upon the salt, and they soon become incorporated. This early salting has enabled many dairy-women whose cheese was before always hoven and detestably rank, now to produce excellent well flavoured cheese, and on farms that had been pronounced totally unfit for the dairy system. To this small portion of salt, various good effects are attributed by those who use it; they say, it prevents the milk from souring, in the hottest nights; that it encourages coagulation, and very much promotes the separation of the curd from the whey, which is a great saving. All dairy-women ought also to know that it is a false idea, and a loss instead of a gain to the proprietor, to rob cheese of a single particle of butter; and for these two reasons, because a pint of cream will produce more than treble the quantity of curd, that a pint of skimmed milk will give; and because a cheese, with all the butter left in it, will lose very little of its weight by keeping, whereas that, from which the butter has been avariciously taken, will lose one third of its original weight in twelve months.—*Agr. Repository*, 1809.

MEXICO.

A disappointed American, writes from Vera Cruz that the country is overstocked with goats and drained of money; that the ruinous speculations in mines by English capitalists have produced great delusion; and that Mexico is in fact the poorest, for its extent and population, of any civilized country on earth. Domestic cottons were the only articles from the U. States that paid a profit; the market was glutted with paper, there being at least 500,000 reams on hand.

A cotton gin was lately introduced into Mexico from the United States, but such was the force of prejudice that the manufacturers set their faces against it, and refused to spin cotton that was cleansed by machinery! The Mexicans transport their cotton, seed and all together, 200 miles on the back of mules, to the manufacturing districts, where the seed is all taken out by hand.

MANUFACTURES.

Travellers who have visited the towns of the Eastern Continent, where the inhabitants have been principally engaged in the business of manufacturing, have given deplorable pictures of the moral and intellectual condition of the population, deprived of the advantages of education, and degraded by a servile dependence upon the will of an employer, and many politicians have looked on these establishments growing up among us with the rapidity of a mushroom but the strength and stability of the oak, with great alarm. A visit to the districts where so much capital has been employed in giving motion to the shuttle, would convince those prophets of evil how groundless are their fears, that our institutions may be impaired, or our purity contaminated. In most of the villages rising round these spots where the noise of the loom and the murmur of the waterfall are

made to blend in pleasant concord, the temple of religion and the miniature academy, where moral truth and literary knowledge are freely imparted, rise in or near the vicinity. The busy industry and good intelligence of the inhabitants offer pledges of the political moral health and vigour of the establishments. The quiet, order, and regularity which prevail, are so many pledges that the character of the citizen will remain equally sound, whether his hand be placed upon the shuttle or the plough.

FROM THE ESSEX REGISTER.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Place of birth.	Age in 1776.	Time of death.	Age.
Delaware, John Adams 41,	Apr. 2, 1777, 48	Apr. 2, 1777, 48	
England, Button Guinness 42,	May 27, 1777, 41	May 27, 1777, 41	
New York, * Philip Livingston 60,	June 12, 1778, 62	June 12, 1778, 62	
New Jersey, * John Hart 68,	July 11, 1778, 70	July 11, 1778, 70	
S. Carolina, [Thomas Lincoln 27,	close of 1778, 30	close of 1778, 30	
* Joseph Hewes,	Nov. 10, 1778, 50	Nov. 10, 1778, 50	
New Jersey, Richard Stockton 45,	Nov. 26, 1784, 45	Nov. 26, 1784, 45	
Massachusetts, John Hancock 37,	Sept. 17, 1784, 37	Sept. 17, 1784, 37	
R. Island, Stephen Hopkins 69,	July 13, 1785, 73	July 13, 1785, 73	
Massachusetts, William Whipple 45,	Nov. 28, 1785, 45	Nov. 28, 1785, 45	
Maryland, Thomas Stone 52,	1787, 43	1787, 43	
S. Carolina, Arthur Middleton 37,	Jan. 1, 1789, 49	Jan. 1, 1789, 49	
Virginia, John Penn 34,	Sept. 1788, 46	Sept. 1788, 46	
Massachusetts, Benjamin Franklin 70,	April 17, 1790, 84	April 17, 1790, 84	
S. Carolina, Lyman Hall 46,	1790, 40	1790, 40	
Massachusetts, William Hooper 34,	1790, 48	1790, 48	
Pennsylvania, Francis Hopkinson 57,	May 9, 1791, 52	May 9, 1791, 52	
Massachusetts, Roger Sherman 55,	July 28, 1793, 52	July 28, 1793, 52	
Massachusetts, John Hancock 39,	Oct. 8, 1793, 36	Oct. 8, 1793, 36	
Virginia, Richard Henry Lee 44,	Dec. 22, 1794, 52	Dec. 22, 1794, 52	
New Jersey, Abraham Clark 50,	Autumn 1794, 68	Autumn 1794, 68	
Scotland, John Witherspoon 54,	Nov. 15, 1794, 72	Nov. 15, 1794, 72	
Massachusetts, Josiah Bartlett 46,	May 19, 1795, 65	May 19, 1795, 65	
Connecticut, Samuel Huntington 43,	Jan. 5, 1796, 63	Jan. 5, 1796, 63	
Connecticut, Oliver Wolcott 51,	Dec. 1, 1796, 71	Dec. 1, 1796, 71	
Virginia, Rev. Lightfoot Lee 40,	April 1797, 63	April 1797, 63	
Virginia, George Mason 50,	Oct. 10, 1797, 61	Oct. 10, 1797, 61	
Scotland, James Wilson 35,	Aug. 22, 1798, 52	Aug. 22, 1798, 52	
Maryland, George Read 42,	Autumn 1799, 64	Autumn 1799, 64	
William Paine,	1799, 30	1799, 30	
S. Carolina, Edward Rutledge 26,	Jan. 23, 1800, 30	Jan. 23, 1800, 30	
Ireland, Matthew Teague 61,	June 24, 1803, 88	June 24, 1803, 88	
Wales, Francis Lewis 62,	Dec. 15, 1803, 89	Dec. 15, 1803, 89	
Massachusetts, Samuel Adams 54,	Oct. 2, 1803, 81	Oct. 2, 1803, 81	
Virginia, George Walton 36,	Feb. 2, 1804, 64	Feb. 2, 1804, 64	
England, Robert Morris 42,	May 8, 1806, 72	May 8, 1806, 72	
Virginia, George Wythe 50,**	June 8, 1806, 80	June 8, 1806, 80	
S. Carolina, Thomas Mifflin 40,	March 1809, 63	March 1809, 63	
Maryland, Samuel Chase,	June 17, 1811,	June 17, 1811,	
Connecticut, William Williams 45,	Aug. 2, 1811, 80	Aug. 2, 1811, 80	
Pennsylvania, George Clymer 38,	Jan. 23, 1813, 73	Jan. 23, 1813, 73	
Pennsylvania, Benjamin Rush 68,	Apr. 19, 1813, 82	Apr. 19, 1813, 82	
Massachusetts, R. Hart Treat Paine 48,	Nov. 11, 1814, 84	Nov. 11, 1814, 84	
Massachusetts, Ebenezer Gerry 51,	Nov. 23, 1814, 69	Nov. 23, 1814, 69	
Pennsylvania, Thomas McKean 42,	June 24, 1817, 63	June 24, 1817, 63	
Rhode Island, William Ellery 65,	Feb. 15, 1820, 92	Feb. 15, 1820, 92	
New York, William Floyd 42,	Aug. 1, 1821, 87	Aug. 1, 1821, 87	
Virginia, Thomas Jefferson 53,	July 18, 1826, 83	July 18, 1826, 83	
Massachusetts, John Adams 40,	do.	do.	
Maryland, Charles Carroll 38,	The Survivor, 89	The Survivor, 89	
Virginia, Benjamin Harrison,			
Virginia, Thomas Nelson, Jr.			
Pennsylvania, James Smith,			
Pennsylvania, George Taylor,			
Pennsylvania, George Ross,			
Lewis Morris,			
Henry Wisner!]			

* Killed in a duel.

* Died whilst attending Congress.

* Took passage for his health to St. Eustatia, and was never heard from—was spoken the day before a tremendous hurricane.

* The first who answered Yes, when the question was taken on Independence, and the first who signed the Declaration after the President.

* President.

* Present. [Voted for Independence, but was not present when the Declaration was signed.

PORCELAIN.

A manufactory of Porcelain, on an extensive scale, is now in operation at Jersey City. The materials both for the body of the article, and for glazing are said to be found in the United States in great abundance, and equal to the best French materials. Skilful and experienced workmen have been obtained from France, and with the important advantages possessed by the United States over England in finding the materials at home, while the latter is obliged to obtain them from abroad, it is thought there will be no obstacle to the success of such an establishment that may not be surmounted by attention and perseverance.

[Connecticut Courant.]

"The merciful man is merciful to his beast."—The proprietor of a two horse coach in Alexandria, D. C. in his advertisement for patronage to his carriage, has thought it worth while to give notice that he has provided a net to keep the flies from his horses—"because," says he "it must afford gratification to the humane traveller, that the noble animals which conduct him suffer not torture from flies;" the man who can entertain such kind feelings for his horses, and such a good opinion of the feelings of his customers, ought never to be without passengers.—*U. S. Gazette*.

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY are reminded, that a meeting of the Board stands adjourned to Thursday, the 10th day of August next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. at the Probate Office in Worcester, when the report of a Committee for the selection of Judges of Stock, &c. will be acted upon—Marshals chosen—and various other business relative to the approaching Cattle Show, transacted.

A general and punctual attendance is requested. By order of the President,

Wm. D. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

Worcester, July 29, 1826.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO D. C.
APPLES, best,	bb'l	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	80 00
pearl do. - - -		95 00
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	2 37
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bb'l	10 25
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		8 25
No 2, new, - - -		7 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	16
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		9 12
skimmed milk, - - -		3 4
FLAX - - -		9 10
FLAX SEED - - -	bush	85 1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bb'l	5 00
Genesee, - - -		4 62
Ray, best, - - -		3 50
GRAIN, Rye - - -	bush	80
Corn - - -		80
Barley - - -		62
Oats - - -		58
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		15 16
LIME, - - -	cask	95
Oil, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	80
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 87
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bb'l	14 50
cargo, mess, do. - - -		12 50
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		12 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	1 67
Clover - - -	lb.	6 8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35 50
do do unwashed		25 35
do do 3-4 washed		30 35
do do 1-2 do		25 30
Native - - -		20 25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40 45
do Spinning, 1st sort		35 38

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		8
" whole hogs, - - -		5 6
VEAL, - - -		4 10
MUTTON, - - -		5 10
POULTRY, - - -		10 20
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		14 16
lump, best, - - -		22 24
EGGS, - - -		14 15
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	90 95
Indian, do. - - -		90 1 00
POTATOES, - - -		1 00
CIDER, liquor, - - -	bb'l.	2 75 4 00

MISCELLANIES.

The Persian Gulf.—This great sea, formerly of so much commercial importance, although entirely neglected for the last century, is fast rising again into consequence, as the British are anxious to improve the trade of Bombay. Some time since they began to drive off the pirates by whom the gulf was infested and who had little squadrons of vessels and lived in fortified towns on the coast. They resisted powerfully, but were finally destroyed, and the admiralty despatched two ships under the command of Capt. Maude, to explore the whole coast, with its harbors, shoals and Islands. In 1825 they had surveyed from Ras Monsendrem at the entrance of the gulf of Ormus to the island; and at the beginning of the present year they had reached the mouth of the Euphrates. In the elevated promontory called by the ancients the Black mountains, they discovered two deep harbors, although none were known previously to exist in that part of the world; and new tracts of land, islands, &c. which were before entirely unknown. The formation of some of them indeed appears to be recent, as the lavas scoræ, &c. of which they are composed, at present almost entirely forbid all thoughts of cultivation. [N. Y. D. Adv.]

A cheap and excellent summer drink.—Vinegar and water, sweetened with sugar or molasses, is the best drink that can be contrived in warm weather. It is pleasant and cooling; it promotes perspiration and resists putrefaction. Vinegar and water constituted the only drink of the soldiers of the Roman Republic; and it is well known that they marched and fought in a warm climate, and beneath a load of arms weighing 60 pounds. Boaz, a wealthy farmer in Palestine, we read in the Bible, treated his reapers with nothing but bread dipped in vinegar. The custom of swallowing spirits and water, is pernicious in every way, while this beverage, on the contrary, is pleasant and is not liable to produce what the spirit invariably does, namely fever and head-ache.—*Orac. of Health.*

How to make a Horse go that won't budge. An individual, who had become proverbial for sagacity and oddity, laid a wager of a certain sum, to be expended in *punch* that his horse could draw an artillery piece from the west end of Long Bridge to the top of the hill beyond. The bet was accepted, and the beast put to the task; but came to a stand on arriving at the foot of said hill. (Nothing daunted, however, our sportsman procured another collar for the animal, the one in use not fitting; but nothing would do—he could not be urged forward. Every means were tried in vain, until (oh, what fecundity of genius!) a measure of *oats* was procured, which being a rarity, had a quick effect upon the horse's stability. He made a desperate effort, and—then came the tug of war—the master marched backwards in front, shaking the grain under the horse's nose; Dobbin followed on, overcome by the temptation; and the citizens trudged after, in the august procession—until the great gun was fairly conveyed to the mountain top, and the wager declared won. [Norwich Courier.]

Maid vs. Widow.—An article of traffic very prevalent among the Turcomans will strike the reader as curious and unique. The Turcoman

buys his wife, and it is said will give in the proportion of ten to one, more for a widow than a maid. A lady that has been married, and acquired any degree of celebrity for skill in housewifery will fetch from two to four thousand rupees. The average price of a maiden, unskilled in the economy of a household, is from two to four hundred only.

HAIR CUTTING.

Stare not, gentle reader, at seeing this word at the head of an article in a medical journal. We have been accused of using terms unintelligible to common readers; we venture to assert that no such objections can be urged to the term *hair-cutting*. Every body understands its meaning, though most persons are not aware in what way it can affect every body's health.

In a previous volume of our paper, we have spoken of the effects of the hair on the animal spirits; a word or two at present on the influence it exerts over the body. In hair cutting, as in every thing else, there is always a fashion at whose shrine health may be easily sacrificed. Once it was customary not only to shorten the hair, but to thin it out, and to the dexterity with which this operation was performed, we looked for the evidence of skill on the part of the artist. For a long series of years this fashion prevailed. The air was thus allowed access to the head, evaporation went on freely, and the matter of perspiration not being confined, was not compelled to concrete and accumulate around the roots of the hair. This commendable practice no doubt derived its origin from the just and admirable doctrine of one of the Fathers of Medicine who comprised the great rules of hygiene in these three—keep the feet warm, the bowels open, and the head cool. These wonderfully comprehensive and salutary directions were followed implicitly until our own day; but we, in the phrenzy of fashion, have fallen from the faith of our fathers. Instead of the thick-soled shoes and home-knit stockings of former times, silk and prunella are the only protection allowed to the feet.—Ice creams and cognac are a sore deviation from the second and not the least important of the rules and to complete our apostasy the hair dresser has entirely abandoned the small scissors, and it is the universal fashion to have hair as thick as it will grow. It is frequently shortened only to make it grow the thicker, and the macassar oil and many other such nostrums find a ready sale for the purpose of effecting the same object.

By this mode of dressing the hair, it must be evident to every one that a degree of heat is maintained in the head which is unfavourable to health. The matter of perspiration concretes around and fills up the pores, and the cooling effects of a free evaporation of the secreted fluids are entirely lost. Add to this the uncleanness of the practice and the manifest disadvantages which must result from an occasional exposure, and which might have been prevented by keeping the head habitually cool—and no observing or sensible man can be induced to submit to the present style of hair-cutting. We would gladly say more on this subject if we thought by so doing we could restore the good old practice of *thinning* out the hair: but our readers will be led, by what we have already remarked, to reflect seriously on this subject, and if each one exerts his individual influence, we may hope ere long to close up this avenue to disease. [Med. Int.]

Scotch Weavers.—An unemployed weaver meeting an acquaintance, complained of the depression of business and the general distress. His friend, with great elongation of visage exclaimed, "Ah Jamie, the hand of Providence is in't; its a just punishment for our sins!"—"It may be sae' and it may not be sae," replied Jamie, "I cauna say; but there's a thing I'm sure o' gin that be true that you say—the weavers suffer more for their sins than any set of men I ken o'."

In Dublin, where a furious theological controversy occurred, B***, losing his temper, boisterously said to a stranger who sat next to him, "On which side, sir, are you? Are you an Atheist or a Deist?" "Oh, neither, sir," was the immediate reply; "I am a *dentist*."

An Irish drummer, whose round and rosy cheek gave notice that he now and then indulged in a *goggin of right good potten*, was accosted by the Inspecting General, "What makes your face so red, sir?"—"Please your honor," replied he of the drum, "I always blushes when I speaks to a General officer."

A fourth of July oration whose address appears in the *Marietta paper*, commences thus: "*Fellow Citizens and Ladies*." This reminds us of the last address of George III. to his Parliament, when his insanity was discovered by the commencement of his speech, thus:—"My Lords and Peacocks!"
N. Y. Commercial.

Public Sale of Wool.

On THURSDAY, the 14th of Sept. at 9 o'clock, At the east end of the Hall over the New Market, under the regulations of the "A. E. Society."

A large quantity of Merino, Grade and Native Fleece Wool which will be exempt from the State duty of 1 per centum.

Farmers and others, who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of disposing of their Wool, are informed that we are in readiness to receive at any time until the 9th September, at which time our catalogue will be closed.

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300 bales Smyrna
65 do. Saxony Electoral, } WOOL.
100 do. Spanish

This Wool may be examined on and after the 9th of Sept. until the day of sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auct. July 21.

REFRIGERATORS, manufactured under the direction of the subscriber, and for sale at his counting house in Sea Street, Wheeler's Point.

The principal use of these articles is for the preservation of Meat, Butter, Milk, &c. and for cooling Wines and other liquors. Their excellence consists in the great power of the non-conductor, together with the mode of diffusing coldness in them. A small quantity of ice is sufficient to produce a uniform and powerful effect.

A large assortment constantly on hand, which are offered at reasonable prices. ALLEN PRATT.
Boston, July 21, 1825.

PATENT HOES.—J. & A. Fale's Patent Hoes constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market St., and Freuch & Davenport 713 Washington Street, who are appointed sole agents for vending the same. eptf. Boston, April 29, 1826.

(*) Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11. 1826.

NO. 3.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

INSECT IN PEAR TREES.

Roxbury, July 31, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN—As I had not, as you well know, sufficient time to mature my observations on a disease, to which the pear tree is supposed to be subject, I may be allowed the liberty of a few additional remarks. The discovery of the insect which is so fatal to the pear tree is so difficult, that I am prepared to see the opinion I have expressed controverted.

But this, I may be allowed to say, that as the remedy which I propose is *precisely the one*, which every skillful cultivator would, of course, apply, whether I am right or wrong in my opinions as to the cause, I think they will not hesitate to adopt.

It may be laid down as an axiom, which has no limits, or qualification whatever, that as soon as any limb dies, from any cause, it should be instantly extirpated.—That the growing season is the best for this operation.—That if a diseased or dead limb be left on any tree or plant, for one week after its restoration is hopeless, it does essential injury to the healthy parts of the tree or plant. Long continued attention to the cultivation of exotic plants, which require the strictest attention, and the most skillful management, enables me to state this proposition so strongly.

It is of little public moment therefore, whether late Professor Peck, an eminent botanist and arborist, was correct, or not, in attributing the cause of the pear tree to this minute insect.—The remedy proposed would be as proper, let the cause arise from that or any other cause.

But if we are right, in our opinions, it is of the utmost importance that the proposed remedy should be used. Every diseased limb suffered to remain on the tree, on our theory, and belief, will be sure next year, to produce ten or twenty or perhaps fifty others.

No intelligent mind can doubt, that if there be an insect in the pear tree, which eats the whole heart wood in a single season; (and this is proved) that he will propagate his like in, no man can say what increasing ratio, the year following.—It was certain that every diseased twig had been cut off, and burnt, as soon as it appeared, in the cases referred to by your correspondents, there might be some doubt, as to the cause—but my excursions, I find the diseased limbs suffered to remain on the trees, till the next spring coming.

How then can you reasonably expect any thing, but final destruction to the tree?

Is there any thing in the course of our experience similar to the effect produced on these trees, or other natural causes? The limbs attacked are as healthy as any—the root is without disease—sects which attack the root affect the whole tree—the foliage becomes sickly. But in the case of a pear, the tree retains all its vigor in the parts not affected. Some gardeners of Europe call it fire blast, and attribute it to the effect of lightning—but why does it attack the pear only? or a pear in preference? For this no ready solution is to be found.

I shall be told, however, that it more recently,

(and it is entirely new to me) attacks the quince and even the apple. But it should be known that these two plants are congeners closely allied, and it is well known, that insects suffered to spread, attack in succession, plants which have some general resemblance. Thus the apple borer, when suffered to rage without restraint, attacks the quince, the white and Virginia thorn, and the mountain ash; and that there is some natural affinity, between these plants is proved by the fact, that they may be all of them reciprocally engrafted on each other.

I conclude then, with the salutary, easy, practical advice, equally useful, whether we are right or wrong; extirpate the diseased branch, within 20 minutes after you discover it; and I am bold enough to promise to every man, who will comply with this easy condition, general, not universal security to his pears, quinces and apples. I say, not universal security, because every year's experience teaches us, that care and labour are the conditions, upon which we hold every physical, and I may add every moral blessing, and with this care these blessings are never withheld from us.

JOHN LOWELL.

POSTSCRIPT.

August 7, 1826.

I had finished the foregoing observations, and enclosed them to the Editor of the New England Farmer, when I received the candid remarks of Mr JACKSON, of Plymouth, (on my former communication), published on the 5th of August. I tender my respectful thanks to that gentleman for his kind expressions towards me, and assure him that I make no claim whatever to infallibility in my opinions, on this or any other subject: nor have I ever been in the habit of subscribing to any man's sentiments, unless they approve themselves to my own reason. There may be two entirely distinct diseases to which healthy pear trees are subject in the period of their most rapid growth, but the symptoms described by Gov. LINCOLN and by Mr JACKSON so precisely agree with those, which accompany the disease produced by the insect called Scolytus Pyri, that I must believe them to be the same. That in some cases death ensues, and in others, only eight or ten branches are destroyed, has no greater tendency to show them to be distinct diseases, than that the measles prove fatal to some constitutions, and are only slightly injurious to others.

It would be indeed painful to admit, and contrary to the benevolent economy of nature, that there is a disease to which the pear tree is subject, so fatal as that represented by Mr JACKSON, and arising from occurrences so frequent, as great changes of weather are in our climate.

I shall therefore say a few words on the subject of the disease generally, and suggest some objections to the ingenious theory of Mr JACKSON. I was gratified indeed, that Mr JACKSON deemed it necessary to suggest a cause, which he thought to be adequate to the extraordinary effect. The age is gone by, never to return, in which effects will be believed to exist without a cause competent to produce them. Men will not now admit the agen-

cy of lightning, when no lightning existed, and none of its ordinary effects are perceived.

Is this a disease of the pear tree? I maintain that it is not; and I give my reasons for it, to which others will allow the weight, which they shall think they deserve. The laws, which govern vegetable life are more simple, steady, and uniform, than those which regulate animal life; or to speak more correctly animals are subject to a greater number of casualties, (as we call them, blind and unknowing as we are,) than vegetables are. A healthy tree of twenty or forty years of age, whose natural duration is one or more centuries, never suffers from disease, except from external injury. I exclude from external causes, a bad and improper soil, because the tree never could have arrived to twenty or forty years of age in a perfectly vigorous state, if the soil had not been congenial to it. To arrive at such an age and such vigour, it must have enjoyed the exposure and food suited to it. Disease then cannot attack such a tree but from external causes. In these I include wounds to the bark by actual violence, which often prove eventually, though by slow degrees fatal. Injudicious pruning—neglect of pruning, especially of diseased limbs—suffering grass or suckers to impair the fertility of the soil, and the extension of the delicate fibres, annually produced to collect food for the plant. Bad and inclement seasons: and lastly, injuries by insects, which is by far the most frequent and the most extensive cause of disease in all trees and plants.

Now to apply these principles, which it is hoped and believed will be admitted to be correct by all intelligent philosophical minds, to the case in question. By Gov. LINCOLN's and Mr JACKSON's statements we are to presume that the soil was congenial, because the trees at 30 years of age were vigorous. We are to presume, that they were carefully pruned, and not incumbered with suckers or grass to an injurious extent. To what cause, then, was their disease owing? To lightning? We are not told of any electric phenomena which could account for it.—To any sudden change in temperature at the time? This is not pretended, and it would equally affect all pear trees. But it is said, that it may have been produced by the great and rapid, and I admit unexampled, or very rare changes in the winter of 1825 and the spring of 1826. Such a cause ought to have affected all pear trees alike, or to have affected them generally. Now for the fact; for we are in the age of facts, not of theories. The truth is, that some great unknown change in our climate, in 1807 down to 1824, did cause disease generally in pear trees, but unfortunately for the theory which would ascribe to the great changes of temperature in 1825 and 1826, the present alarming disease, the pear tree in 1825 began to recover from its long continued debility; and in 1826, there has never been such an appearance of health, vigor, fairness, and fullness of fruit for nearly 20 years. On my own place out of 75 pear trees, one only is attacked with fire blight. I am able to trace the cause of it to the Scolytus Pyri, and to the neglect of extirpating it last year. I was absent from the 1st of July to the middle of August. The only tree attacked this year, lost its leading

shoot last year, and it was *not* removed. The insect had full play, and this year destroyed 6 other branches.

If the great change of temperature in April had been the cause, other trees touching and interlacing their limbs with this, in the *same soil*, and *exposure*, must have been in *some degree* affected. Yet never was the vigour greater, or the fruit fairer. I would add one word upon the theory of Mr Jackson, very ingenious and very natural, as it was based upon unquestionable facts.—Never have we experienced, as he says, a more extraordinary change, than that of April last. It was fatal to the fruit of the peach, nectarine, plum and apricot, from Boston to Gardiner in Maine.

But we object to the suggestion, that this check forced the sap to produce *wood*, and thus obstructed the future ascent of sap, because wood cannot be produced except through the agency of the leaves—or (in other words) when the plant is in its *most perfect state of action*—because if the sudden frost had produced any effect, it would have been to rupture the vessels, and rend the bark; *an effect not unusual* on the cherry and the horse chestnut, by very severe winter frosts. But lastly, because this effect would have been *general* instead of being confined to the Julianne pear, as in Mr Jackson's case, or to one tree in my own.

I conclude by saying, that I *hope* I am right; and am persuaded my respectable horticultural friend will join in that *hope*, because, our dangers and alarm will be thereby much diminished, and the remedy will be more under our *own* control. What we *can* prevent by ordinary care is certainly a less evil, than that which is produced by the elements, over which we have no control whatever.

J. LOWELL.

P. S. You were entirely correct, Mr Editor, in your distinction between the Scolytus Pyri, and the "pruner" as he has been called, which attacks the oak and many other trees, (*possibly*) though it is not certain that they are the same insect. The Scolytus Pyri leaves untouched so much of the wood, that the severest gales never cause it to fall—and hence is the deeper injury which the Scolytus effects. The wood perishes *downwards*, as is the case with all diseased limbs left on the tree, while the pruning insect does that which *man ought* to do, and leaves the tree with no greater loss, than the small branch cut off.

THE SEASON.

It is some time since I have made any communication for your paper, yet I think it would be useful and entertaining, if people in different sections would state some short account of the passing seasons and their effects on agriculture.

The last winter with us was open and mild, except a few cold days at several times, that were soon succeeded by thaws. There was very little snow or sledding, and often muddy roads for stage waggons; that it was deemed unfavourable for winter grain, and the frost did not penetrate deep enough in the ground to continue the sugar trees to run but for a few days.

In the month of May was an uncommon drought, I planted my garden as usual, and very few of the seeds came up until after the rains in June, which was generally the case with Indian corn, although it now appears flourishing, as also late sowed oats.

WINTER GRAIN AND FRUIT.

Winter grain with us will come in very light, occasioned by the freezing and thawing in the

winter, loosening the roots, and the drought in the spring preventing their recovery. The stalks turn up very weak and small, too much so to nourish and support heavy heads after the refreshing rains.

Apples, there will be but few as from my course of observations I have noticed is always the case after a mild open winter. That may perhaps be the reason that apples do not succeed in the southern as well as in the northern states. Apple trees and sugar trees always produce most after being severely frozen in the winter.

GARDENING.

One discovery I have accidentally made in gardening that I think worthy of public attention. It is how to exterminate the small yellow bugs that are so very destructive to young cucumber leaves and melons, in an easy cheap manner, by fire.—Perhaps there was no place where those destructive insects were more numerous than in my garden, and I had tried every means that I could read of to keep them from destroying my young vines, with but a partial success.

Last season I discovered one evening that these bugs came into the house, and flew into the candle. The next evening I was prepared for them by building several light blazing fires amongst my young vines in the garden. I repeated the fires for two more evenings only; since that time no sign of the bugs hath ever been seen in my garden. I have had no occasion to make any more such fires—there has been not the least appearance of any such bugs, although my neighbors that did not build any such fires, have had their young vines either injured, or cut off as heretofore. My calculations are, that one shilling's worth of labour, in building blazing fires in the evening, with shavings or any fine dry fuel, will secure a garden from the damage of these insects, if not in time exterminate them.

DURABILITY OF FRUIT TREES.

I was much pleased with the ideas of my venerable friend Col. T. PICKERING that the different kinds of apples have all different periods of life or existence. I have no knowledge of the different kinds of European apples by the names, that he has mentioned, but several facts that have come under my observation fully prove his theory to be correct in principle; and that the periods of existence, of the different kinds of apples are as various and uncertain, as that of human life.

For one instance amongst many others, in the year 1751, my father planted seeds for a nursery; and raised the trees for his orchard on the place of my nativity. Two of the trees were such superior good fruit, large, fair and delicious, that grafts from them both, were generally spread through that neighborhood. Thirty years ago, I brought some grafts and set in a tree on this farm; they grew slower than other kinds; at the same time they both bore a very little for a few years, but they were very small, *scabby* at the blossom end, and on one side the skin grew to the core. In a few years the limbs died, while other branches of the trees flourished.

In the summer of 1819 I paid perhaps my last visit through the neighborhood of my nativity. I made inquiries respecting them, and other kinds of apples. It appeared they were all extinct and gone; and such may be said to have died in their youth. The famous *Indian* or *Townsend* apple has survived through ages as we may say imme-

morial, and for longevity may be ranked with the antedeluvians. As far back as the family tradition extends, which is to the year 1685 or 6; it was then admired as a much larger apple tree than at present in England, although it grew on a poor gravelly soil, in an old Indian field. I remember being told, it, when small, and hearing some sensible old man say that according to the growth of trees it must be older than *Columbus*.

The very superior size and quality of these apples induced people to take grafts in various directions; they have been grafted and regrafted which Dr Darwin says is but an elongation of the same tree. I have a number of trees grafted in my orchard, now of a good size for bearing.—Twenty-five or twenty years ago, I thought they had not depreciated from the original tree. With in the last two or three years, I have had reason to alter my opinion, as they had not grown near their former size; they begin to be scabby the blossom ends, and in many of them the skin growing to the core on one side. These are, in my opinion, true signs that they are nearly done with their long period of existence.

From this and other cases, I am satisfied in my own mind, that apples of superior quality, are, have been as much natives of Pennsylvania, as the oaks of the forest.

SAMUEL PRESTON.

Stockport, Pa. July 28, 1826.

THE BAD QUALITY OF THE POTATO IN THE BOSTON MARKET, AND SOME REMARKS ON THE CAUSES OF IT.

It is not a question, whether the potatoes offered for sale in the Boston market are (to speak generally) bad, unpalatable and unwholesome. The fact is well known, and too universally admitted, to be a subject of debate.—It is only necessary to inquire, what are the causes of this inferiority, and whether there are any remedies for the evil?

There are some permanent causes, which a care or art can overcome, which will always render the potatoes raised for the supply of Boston inferior to those produced in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Maine.

The soil and climate of the vicinity of Boston are both unfavourable to the production of the best quality of potatoes. A moist climate and a moist soil are most favourable to them. This is to be inferred from the fact, that Lancashire county, England, has been admitted to produce the most manly and perfect potatoes, it is well known that its soil is generally moist, and the rains most abundant on the westerly coast of England, which Lancashire is situated, than any other island, also, produces potatoes almost universal of excellent quality, and Ireland is proverbial for its moisture, its constant verdure, which has acquired for it the popular name of the "Emerald Isle." The soil in the vicinity of Boston is generally dry, consisting chiefly of a surface more or less shallow of vegetable mould, with an under stratum of gravel. Yet we have in every town, tracts of land sufficiently moist, on which excellent potatoes can in all seasons, be raised, as soon as the consumer in Boston will demand, by paying a *difference in price*, and by rejecting potatoes of bad quality, more palatable and wholesome production. But the causes above stated are by no means, the only or the most important ones of the inferiority of the potatoes offered for sale in the Boston market.—The market gardener seeks of course *only his own*

terest; when a new and excellent variety is offered to him, his first inquiry is, is it productive? to him, its quality as food is of no moment, so long as the consumers will be contented with unripe, watery, waxy potatoes, which the cow, or the pig, with their natural sagacity will reject, so long will they always have your market filled with these poor productive; but less wholesome and palatable products.

The potatoe has many, and even more varieties than the pea, and, they ripen at all seasons, from the first of July, to the last of October. The Boston market is generally, I may almost say, universally supplied in summer with green, unripe potatoes, which would not be touched in the markets of England.

I have been in the constant practice of cultivating at least nine varieties of potatoe. I have them perfectly ripe, proved to be so by the decay of the vines and by their mealy qualities on the table, from the last of June to the last of October. Truly the market gardeners ought to take as much pains to please their customers as I do for my own comfort.

The earliest sorts ripen at the end of June, and they are mealy and palatable; but so little protective that the market gardeners could not afford to raise them. But there are two excellent varieties which ripen early—One is a white potatoe chequered, or spotted with red, introduced into New-England by ROBERT H. GARDNER, Esq. of Gardner, from Pennsylvania, where it is called the "enango" potatoe, (probably from the river of that name, on which it was first raised.) This potatoe is for the market on the 15th of July. Its farina when boiled, is of a dazzling whiteness—it is a good bearer in good soils, and is nearly equal for summer and autumnal use to any potatoe we have. The next in point of maturity, ripe early in August, is a potatoe nearly black, with white spots, and is less predominant, when ripe, it is exceedingly farinaceous and dry, and admirably suited to market, from the 10th of August, till the late potatoes are ripe.

There is one other excellent variety, introduced by Col. T. H. PERKINS from Philadelphia; a white one called the "Foxito," and esteemed by the insularians, their best variety. By the kindness Col. PERKINS I had a portion of them; they ripen in September and October, are very fair, and I should be willing to put them on the table in competition with the best Nova Scotia potatoe, from October to March—They are decidedly superior to any variety grown in the vicinity of Boston.

Another admirable variety was presented to me by ANDREW BRUNNER, Esq.; a present to him from an English friend—No potatoe can exceed as it appeared, grown in English soil at the time of its arrival here.—As usual, (for it is a well known and admitted fact), and as I expected from past experience, it felt the influence of removal from latitude 52 to 42—from a moist, to a dry soil and atmosphere—many plants of it did not ripen at all. The few that acquired the proper size were excellent, and preserving all of them I cherish the hope that they might become gradually acclimated. I have reason to believe from a second year's trial, that they will prove a valuable acquisition. Those only who know how inferior our potatoe is to those of England and Ireland, Nova Scotia and Maine, will appreciate the motive of these remarks.

J. LOWELL.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

Hints as to the means of preserving or renewing different articles of Dress.

All dresses should have the front breadth made quite as long as the hind ones, and turned in (not cut out) where a slope is required. When the dress begins to look shabby, let it be entirely taken to pieces, carefully ironed, and one of the hind breadths put to the front, putting the top part to the bottom. By this means the marks of the gathers will come under the flounces before, and the soles of the front breadth will be concealed in the gathers. A little new silk of an inferior quality, or a different colour, may be bought to make an edging to the trimming, and when it is made up again, you will have a new-looking dress, which will last nearly as long as it has done. There are many kinds of silk which will turn to great advantage. When a gown is taken to pieces for this purpose, it must be carefully wiped with a piece of soft linen, and if much crumpled, may be damped with a sponge dipped in cold water. Should it be purple or lilac, the whole may be sponged to great advantage, if done in water in which salts of Tartar are dissolved, as that will completely restore the purple tints; but this is to be avoided if there is the least mixture of green, as it would then ruin it. When ironed, the maid must lay a sheet of clean writing paper, or an old cambric handkerchief, over the part, which will prevent that peculiar gloss given by the operation from becoming perceptible.

A blond lace cap will not only last a long time clean, but will wash twice extremely well, by which means it becomes as cheap as handsome to the wearer. Let it be pulled to pieces in a careful manner, and every particle of thread taken out—then fold the trimmings backward and forward about a foot long, till they look like lace in the piece, and sew them with fine thread and long stitches on a strip of linen, taking care, that if pointed, you tuck them round the points—let this be put into a saucenpan of cold water, into which a good deal of mottled soap has been sliced, when it is boiled well, pour it out, and when cold, let it be well squeezed, but not rubbed in the least—probably this process may be required two or three times; when it looks clean let the threads be cut and drawn out carefully, and the blond laid, one line at a time on fine flannel, cover it with a cambric handkerchief, and iron it as wet as you can—it will be necessary to see that the edges are straight before you put it on a card to lay by. In a day or two you will see that it looks quite new.

Creme-lisse must be washed in the same way, after which it must be dipped into a starch prepared thus—to two table spoonfuls of starch boiled in the common way, add a very small bit of lump sugar, and stir it till it is dissolved, then take one table spoonful of unmade starch, well worked, so as to have a perfectly smooth surface, and beat it in that state when ready to be thinned for boiling, then heat it very well with the made starch before the creme-lisse is put through it: when taken out it must be well clapped, and pinned straight upon a frame or a bed.

All very rich gauzes should be ironed quite wet, out of a very thick sud, in which case the iron will pass pleasantly over them. Gauze handkerchiefs should be got up in this way—when the material is slight it requires starch, in which case it must not be attempted to iron it, it will fray and tear—indeed, poor gauzes are not worth getting

up, as they look shabby and unfit for a gentleman's wear.

Bonnets and hats should always be put by as soon as ever you come in.

If you are in mourning, which is, on the whole, very expensive, a great saving may be made by having the crape cleaned and put on again. Let the crape, when taken off, be rubbed very well on flannel, to take out the dust, then dip it into a large vessel of milk and water, with a little japan ink in it; when you have cleansed it from all impurity squeeze it, or rather wring it by putting it in a towel, and getting out as much moisture as possible. It must then be well shaken and clapped, until all the sparkles are gone, when it may be pinned out to the proper size—do not stretch it too much, or you will lose the curl, which is the beauty of it. The milk, especially if assisted by japan ink, will make it sufficiently stiff.

When lilac, or violet dresses or ribbons are laid by, they ought to be covered with thick brown paper to preserve their color. Yellow is a very lasting colour; it wears clean, and will almost always wash, and is particularly useful for linings, in which it is very delicate and becoming. Blue and pink answer best, when they are chosen of pale hues, in preference to a full color, because the pale hues do not expose the faded parts by contrast, and they are infinitely more advantageous to the complexion.

RAVAGES OF THE HOPPERS.

We continue to receive the most lamentable accounts from various sections of this part of the country, of the continued and increased ravages of the grass-hoppers. The farmers having used all due diligence in arresting from the devouring insects the small pittance of grass which they have left—they seem to thicken among the English grain which remains unharvested, and the Indian corn; many fields of wheat, rye and oats, are already more than half destroyed and some entirely so. In many instances the agriculturist is cutting down his grain in the milk for fodder, not having any hopes that the hoppers will leave any thing but the bare stock. When the grass and English grain is taken from the ground, the fields of corn adjacent are attacked with evident appearance of being utterly ruined.

These ravenous insects, it seems, are not confined to vegetables alone. They frequently seize upon clothes and wooden farming tools and utensils in many places where they are left in their way, in an incredible manner. We have witnessed this fact among others ourselves. Labourers who may have thrown down their coats, vests, and handkerchiefs on the ground, have found them so much eaten, as to render them almost entirely worthless. Rakes and scythes snaths, have been eaten and made so rough in a few hours as to render it necessary to smoothe them before they could be used without inconvenience. Thus are we visited like Egypt of olden time, and we know not like the ravages of destroyer will be less calamitous.

[Vermont Herald.]

Three valuable animals of the short horn Durham breed, arrived in the Algonquin. They are the property of John Hare Powel, whose efforts to improve our domestic cattle cannot be too highly commended—One of the heifers, has cost Mr Powel about 600 dollars. [Phil. Gaz.]

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, by William Hinder.

I define Agriculture the art of raising from the earth the largest quantity of useful vegetables, at the smallest expense. We must look to profit—to the practical result; not to the ingenious theory.—We must even not always trust to the practical result derived from other countries, where climate, soil, the rate of wages, the divisions of labour, the perfection of the mechanical arts, and other nameless circumstances, distinguish the foreign from our domestic experiment.

Common sense in this as in every thing else, ought to be our guide. But there are principles admitted and uncontradicted, in every art and science; and if they are drawn from varied and successful practice, they constitute a true and safe, and the only true and safe theory. Those who assert that Agriculture has remained stationary, notwithstanding all the improvements in the sciences, for two thousand years, we're, perhaps, fifty years ago, not far from the truth. It is astonishing how many are the suggestions in the old authors which show that their practice had anticipated our proudest discoveries. For instance, Columella plainly asserts "that the fresher the manure, the better." Have your furrow ready which is to cover it; its richer or rather its grosser particles subside for the enrichment of the soil and subsoil, while its thousand elastic gasses, struggling to get free, permeate the upper soil, divide, impregnate and pulverise it. Nothing is wasted on the atmosphere—all is preserved and economised, to fertilize the surface—to spread verdure and realize profit.

This is fairly inferable from what Columella has said, and this is the very result to which Arthur Young arrived in his admirable prize essay on manures. It is confirmed by the precepts and experiments of that great Chemist, Sir Humphry Davy. But yet it will not do to compare the writings of Cato, Columella, or Pliny with the modern practice of the best farmers of England or Scotland. That the improvements in Agriculture have been slow and not in proportionate progression with other improvements must however, be admitted; and why it is so, is perhaps easily explainable. "If," says Mr. Kirwan, "the exact connection of effects, with their causes, has not been so fully and extensively traced in Agriculture as in other subjects, we must attribute it to the peculiar difficulty of the investigation. In other subjects exposed to the joint operations of many causes the effect of each singly and exclusively taken, may be particularly examined, and the experimenter may work in his laboratory with the object always in his view. But the secret processes of vegetation take place in the dark, exposed to the various and indeterminate influences of the atmosphere, and require at least half a year for their completion. Hence the difficulty of determining on what peculiar circumstance success or failure depends—for the diversified experience of many years, can alone afford a rational foundation for solid, specific conclusions." But observation will, and at last does give them. All the varieties of soil and manures, and all the diversified productions of the vegetable kingdom, are capable of being resolved, by chemical analysis, into a small number of elementary ingredients: and Chemistry

which has been the greatest improver of Language (that great, durable, but imperfect instrument and monument of human thought,) would, by the accuracy of its definitions expressive of these elements, in the various soils and manures now so vaguely characterized, give an accuracy and precision hitherto unknown, to the experience of the tillers of the earth.

It cannot but be seen, that the impulses given to Chemistry, to the Mechanical Arts, and to Agriculture, say about fifty years ago, were simultaneous—and have since been cotemporaneous and correspondent. The chemical discoveries of Black, of Priestly, of Kirwan, of Davy, have affected and directed the improvements of Young, and of Sinclair—of Mr. Coke and the Duke of Bedford.—The Agriculture of Scotland, at the time Lord Kames published his *Gentleman's Farmer*, say in 1747, by his description was as bad as it could be. At this moment, considering it relatively as to climate, it is positively the best in the world.—The Lothians of Scotland present rich scenes of plenty and profusion, which to have predicted in 1750, would have been sneered at, as the distempered dreams of a poet—the ravings of a madman—too extravagant even to be deemed ingenious, or interesting. It was after this, that Churchill lays the scene of his *Prophecy of Famine* in Scotland, and describes it as the land "where half starved spiders fed on half starved flies." The truth is, that the effect of science, of well understood and well directed principle, may be efficacious in its result, though the whole secret is not known to the practitioner. Many a sailor has conducted a ship safely over the ocean—knowing but mechanically his task—working by his scale and his tables—but practising it safely, because bottomed on the profound discoveries of Euclid, Napier, and Newton, of D'Alembert and La Place.

Whoever will compare the accounts of Colonial Agriculture, say that of Doctor Elliot, in 1747, will find that we, in the Northern Colonies, were then equal to Scotland, and to a considerable part of England. What then is the reason of our stationary condition? Why is it, when we find, in England, the sons of gentlemen and noblemen, apprenticed to enlightened and practical farmers that Agriculture is here disregarded as a profession, and degraded from the rank and dignity to which its merits and utility entitle it? It has been undoubtedly owing to the superior attractions presented by the profits and chances of Commerce, in all periods of our history, down to the peace of 1815. The abundance of good cheap land invited, not to the *cultivation* of a soil, but to a scratching of almost the whole surface of *all* the soil. The forests were rapidly and indiscriminately felled.—The plan was to gain from two hundred acres, what, with an improved husbandry, we now see might be gained from fifty. Instead of restoring to the earth what was plundered from it, the very manure our bad agriculture accumulated, was suffered to waste, and new conquests, or rather spoliations of virgin soil were sought. This was not half as wrong as it appears to be. The temporary motives to this course were natural and irresistible: Our population was sparse; we had none of that important intervening class, the Manufacturers, to feed at home. Our best friends in a political sense, even Burke and Chatham, would not have permitted us to make a hob nail—and Commerce was ready to take the gross materials of our forests and pastures to a foreign market.

In an inverse course we began with Commerce. Our settlements were on the margin of the ocean or of large navigable rivers. We imported the arts matured. We brought here shipwright navigators, sailors. We had a taste of bettings than our soil or climate afforded;—hankered after tropical productions, and Asia and European manufactures. We had external power and fleets of the mother country to protect us. We enjoyed her protection, while disregarded or evaded her prohibitions. We fought for her bravely in the field, or on the deck but we secretly and profitably traded with, supplied her enemies. We built a sloop in the very colony, before we had finished a house, a tent the spoils of the forests and pastures, of timber and boards, shingles, hoops and staves, the flourishing colony of Barbadoes. We extended this to the other West India colonies, a brought back the luxuries of that clime—its sugar molasses, rum, pimento, ginger, and a little gold and silver coin, the last of which we exported to the dear mother country, for its hardware, its woollens, its linens—*hardly then its tons*. We profited by the capital, the activity, knowledge of Europe, and applied the former to its of the old world to the development of undissipated, and unelicited resources of the new.

In all discussions on this and similar subjects never ought to be forgotten, that the whole colonial history forms a splendid exception to general truths—to the uncontested, but to inapplicable theories of Political Economy. We out that important class of consumers at home the Manufacturers, for the purpose of sustain our foreign commerce, we pursued a rash and vicious agriculture—we tilled, not to fertilize, to exhaust, and at last we stamped upon our secure and character it originally did not deserve of coldness and barrenness. Is it sagacious, honourable, or profitable, that this course should be continued? Is not our condition in relation many important circumstances, changed, or almost reversed? With a population augmented, a menting and concentrating—with Manufacturers introduced *here*, as they always have been everywhere at first, by accident, and the force of exogenous impulse—but confirmed by legislative protection—aided by public opinion, and I hope private individual profit; with a foreign commerce narrowed by foreign restrictions and competitions, are we to continue our *dreams* of high prizes in the lottery of trade? We are convinced that we must be forever hereafter contented with a fair, moderate proportionable, commercial profit belonging to a state of unripe peace. There are some few high prizes, and few, left yet in Commerce; and American prize will oftener than any other, succeed in gaining them. But we must look more and more to our domestic resources. We must realize a new situation, and adjust our concerns accordingly. We must reform our Agriculture. We render it profitable in the only mode by which can be made profitable, by the application of capital and skill. We can perform no miracles. We cannot achieve this mighty work at a single blow. We can do nothing available by fits and starts. All that we can hope for is gradual improvement, an ultimate profitable result, by a course of measures systematic and enlightened, by unrelaxing effort and enduring perseverance.

In the present situation of this part of the co-

ry, we have among others two prominent evils to regret and reform. The disinclination of opulent and educated land proprietors to reside on and cultivate one of their farms, and the disinclination of the farmers to educate themselves and their children sufficiently for understanding the history, and effects of the various modern improvements. Our farmers are as acute and sagacious as any in the world. They abound in that invaluable article, common sense. But that is by its very definition, nothing more than the accumulated suggestions of their own experience, and that by necessity has been narrowed and limited. So far as depends on my own observation, I cannot join in the reproach that our farmers are unduly prejudiced or bigotted; that their adherence to their old practices is merely because they are old, and have been handed down to them from their forefathers. They ought to be cautious and calculating. Festina lente should be their motto. They ought to yield only to conviction, and that conviction in important cases, (and by important, I mean where the result of ultimate profit is doubtful,) ought to be effected not by pathetic address or ingenuous statement, but by ocular demonstration by personal observation of the actual and successful experiment. And who ought to be at the hazard and primary expense of that experiment? Who ought to be the great exemplar of a reformed and animated Agriculture? Without hesitation I reply, the opulent, educated, but deeply interested, proprietor. The experiment, if it fails, will cost him comparatively nothing. He will have the pleasure of the chase, though the game should escape him; and in the worst event, he will find consolation in that feeling which constitutes the purest felicity of man, of which misfortune or errors cannot deprive him, which is indivisible, above the accidents of earth, and connected with the unerring certainty of Heaven: he will feel warm in his heart the consciousness of benevolent design—he will be repaid in the ample compensation of a self-rewarding beneficence. This if he fails.—If he succeeds, his pecuniary is his rightful, but smallest emolument. A crowd of neighbours come to inquire and imitate, to be convinced, and to go and do likewise. He may be, he will be, the instrument of spreading fertility over his native land, deepening the verdure of its vallies, of crowning its hills with waving plenty, of making the whole scope of its cultivation one scene redolent of fragrance, resonant with joy. But I check myself.

(To be continued.)

ON THE MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF HORSES. (Continued from page 5.)

Experience has often demonstrated that the most serious consequences may ensue when a horse is subjected to violent exercise on a full stomach. This indigestion thus occasioned often causes violent colics which sometimes prove fatal. Surgeon White says "I have known many instances of this: and when we consider how often post and stage-coach horses are suddenly attacked during their work with gripes or *fred*, as it is commonly termed arising entirely from this cause, it will appear astonishing that it has not excited the attention of post-masters and other proprietors.

Oats, which escape being crushed or broken by the teeth, though properly soaked by the saliva and juice of the stomach, are not properly digest-

ed. The following communication from an English officer in the service of the East India Company will shew the utility of bruising grain for feeding horses or cattle.

"I have always been an advocate for cutting hay and straw, and bruising corn (grain) for cattle of every description, and am convinced that any man, who has paid attention to the subject, will soon see the advantage that must result from the adoption of that practice. My attention was particularly called to this subject by a circumstance which came under my notice when with the cavalry under Lord Lake on the western banks of the Junna in 1804. Channa, the usual food being scantily supplied, Lord Lake ordered the horses to be fed with equal parts of channa and barley, bruised and steeped in the usual way; but from the irregularity of the size of the barley and channa, and inattention on the part of those, whose duty it was to see it prepared, the greater part of the barley was given entire, and passed through the stomach and intestines of the horses, apparently little, if at all impaired in its nutritive quality. The scarcity of grain which prevailed at that time induced many thousands to flock to the British camp, in search of food, and I daily witnessed for weeks together many hundreds of those people of all ages, coming into the lines of our cavalry, and anxiously collecting and carrying away the excrement as it fell from the horses. This they exposed a few hours to the sun, and by rubbing and sifting it, procured a large supply of good food. This detail, which is on some accounts afflicting to humanity will probably go further in convincing the incredulous upon this subject than the most ingenious theory. It must prove to every unprejudiced man that a prodigious waste takes place in the use of corn for horses when it is not previously ground or bruised."

It appears from the experience of Mr. Curwen [a celebrated English agriculturist] that the feeding of working horses on cooked provender is highly profitable. One great advantage, he observes is the short time that is required for eating a proper quantity, and its more easy digestion. "A horse," he says "will take six hours in eating a stone [14 lbs] of hay, whereas he will eat a stone of steamed potatoes in twenty minutes." A horse thus fed will therefore, have a much longer time for rest than one fed in the common way; and it is probable that the stomach being thus quickly satisfied, the animal will be disposed to sleep or rest, which is favourable to the digestive process. In a letter from Mr. Curwen to Mr. Peall, that gentleman observes, "I can confirm after great and most extensive practice, every thing I have formerly advanced with respect to feeding horses on steamed potatoes. I have found it expedient to add a little more straw with a view to rendering the food less costly. A decisive distinction should be made between cut straw and chaff, in the husk of the grain: the latter is perfectly indigestible and dangerous. I strongly suspect I have lost horses formerly by its being used contrary to my orders. The practice of potatoe feeding has been adopted by several gentlemen upon a large scale, all of whom concur in declaring that the opposition to the relinquishing of this mode of feeding would now be as great as it was to its adoption. I have found steamed straw, (cut) very good food when I could do no better." Mr. Curwen observes that horses fed upon steamed potatoes should have but little water: and other

writers say when horses are fed principally on steamed potatoes they do not need any water.

"When there is no convenience for bruising oats, much good may be done by mixing them with clover or other hay cut up with a small proportion of straw. By this, two objects will be accomplished: the oats will be perfectly masticated, and, therefore, wholly converted to nutriment: and a waste of hay will be prevented. Mr. Blaine, an English writer, thinks that three horses may be supported in this way at as little expense as two kept in the usual manner. The proportions he recommends are one part hay, two of straw, and one of oats; and of this mixture he gives from three to six pecks daily, according to the size and employment of the horse: and he observes that it will add very much to the nutriment, which the mixture affords, if the oats are previously bruised. Mr. White says, "I am inclined to think that clover hay is preferable for this purpose to any other. It is generally thought that kind of hay is not well adapted for saddle-horses, or such as are employed in quick work; but this opinion, perhaps, has arisen from the too common and mischievous practice of giving horses as much hay as they will eat, or a great deal more than is proper for them. Horses generally prefer clover-hay; and it appears to contain more nutriment than the other kinds; it should, therefore, always be given sparingly. Chaff [cut hay or straw] becomes dry and dusty; therefore, enough for only a few days' consumption should be cut at a time. When good hay cannot be procured, sweet straw is an excellent substitute, and far better than bad bay, or, perhaps, such as is indiffer-

"Hay that has been a little heated in the mow, or as it is termed *mow-burnt*, is not I believe, so unwholesome as it is commonly thought to be; but horses are generally fond of it, and, if allowed, would often eat too much. It is supposed that saccharine matter is developed by the fermentation which hay undergoes in the mow, and as that which is mow burnt appears to contain more saccharine matter than any other, it is probable that it may be found preferable where used with discretion, provided it has not been too much heated; for when it has become quite brown there will generally be found a considerable degree of acidity in it, which probably would be injurious if eaten freely. Hay that is dry, and void of smell is certainly bad; but that which is dusty, mouldy, and of a bad smell is exceedingly prejudicial. Dry hay should be moistened with water and if at all dusty, should be previously well shaken: this is particularly necessary when it is used for horses that are greedy of water, or subject to coughs.—Hay after it is one year old rather becomes worse than improves, particularly in small mows: after the second year, it should never be used when any that is newer can be procured—perhaps good straw is preferable to it especially if the horse is allowed a good quantity of oats. Horses should be allowed either a run at grass or green food in the Stable during the early part of summer.

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE.

We learn from the Philadelphia Gazette, that the vine is cultivated in Pennsylvania to an extent of which few persons have had any idea. In the immediate neighbourhood of the borough of York, there are one hundred and fifty acres of vineyards, some on the tops of mountains, and some in the bosoms of vallies. In Adam, and in Westmoreland

the culture of the vine is also attended to; and one gentleman in Chester has a vineyard covering thirty acres. Only a few days ago, a house in Market street advertised for sale, wine manufactured in the neighborhood of Lancaster.

The extent to which the vine is now cultivated, makes us regard it as no longer a matter of experiment. If similar success should attend the attempts to introduce the culture of silk, we shall not long be under the necessity of giving our flour to our horses to get rid of it. [Am. Farmer.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1826.

RURAL ECONOMY

INSECT IN PEAR TREES.

Mr Lowell's communication relative to the insect which causes a blighted or scorched appearance in the leaves and limbs of pear trees, will be read with that interest, which is always commanded by that gentleman's productions. We have examined with care, those agricultural and horticultural writers from whose works we might anticipate information on this subject, but find nothing satisfactory. Neither Darwin, Rees, Forsyth, Willich, Loudon, Cox, Thacher, nor others, who have written on fruit trees, and whose observations on the pear tree, blight, insects, &c. we have consulted with a view to the above mentioned phenomenon, give anything determinate on this topic. It is probable, however, that the insect which Mr Lowell detected, and Professor Peck described, exists in Europe, and is more common in America than is generally believed, but the effects of its depredations have been attributed to what is called *fire blast*, or *fire blight*. For a particular description of the supposed causes and effects of what is called fire blight, we would refer our readers to the New England Farmer, vol. iii. page 121.

LIME.

This substance differs from chalk and powdered limestone chiefly by the absence of fixed air, which is expelled from these during their calcination, or burning. This air the lime absorbs again from the atmosphere, and all other bodies with which it comes in contact, and which can furnish it; but it cannot unite with the air, unless it is previously moistened. One hundred parts quick lime absorb about 28 of water. It is soluble in about 700 parts of this fluid. To regain its full portion of air from the atmosphere, it requires a year or more, if not properly spread out; it resists putrefaction, but, with the assistance of moisture resolves organic substances into a mucus. [Kirwan on Manures.]

OYSTER-SHELLS.

Are frequently burnt into lime, to lay upon land. They are a better manure when ground without burning, owing to the remains of animal matter in them. A good lime compost is the following: Spread on any platform under cover, 6 inches of mould, then three inches of well burnt lime, slack it with water in which common salt is dissolved to the amount of 1½ lbs of salt to each bushel of lime; cover it with 6 inches more of mould. Before laying it on the land, turn and mix this compost heap, and lay three hundred bushels of it on each acre. [Dr. T. Cooper.]

QUICK LIME IN BLASTING ROCKS.

Quick lime is of great utility in rending rocks and stones, when mixed with gunpowder, in the

proportion of one pound of the former, well dried and pulverized, to two pounds of the latter. This singular property of lime was discovered, and was related by G. D. Griffith, Esq. in the 8th vol of the Transactions of the Bath and West of England Society; where he states that the mixture above specified, caused an explosion, with a force equal to three pounds of gun powder.

ON AN IMPROVED MODE OF GREASING WHEEL CARRIAGES, THRESHING MILLS, &c.

Mix with the ordinary grease used for carriage wheels, as much black lead carefully pounded and sifted, as will bring it to the consistency of any thick soft pomatum, and grease with this.

It will endure twice as long as the grease which is commonly applied; or if the rotation is not a very quick one, three times as long.

The mixture is equally applicable to machines used in agriculture, as mills, &c. It has no bad effect whatever in wearing the axle or box.

The effect is still further increased, if the axle is iron, and the box brass. [Sinclair's System of Scotch Husbandry.]

THOROUGH BRED HORSES WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DEAR SIR,—One of your subscribers is desirous of purchasing a *thorough bred*, entire horse, of the very best blood, that is to be found in the country, and likewise two full bred mares, of equal blood and large stock with foals by them, and likewise with foal by some thorough bred horse of known excellence. I am induced to make known my wishes to you, knowing the great interest you take in whatever relates to the improvement of any description of our stock, and likewise with a strong hope, that through you, the enlightened and zealous editor of the American Farmer, may be led to contribute his effective aid, towards obtaining the desired information, particularly as it is sought by one, who has been a regular subscriber for his most valuable paper, since its first publication.

In this part of the country, as you well know, my dear sir, we want horses of strength equal to any service required of them, rather than horses adapted to any one particular purpose, and though we have many most excellent ones, that are applied to all uses, as saddle, coach, cart, and the plough, yet as might be expected they too generally fail in speed and wind, and beauty of symmetry, and instead of raising beautiful horses, that would command high prices, our farmers, too often avail themselves of the services of the first miserable horse that offers, and consequently the country is filled with a most miserable race of animals, which rather impoverish, than enrich, those who raise them.

It has appeared to me, that a judicious cross, with the very best of the full blooded race horse, would be productive of great advantage to the country, provided horses could be obtained of suitable qualities, as for instance that they belong to a large, full sized short legged race, not less than 15½ hands high, short and flat back, handsome well turned limbs, with large and strong joints, deep chested, full breast and rump, thick prominent stifles, tail well placed, not goose rumped as it is sometimes called, high withers, bold crest, full lively eye, good head, with ears not too far apart, bones and joints large enough to indi-

cate great strength well knit and short between them, of bay colour in preference to any other, black legs, mane and tail, and of lofty graceful movement, in short such a horse as I have no doubt may be easily found in Virginia, and perhaps some of the other states, if one but knew where to go for the animal. If he be one of the colts, sired by Sir Archie, so much the better, and if he be of age enough to have colts of his own, handsome and of large size, it would be a great recommendation, provided the price asked was not too great. The brood mares are likewise required to be of large size and of the very best blood and stock for stoutness, size and symmetry, of bay colour, black legs, tail and mane, and it possible with foals at their feet by Sir Archie, in preference to any other horse, or by some one of his get or blood, such as Gracchus, &c. If a horse of the age, before indicated is not to be had at a reasonable price, perhaps a *promising* colt of Sir Archie's, out of some well known mare, might be had.—Any information upon the subject will be thankfully received. In all cases it is wished, that the information should be as precise as possible, so far as relates to description of the animals, prices, age and stock from whence they descended, and likewise the characters of the former colts which the mares may have had.

Should any one honour this communication, by his notice of it, he will please address his letters to A. B. care of the Editor of the New England Farmer.

Respectfully, Dear Sir,
Your Friend.

By the Editor.—We are personally acquainted with the gentleman, who favoured us with the above article, and know him to be an able, zealous and enlightened agriculturist. We hope the information he solicits may be obtained, and are confident that a compliance with his request will benefit the public by improving the breed of that invaluable animal the horse.

[Translated from the French, for the New England Farmer.]

PRESERVING EGGS.

It is said that eggs may be kept a year as fresh as when first laid, by the following method. Place forty or fifty eggs carefully in a strong earthen vessel; the vessel is then to be filled with lime-water, closely stopped, and put into a cool cellar for use. The lime-water should rise 2 or 3 inches above the eggs.

The only conditions of success are, that the eggs be fresh when put down, and that the shell be not cracked, for the slightest fissure in the shell would admit the lime-water, permit the egg to escape, and thus spoil the whole number.

A. PARMENTIER.

Brooklyn, Long Island, August 2, 1826.

HAYMAKING.

It has been a custom with many farmers in this county to consume large quantities of spirits in their families, during the season of haying and harvesting. From what the mistaken notion or when it originated is not known; but certain it is, that the bottle at this season, with most farmers, is now considered almost as essential in gathering in their hay and grain, as the scythe and the sickle, and rum is dealt out with a liberal hand not only to men, but to every boy who is able to handle a rake. It is not improbable that much of the inter-

perance with which the country is deluged and disgraced owes its origin to this practice. A habit of drunkenness, if contracted when young, is seldom eradicated. Hence the utmost caution should be observed by parents in watching over their children in this respect.

Almost every case of confirmed drunkenness may be traced to an early indulgence in dram-drinking. In its incipient stages, it may carry with it the aspect of temperate indulgence; but it grows with the growth, and strengthens with the strength of its votary, until the confirmed habit itself in the disgusting and sickening spectacle—the image of God tottering with inebriety, and degraded beneath the level of a brute.

We are aware that nothing can be said that will convince many people, that it is possible for them to perform their haying and harvesting without the aid of spirits. But if they consider it thus necessary for themselves, we hope they will spare their sons. With them it may not yet have become thus necessary, and the deprivation will be borne without a murmur. Give them hop beer, molasses and water, or milk and water, which is far the most wholesome and nourishing, and at the same time more economical. But even if the expense were double, the advantages of such beverage over rum and whiskey, in a moral point of view, are incalculable. Farmers who are in the habit of hiring much labour ought to set an example of reform. They should furnish no kind of ardent spirits whatever to their laborers, and to prevent misunderstanding, let it be so stipulated when they are hired. If this system was generally adopted, we should soon see a vast improvement in the morals of society, and especially would the moral character of the laboring community be essentially improved. [Claremont, N. H. Spectator.]

HYDROPHOBIA.

This *opprobrium medicorum*, has become at Lyons, a mere bagatelle, and has completely lost its terrific character by nipping it in the bud. It appears that about a year ago, a man was bit by a dog who afterwards died raving mad; but that his life without delay extracted the poison by *sucking the wound*: this was afterwards repeated by the request of the physician, and no hydrophobia supervened in either. She afterwards went by the name of *La Chien Sue*, and her example was this year followed by three women, who go by the same name, and whose *business* it has been during the months to suck the wounds of all who are bitten by any mad animal. Ten francs is their charge for the first sucking, and five for every succeeding one. Of 38 cases which occurred since the first of June, not one terminated fatally, none even experienced the symptoms of hydrophobia, although the animals were raving mad, and died in that state. [English paper.]

PRESERVING POTATOES.

A Mr Roberts, in England, has discovered and obtained a patent, for what he calls a singular discovery in the art of preserving potatoes, and other vegetables. His directions are simply as follows. Take potatoes that are thoroughly ripe, and before they have grown in the spring, cut out with a knife or other instrument, or otherwise destroy the germs or eyes. The more they are kept from the air the finer they will be." We have been acquainted with this process these twenty years.—

Farmers in New England often cut out the eyes of potatoes for planting, particularly if the vegetable is scarce, and save the body of the root for the summer's use. [Com. Adv.]

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA MORBUS.

Half a pint of corn roasted almost black, grind it fine, put it in a clean tin vessel, and pour over it a quart of boiling water, simmer it 10 minutes, strain it, and add a little sugar; give 3 table spoons full every quarter of an hour; the stomach will retain it in most cases, after the 2d time given. When the sickness of the stomach has subsided, give a mild dose of physic that is the least nauseating to the patient, 2 tea-spoons full of Rhubarb powder, Epsom salts, or cream of Tartar.

This simple Indian remedy, if taken at the commencement of the complaint, will effect a cure.—The prevalence of the disorder at Philadelphia, is the reason for this receipt being published.

[New Jersey pa.]

MORNING AIR.

The most wholesome and invigorating air of the day is usually at day break. The man who rises at the dawn of day, may enjoy a pleasure that is denied to a slumberer. It is the best time for exercise. The birds gayly carol, to welcome the rising sun and to waken man to industry. The glorious orb of day is in itself an object of more magnificence, than the Falls of Niagara or Montmorenci, the Peak of Teneriffe, or Etna. Yet how many traverse sea and land to behold these terrestrial objects, while perhaps they never saw the rising sun in its utmost splendor, the sublimest spectacle in creation.

DISTILLERY APPARATUS.

It will be seen by an advertisement in our paper of this morning that Mr. John C. Douglas has invented a new distilling apparatus, one of which is now in operation in this city, which must prove of great advantage to Sugar Refiners, Spirit and Molasses distillers, Brewers, &c. Mr D. states in his advertisement, that by his improved apparatus he is enabled to distil more spirits in 12 hours, with a still of 300 gallons, than can be done in one of 1200 gallons, in stills of the general construction.

[N. Y. Daily Adv.]

TENNESSEE.

A correspondent in this state thinks it worthy of remark, that a cat fish, weighing 48 lbs. was caught near Dover, on the 15th April, ult. and that a pumpkin had been raised on his father's farm, in the neighborhood of Nashville, that weighed 239 lbs. He regards these as fine specimens of the products of the west.

EULOGIES.

Messrs. D. F. Robertson, & Co. and Norton and Russell, of Hartford, Conn. have issued proposals for publishing in a volume of 300 or 350 pages, octavo, a selection of the Eulogies, pronounced in the several states in honour of ADAMS and JEFFERSON. The work when completed will be very valuable and cannot but possess great merit. An edition of 500 copies will be printed, at \$175 in boards, \$2 bound. A subscription paper is left at the Statesman Office, and an agent is expected in Boston to day to receive names.

Boston Statesman.

Extract from a letter dated Bagota, June 19th.

"On the 17th inst. at 10 o'clock at night, we had three severe shocks of an earthquake, which has destroyed some, but materially injured all the churches, convents and other public, and a great number of private buildings: so much so, that another shock (if unfortunately it occurs) will lay the whole town in ruins; the consequence is, that most families have left it, and are living in huts in a neighbouring village."

The Mount Hope Loan Company yesterday stopped payment. Not long since the New Hope Delaware Bridge stopped. All our *Hopes*, we believe, are now at an end.

The Mount Hope Loan Company was chartered with a capital of \$300,000. They will, as we learn, make an expose quickly, and relieve those interested, as to what may be left.

Quere.—Which goes next? [N. Y. Enquirer.]

BELFOUNDER. This celebrated horse, of a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, a celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the *Fire-aways*, will stand at Col. Jaques' stable, in Charles-town, during the season. Charge \$20, and \$1.00 the groom—see New England Farmer, April 14, 1826.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
			D. C.
			2 00
APPLES, best,	bbl		
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	£0 00	
pearl do. - - - -		95 00	
BEANS, white, - - - -	bush	2 37	
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	10 25	
" No 1, new, - - -		8 25	
" No 2, new, - - -		7 00	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.		16
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		9	12
skimmed milk, - - -		3	4
FLAX - - - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95	1 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 00	
Genesee, - - - -		4 62	
Rye, best, - - - -		3 50	
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush		80
Corn - - - - -			80
Barley - - - - -			62
Oats - - - - -			58
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.		10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		15	16
LIME, - - - - -	cask		95
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.		80
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2 87	
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 50	
navy, mess, do. - - -		12 50	
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		12 00	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	1 67	
Clover - - - - -	lb.	6	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	45
do do unwashed - - -		30	35
do do 3-4 washed - - -		35	30
do do 1-2 do do - - -		20	25
Native - - - - -		40	45
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		35	38
Spinning, 1st sort - - -			
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces - - - -	lb.	10	
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -			10
" whole hogs, - - -			6
VEAL, - - - - -		8	10
MUTTON, - - - - -		5	10
POULTRY, - - - - -		10	20
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		14	16
lump, best, - - - -		22	24
EGGS, - - - - -		13	14
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	90	95
Indian, do. - - - -		90	1 00
POTATOES, - - - - -			62
CIDER, liquor, - - - -	bbl.	2 75	4 00

MISCELLANIES.

The following very feeling Dirge on the death of Adams and Jefferson, copied from the Connecticut Mirror, is from the pen of Mr Brainard. It was written impromptu, under these circumstances: A young lady was at her piano, playing "Roslin Castle," to a small circle, when the news of Mr Jefferson's death arrived. Mr Brainard immediately wrote the following lines to that tune, which the lady sung and played. They do equal credit to his poetical taste and to his heart:

Toll not the bell, and muffle not
The drum, nor fire the funeral shot;
Nor half-way hoist our banner now—
Nor weed the arm, nor cloud the brow—
But high to Heaven be raised the eye,
And lofty be the rapturous sigh;
And still the cannon, drum, and bell,
Nor tell the flag of sorrow tell.

Now low are laid their honour'd forms,
But from the clods, and dust, and worms,
Their spirits wake, and breathing, rise
Above the Sun's own glorious skies.
And happy be their airy track—
We may not, would not, call them back;—
For Patriots' hands may clasp with theirs,
And Angel harps may hymn their prayers.

John Adams' Prophecy at 20 years of age. The following is an extract of a letter written by John Adams, dated at Worcester, Ms. Oct. 12, 1755.

"Soon after the reformation, a few people came over to this new world, for conscience sake. Perhaps this trivial incident may transfer the great seat of empire into America. It looks likely to me; for, if we can remove Gallicks, our people, according to exact computations, will, in another century, become more numerous than England itself. Should this be the case, since we have, I may say, all the naval stores of the nation in our hands, it will be easy to get the mastery and all Europe will not be able to subdue us. The only way to keep us from setting up for ourselves, is to disunite us. Be not surprised that I am turned politician. This whole town is immersed in politics. The interests of nations, and all the din of war, makes the subject of every conversation. I sit and hear, and after having been led through a maze of sage observations, I sometimes retire, and laying things together, form some reflections pleasing to myself. The produce of one of these reveries you have read above."

WILD CHERRY TREE.

The poisonous qualities of this tree, are too little known amongst farmers, who have met with some serious losses in cattle, and have attributed their sudden death to some other causes. Week before last, one of Mr Joseph Hersh's neighbours, in Hempfield township, having fallen one of his trees, six of his cows eat of the leaves, and died in the course of half an hour afterwards. When it is necessary to cut a tree of this kind down, the branches and leaves should be burnt immediately, as cattle are fond of them, and are liable to die instantaneously by eating freely.

[Greensburg (Penn.) paper.]

An eminent coach proprietor in England has offered the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Committee, £20,000 per annum, for the liberty of conveying passengers between the two towns.

A writer in the New York Statesman, says—and doubtless, says truly—that the present excitement which exists in that city in relation to monied concerns, "was occasioned by men who have been playing a desperate game in Bonds and fictitious paper; making, as the swindling term is, "heavy operations" out of nothing, and shaving each other, until they were compelled to raise the curtain, and show themselves to the public." This reminds us of an old gentleman in New England, who boasted that he had two of the *cutest* boys in the world at making speculations. "Why," said he, "I'll lay you a pistoreen that if they be locked up in a room together, where they can see no other person to trade with, they will make five dollars a piece by *swapping* clothes with each other."

[Nat. Journ.]

A box of glass, labelled in large letters "this side up, with care," was placed on board one of the steam-boats on Wednesday, for New York. A portly gentleman, dressed in a round-about, seated himself upon the box, and as the direction had been fresh put on, when he arose, he had transferred a perfect impression to the seat of his unmentionables. As he walked about the deck, every one exclaimed "this side up with care." We need not add that the effect was ludicrous.

[Philadelphia paper.]

Major Cartwright brought an Esquimaux woman to England with him, of whom he used to relate many curious particulars. Though horribly ugly herself, she could hardly allow any Englishwoman to be handsome, but she was more just to the men. She was so struck on entering St. Paul's Cathedral, that her knees shook under her; after a short pause, she anxiously inquired, "Did man make it, or was it found here?" When the gentleman who had the charge of her told her that they must return her to her country for want of money, she asked why they did not go into the woods and kill venison? and when told they would be hanged if they did so, she expressed her surprise. "Hanged for killing venison! O, you fool!" [Lon. pa.]

An Eternal separation.—An English lady recently divorced from her beloved, came over to France and turned Catholic, in order, she said, that she might not again be in contact with her husband, either in this world or the next.

In the word *abstemious*, the five vowels of the alphabet stand in their grammatical order, a e i o u. The word *factions* presents the same accidental singularity; and *factioniously* brings in the y.

Sea-bathing.—A few ladies of the *en bon point* cast, weighing probably from 16 to 18 stone a head, lately paid a visit to a small town on the east coast for the benefit of sea bathing. As they descended from the vehicle which had conveyed them, the village natives exhibited no small degree of surprise at their round and portly figures. "Lord guide us!" involuntarily ejaculated one of the fish wives, "I wonder what like the healthy folk'll be in that place—gin thae be the sick ones!"

[Scotch pa.]

To ascertain if Linen be bleached with Lime. Every body knows the injury which is done to linen by bleaching it with lime. It is easy to detect linens which have been so bleached, in the following manner: Cut off a piece of the new linen which you wish to examine, put it into a glass,

and pour on it several spoonfuls of good vinegar. If the linen contain lime, the acid will excite considerable effervescence, accompanied with a slight noise. Otherwise, no effect is produced.

Important to Housekeepers.—The following receipt we can certify from our own experience to be effectual. The cobalt, however, instead of being mixed up with water merely, should be put in to weak rum and water, the odour of which attracts the flies. [Eve. Post.]

Flies, Flies.—An ounce of pulverised Cobalt moistened with water and placed in such a situation that flies may have free access to it, will effectually destroy the largest numbers of them in a short time.

As the water dries out it may be replenished any number of times without destroying the *fl. killing properties* of the cobalt. The simple method of freeing ourselves from these troublesome insects is a valuable discovery, and the more so, the article may be obtained at the apothecaries the low price of about *twenty-five cents* per ounce.

A Yankee in this city has discovered that a little sweet oil put upon brass ornaments will prevent the injury which flies sometimes occasion them. He also has ascertained that the application of sweet oil upon horses will prevent flies from biting them. This is certainly worth notice, and the experiment should prove successful, it will of immense importance to many of the unfortunate quadrupeds who are now almost bitten to death by these villainous insects. [N. Y. Courier.]

Book Gilding.—John Robertson, bookbinder Montrose, has invented a machine for gilding books on the back. It performs its operation with great accuracy and quickness, enabling the gilder to finish 50 uniform volumes in the course of an hour.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly bound and lettered at 75 cents, which is as cheap they can be done in this city—by sending them this office.

Public Sale of Wool.

ON THURSDAY, the 14th of Sept. at 9 o'clock, At the east end of the Hall over the New Market, under the regulations of the "A. E. Society."

A large quantity of Merino, Grade and Native Fleeced Wool which will be exempt from the State duty per centum.

Farmers and others, who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of disposing of their Wool, are informed that we are in readiness to receive at any time up to the 9th September, at which time our catalogue will be closed.

—Also at the same time—

300 bales Smyrna
65 do. Saxony Electoral, } WOOL.
100 do. Spanish

This Wool may be examined on and after the 9th of Sept. until the day of sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers. July 2

PATENT HOES.—J. & A. Fale's Patent Hoes constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market St., and French & Davenport 713 Washington Street, who are appointed sole agents for vending the same. Boston, April 28, 1826.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1826.

NO. 4.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

DISEASE IN PEAR TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—If the following article be not so long and tedious and you think it worth attention, you can publish it at your leisure or when anything more important is offered to the public.

As my pear trees have suffered much from the evil malady, both this season and last, I have been led to look for the cause. MR LOWELL's communication in answer to Governor LINCOLN, your paper of the 28th ult. I have read with interest, as I am well aware of the importance, which I ought to attach to any article coming from that source. But I am sorry that I cannot agree with that gentleman in his views of the subject, because, if he is right, I think the evil could be remedied.

I shall make no apology for offering my opinions in this subject in opposition to MR LOWELL, as I could consider it a poor compliment to his candour as well as his good sense, to suppose him capable of feeling hurt at a fair discussion of any et, which is interesting to the public, merely because he had pronounced an opinion founded on what he conceived irrefragable proof of the fact. MR LOWELL says, speaking of the sudden death "the branches of the pear trees—"The effect in short is precisely the same as if you had sawed off the limb and thrown it on the wood pile; and so it ought to be, for in effect it has been sawed off by the teeth, or rather instruments, of a minute insect."

I shall not here dispute the fact, that there may be found insects, which are denominated Wood eaters, in the buds, or under the shoulder of buds, proceeding from branches of pear trees that are diseased;—and for the sake of shortening discussions, I shall admit the fact of the injury done by them, to the full extent to which MR LOWELL and Professor PECK have stated it.

MR PECK says—"for several years past the ends of the branches of pear trees have been observed to perish suddenly inasmuch that it has been attributed to lightning.—MR LOWELL believed it was caused by insects and on examining the dead part of the branch proved the correctness of his judgment. He presented me one of the insects with a part of the branch which contained it in its perfect state." MR PECK then goes on to describe the manner of its laying its egg under the bud—and then adds—"the piece of the branch which I had, was three years old; it had, therefore, one layer of sap and two of wood.—The grub had eaten the inner layer of wood, a part of the medulla or pith, and about half of the second layer of wood, in a circular direction, leaving the alburnum or sap wood untouched, except at its exit."—"the insect is $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch in length, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in breadth." This is all that I need quote from MR PECK's description of the injury done by the insect. MR LOWELL says—he spent a great deal of time in searching, before he found the insect—"yet when discovered the injury was quite sufficient to produce all the effect." "He had eaten," says MR LOWELL "from the root of the

"bud, behind which the egg was probably deposited, following the course of the eye of the bud into the pith which he had consumed, together with all the heart wood,—he had then gone into the chrysalis state, in the scene of his depredations, and was in a perfect state when I found him." "The hole or space eaten," says MR LOWELL, "will be found at the root of some bud, and in the centre of the twig."

MR LOWELL then adds—"there are those who are incredulous as to this minute insect's being the cause of this evil. I can only say, that on all subjects of this sort I never seek for two solutions, when one is sufficient."

I have given these long quotations from MR LOWELL and MR PECK, that the reader may have the whole subject before him, and I believe I have copied all that is necessary for this purpose.

I have no pretensions either to the scientific or practical knowledge in horticulture which MR LOWELL possesses, and for which he is so justly celebrated; yet I have some knowledge and some practice in the art, and of course have an interest in getting at the fact in question if possible.

We will suppose then that the "Scolytus" has eaten into the twig or branch, and destroyed the pith and inner wood of the twig, for a considerable distance, (although both MR LOWELL and MR PECK confine his depredations to the neighborhood of the bud, and my own observations satisfy me that he does not go far from it.) Still, I do not understand how the lower part of the branch, and the body of the tree, is to be affected much beyond the seat of the injury or part destroyed.—If we saw off a branch; or break it; or in any way cut off the communication of the sap from the trunk, and great branches, to the smaller ones, the injury is confined to the branch which is suppressed, or to the immediate neighborhood of the wound. If the wound be made where there is no lateral shoot or branch, the most that will happen is, that the wood will decay down to the first lateral below it; and that will require some time.—But in the present case the disease extends itself with a rapidity unparalleled, destroying all the laterals, as well as the mother branch, even to the trunk and roots of the tree, however large it may be; although as Professor PECK says, and as I have myself observed, it begins to show itself at the "ends" of the branches, and often at the extremity of a small shoot fifteen or twenty feet from the trunk of the trees. This, if not taken off down to that part of the branch which is entirely free from disease, will soon affect the whole body, destroying leaves, buds, fruit, bark and wood, in a few hours, as effectually as if a fire had been placed immediately under them. The discoloration of the inner bark, and the alburnum may be traced far below where the outer bark appears to be injured, and the saw or knife should be applied a good distance within this internal disease.

That the insect does not extend its operations far, may be seen by cutting the shoot or branch, transversely, a few inches below or immediately at the point between the injured and the uninjured exterior bark;—or in fact a few inches from the

extremity of the branch where the injury began or anywhere else, so far as I have been able to test it. Yet the disease will continue to run downwards, if not checked, until it reach the roots through the body of the tree. This seems to be admitted by MR LOWELL, who says that the insect had eaten into the pith of the wood, following the eye of the bud, and had then gone into the chrysalis state; so that the "scene of his depredations" could not have been many inches, if it were even one beyond the spot where the egg was deposited. If then the extensive evil complained of is caused by this little insect, it must be by injecting a virus into the circulating juices of the tree, more subtle and corroding than the venom of any other animal within our knowledge. But this is not pretended to be the case either by MR LOWELL or MR PECK.—They both agree that the extent of the wound made by the "Scolytus" is in the destruction of the pith and innerwoods of the shoot, near to the bud where the egg was deposited, leaving the alburnum entire, except where he made his exit.

But allowing that all the wood within the alburnum was removed, would that alone destroy the branch? if there was strength enough left in it to keep it together, I conceive that vegetation and the circulation of the sap would go on, the same as though the interior wood was left. The inner wood gives strength to the branch, and to the tree, but I believe is no otherwise necessary to the maintenance of its growth or even to its fecundity. I cannot therefore think that the rapid decay, and unhealthy state of the juices of the tree, arise from the injury laid down by MR LOWELL and Professor PECK. Is it a sufficient solution of the question then to know that a small insect, one tenth of an inch long, and four hundredths of an inch broad; of the tribe of wood eaters, has descended into the centre of a twig, and eaten away a very small portion of its inner substance at the end, or at the side of a shoot; which shoot is perhaps at the extremity of a large full bearing tree, and itself not a quarter of an inch in diameter!

That the destruction of the inner wood of a twig, by an insect at the extremity of a large tree should destroy its whole body, is to me inconceivable, when you may destroy the same shoot or branch by any means which man possesses, even by fire, without injuring the wood below its immediate influence.

In answer to the piece signed "Veritas," in your paper of the 5th instant I shall only observe that the disease is not of recent date. I have a description of it published eighty years ago. It is also a mistake to suppose that the evil arises from exhaustion, or want of nutriment, as that writer supposes. He recommends regular manuring and free pruning, as a remedy. The best answer I can give to this opinion is the fact, that all the trees that have been affected by the disease in my grounds, are those that grow in my vegetable garden which is regularly and well manured; and among those, the most vigorous and thrifty have suffered most. And all those that grow in my grass land, where they are seldom or never manured, are entirely free from the disease.

MR JACKSON's theory I confess I do not under-

stand. He says—"the warm weather of February, which put the sap of the early fruits into circulation, was followed by severe cold the last of March, which checked the rising sap, and formed it into wood, alburnum; and when the spring approached, in its proper season, and set the sap in circulation; it was obstructed and could not rise." First, the alburnum is formed by the descent of the sap. This may be stopped by girdling the plant, yet it don't prevent the flowing. When stopped by this means the sap is diffused throughout the branch above the cut, so as to increase its size until the wound is healed; which, in a thrifty tree or vine, will soon take place, and then the circulation goes on again as usual. So if the summer be very hot and dry, vegetation is suspended for a time:—but abundant rains soon set the sap a flowing again, and make vegetation as active as ever.

My own opinion is that a corrupt state of the juices or sap of the tree, arising from excessive manuring, or from stagnant or putrid water near the roots; or from other sources which we cannot easily trace, is the cause of the evil.

I subjoin an extract from a writer of celebrity, and an extensive cultivator of fruits, which was published eighty years ago, on the subject in question, and ask your indulgence and that of the public for this long and I fear tedious article.

CULTIVATOR.

Brookline, August 10, 1826.

Extract from *DuRoi's Treatise on Fruit Trees*.

"The sap corrupted by stagnant or putrid water, or by the excess of manure, destroys or bursts the cellular membrane, and extends itself between the wood and the bark, which it separates, and carries its corroding influence in all directions like a gangrene. When it attacks the small branches, they should be cut off: if it appears in the large branches or the body of the tree, all the cankered parts must be cut out down to the sound wood, and the wound must be covered with compost. If the evil be caused by manure or stagnant water (for it may be produced by other causes) the old earth must be removed from the roots, and fresh soil put in its stead, and means taken to draw off the water from its roots. But if the disease has made much progress on the trunk, the tree is lost."

[The above able article was intended for our last, but came too late for insertion.—*EDITOR.*]

DISEASE IN PEAR TREES.

Mr FESSENDEN.—In the first No. and first page of your current volume, I noticed a communication from his Exc'y Gov. LINCOLN upon the disease of Pear Trees, with the opinion of the Hon. Mr LOWELL, President of the Mass. Agr. Society, respecting its origin. Having lost two trees, and being anxious for the fate of the residue, I have used the utmost diligence to ascertain the cause, in order, if possible, to prescribe a cure. I had been informed, by a gentleman of Northampton, that the destruction of Pear Trees in that place was supposed to be occasioned by an insect, which made its lodgement in the wood; but in what part of the tree this unknown enemy was to be found, had not been ascertained. On the first discovery of the disease, (the present season being the first that I had noticed it,) or rather, after the leaves on the extremity of the branches had changed their hue from brown to black. I severed the limbs,

near the first healthy looking shoot. I carefully examined them with my knife, beginning at the extremity, and searching to the butt. I made a similar investigation of the diseased branches in Mr Secretary BANGS' garden, assisted by ISAAC GOODWIN Esq. the present occupant. In these, and other subsequent examinations, no trace of an insect was to be found. It was apparent that the bark upon the extremity of the diseased branches had become dry and adhered to the wood. In approaching the healthy part it became less and less so, with spots and stripes of a brownish colour, interspersed in the substance of the bark. A little lower was to be discovered the discolouration of the alburnum or sap-wood. The next cutting would, in many cases, bring to view such an accumulation of vitiated sap as to cause a separation of the bark from the wood. The fluid had become perceptibly sour from stagnation; and had given a tinge of the darkest brown to the wood, which it enveloped. Below this reservoir the wood and bark appeared in their natural healthy state.—Here I found it safe to sever the branch. That this was performed below the seat of the disease is evident from the appearance of new healthy shoots.

So far as my observations have extended, trees bearing early fruit have received the greatest injury: and among these, the most thrifty, and such as are in the first year bearing. Those I lost were of this description. The destruction commenced on the branches containing fruit. Having never before noticed such an appearance of my trees; and having never witnessed such an extraordinary season, I am led to the belief that the extreme heat, commencing in May, and followed by a long, exhausting drought was an obvious and sufficient cause of the blight. And subsequent appearances have confirmed me in that opinion. A few apple-trees in my nursery suffered in the same manner. They are invariably those which stood under the margin of larger trees, where the ground had become most dry and heated by the reflection of the sun's rays. The exhaustion of the sap by the aphides, or plant lice produced the same appearances on the points of the branches of the most recent growth; but the injury was not extensive.—Small portions of the quince tree frequently exhibit a similar blight with no other perceptible injury than the loss of a few inches of the branch with the fruit, which probably was the principal cause of its death.

I have some knowledge of the depredations of the Oak pruner, having made a communication respecting its ravages in the *New England Farmer*, vol. iii. No. 4. The disease in question, I am confident, is not imputable to that insect. Whatsoever may be the cause, I can prescribe no preventive course, nor a better remedy for the evil than an immediate amputation of the diseased portions, covering the wound with a grafting composition, and trusting to nature for renovation.

Respectfully your obedient servant.

Worcester Aug. 7, 1826.

O. FISKE.

DISEASE IN PEAR TREES.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.—Some years since my pear trees were attacked by some concealed enemy which destroyed many of them. With a view to detect the rogue, I dug about the roots, cut off and searched the branches, without making any discovery.—All would not do, my trees died.

I was now led to cut with a bolder hand and ac-

tually took off about twelve feet of the main stem quite below the dead or dried part.

The tree recovered and is now perfectly healthy although it was done two years since. Last year and this year other trees were attacked and the same process taken with them and all recovered. The twigs should be cut early, close to the main stem, and as soon as they begin to die.—By timely attention in cutting, the main stem may be saved.—I now say confidently, that we need no longer look on and see all our fine pears disappear.—My remedy is full and sufficient, although I could not discover the cause that destroyed so many trees. In No. 1, vol. v. N. E. Farmer. I rejoice to see that our scientific president of the Mass. Agr. Society has detected the rogue and pointed out the remedy. Respectfully yours.

T. P.

Stockbridge, August 7, 1826.

GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.

The following very able and interesting article was written by DR. COFFIN, of this City, in answer to a public letter addressed to him by the editor of the *Journal of Education*. The object of discussion is very important, and is treated by DR. COFFIN with an ability which is worthy the cause he advocates.

[From the Boston Patriot.]

To the Editor of the *Journal of Education*.

DEAR SIR—I have read with pleasure the public letter with which you have honoured me.—Knowing the character and purpose of your daily efforts, I could not be induced lightly to regard any subject which had interested your own mind.

But I have other motives for sympathising with you in the interest you feel for every thing conducive to the improvement and elevation of the human being.

I proceed accordingly, and at once, to answer your inquiries in the best manner I am able.

When a number of gentlemen first met in Boston to confer on the expediency and practicability of establishing a Gymnastic School, it was so found that the expediency of the measure was unanimously admitted. The only remaining question was, how shall it be carried into effect?

A committee was then chosen to ascertain if any suitable piece of ground could be had which should be conveniently central and accessible.—No such spot having been found, it was thought best to ask of the City Government the temporary use of a piece of land near the Common. After some delay this petition was granted; the place was however low, and required to be raised, enclosed, and at a heavy expense, since which the committee have been engaged in attempting to raise the funds necessary to accomplish their end. The leading object of the individuals who have done most for this cause, has been, to demonstrate to the public, by evidence addressed to every man's sense, that discoveries and acquisitions of the Gymnasium, are quite as essential to the prosperity and success of the individual and the State, as reading, writing, or any thing else, which one man can teach, or another learn.

They have hoped thus to induce the city authorities to take the Gymnasium into their own hands, and to make its discipline a part of the common system of education. Their generous views in the mean time have of necessity been limited, by their resources.

The friends of the measure, knowing that all classes and descriptions of persons, some more, some less, than others, but that all need the vivifying influence of this seminary, have thought that the only condition of entrance should be a decent appearance, becoming deportment, and the ability to pay such fees of tuition as may be merely sufficient to keep the institution in motion.

There is something exhilarating and expansive in the movements and atmosphere of the Gymnasium, and he whose plans for its establishment are less liberal and generous than this atmosphere, is out of place; he should retire from a region which is not congenial, and in which he can never be at home. The very contemplation of the subject is enough to animate and enlarge the heart beyond the dimensions of any narrow purpose. This upward and elastic buoyancy has been fully perceived by some of the anti-republican governments of Europe, which have of course discountenanced it, and put it down. This is consistent, for who is so unwilling to submit to unjust restriction as he who as become sensible of his own faculties of body and mind, and been delighted with the innocent and profitable exercise of them? This surely should endear the system to us, which, if once well rooted in this free and congenial soil, will enslave the American Union.

The proper age is any where from six to sixty, and if one older should apply, he would doubtless be admitted from respect to his age and his enterprise. At what age men cease to be invigorated and to become younger by the training of the Gymnasium, I am not fully informed.—I only know or myself that in practising with the pupils of the Monitorial School, I have been able to do on the second and third days what I could not perform on the first and second; and I am as old at least as the Declaration of Independence.

We know, too, that whatever acquirements, mental or corporeal, one may have made at thirty, will gradually and prematurely decline and disappear, *without habitual, appropriate, and adequate exercise.*

The present prospect that the school will soon be opened, is much better than it has before been.

As to accidents, the probability of their occurrence here is less than any where else. Why do people meet with accidents? Because they are inattentive, or attempt to do what they cannot perform; and this arises from ignorance of their own faculties. Now the Gymnasium is precisely the place in which the gymnast is to obtain this knowledge of himself, and the value of attention and circumspection. Courage and selfpossession are less natural than acquired endowments. Why is it that great and brave men so often feel weak, and awkward and timid on new occasions; it is because they are untried occasions, in which they are diffident of their strength; they suspect danger without feeling a consciousness of being able to guard against or surmount it. Place a young man of twenty, for instance, who is strong and not timid where he has ascertained his own resources, on a horse, for the first time. If the animal is spirited and fond of motion, though perfectly manageable by a horseman, he will feel as helpless as an infant, and be greatly frightened, and justly so, for he will be in constant danger of falling from the saddle at the risk of his limbs or life. Let the same young cavalier practise but a single week in the circus and he will mount the same horse perfectly at his ease, and be without the smallest peril or ap-

prehension. It is the same in driving a coach, skating, swimming, navigating a boat, and every thing else.

An individual who has passed through the Gymnasium, is in any emergency, equal to two men, otherwise equal, in many instances, to a dozen.—He is, in the first place, perfectly selfpossessed, he knows precisely how far to make attempts, because he knows what he can do. He has learnt, too, by the education of his muscles and his senses, how to estimate the true state of any given case. Still while we are increasing our strength and flexibility, and learning their amount and how far we may safely trust them, it is undoubtedly requisite to proceed cautiously and gradually. "Line on line, precept on precept, here a little and there a little," is as good a lesson in gymnastics as in morals, and these are much more nearly allied than has been imagined. He who best comprehends the structure, laws, and properties of the living system, will, other things being equal, be best qualified to exercise and improve it.

It is intended that our school shall be placed under the general supervision of a number of trustees, one of whom is to be present while it is open.

The gymnastic committee have not thought it expedient to sell tickets, fearing that if any considerable delay should occur in preparing the school, this measure might produce disappointment, and dissatisfaction.

I doubt not, sir, that many of the young men of this city begin to think justly of the Gymnasium, and that their desire to enter it is consequently increasing. The committee are not unmindful of their wishes, nor will they fail to make the earliest use of every means at their disposal, to gratify this laudable impatience to be in action.

It has been reported, I am informed, that our cause had failed, or was about to fail. I apprehend, sir, that this rumor will turn out to be neither history nor prophecy, but merely one of those premature and unfounded articles of intelligence with which some of our papers are so well disposed to amuse their readers. The recent admission, in many intelligent and engaged minds, that physical culture is an indispensable part in any general and successful plan of education, is sufficient to secure its adoption. The parent who once realises the truth and importance of this fact, if consistent and faithful, will never be satisfied till his children can avail themselves of this benefit.

Exactly as the true character and effects of the Gymnasium are understood, and correct notions about making perfect men and women prevail, precisely in this ratio will our cause gain friends, advocates and patrons. With this rule before him, any one can judge of the justness and value of his own ideas on the great question of the best means of improving the race of beings to which he belongs. It is not a week since two proficient from a neighboring "field of action," full of the art and science we cherish, came to inquire if the attempt to set up a Gymnasium in Boston had failed; for if so they were ready and disposed to raise and conduct a private one at their own expense.

The palaestra is a very productive sort of seminary,—one good one will every year send forth fifty teachers qualified to conduct as many more.

It remains to speak of a Gymnasium for females. I am happy to find that you have deemed the subject worthy attention. Can it be supposed that a well formed body, that good health, a vigorous

and cultivated intellect, and well disposed affections, are sexual properties, and all of one gender; or that these treasures can be possessed without an effort to secure them? Is it nothing to the son that he inherits all these blessings from his mother, instead of a sickly, crooked frame, imbecile mind, and a morbid, restless irritability, neither permitting him to be happy in himself nor to derive any alleviation of his wretchedness from the happiness around him? The exercises of the Gymnasium are numerous and diversified, and from these may be selected such as shall be sufficient to give self possession, firm nerves and muscles, courage and adroitness, which, without diminishing, can only multiply and improve those attractions, moral and physical, which make woman what she is in her best estate.

What is man worth beyond what he can do and enjoy? If we would reap, then, let us also sow.—"The means are ours, the end to God belongs." Every man, according to his talents, pursuits and affections approximates more or less nearly an angel above, or a demon below. A Gymnasium for females is contemplated.

Those who have not examined this subject will be ready to ask, why all this zeal and earnestness about the care of the body? I answer.—The allowable gratifications of sense are certainly worth something. This will be conceded, and I am by no means inclined to lessen the value of the admission—temperance being always the truest luxury.

But the animal system derives its chief value from its direct assistance to the mind and the heart. The body should be trained to a love of labour, to habits of temperance and moderate indulgence, to patience and firmness in privation, to a prompt and cheerful obedience to the dictates of a well furnished mind, and a sound moral sense.—To secure this result, the entire being, animal, moral, and mental, must be instructed and disciplined together, simultaneously, in harmony and proportion. When the more just principles which now begin to predominate, shall produce their full operation in our schools, male and female, we shall see results incomparably superior to what human society has yet exhibited.

A well directed Gymnasium will always be a school as much for courtesy, kindness, magnanimity, and good manners, as for muscular development, force and skill.

The new energies which are here awakened and matured, are to be preserved and put forth in acts of benevolence and courage in the discharge of our social duties.

Not having sufficient space in this communication, which is already too long, to adduce the facts and evidence on which my assertions and convictions rest, I expose myself to the charge of being visionary and presumptuous; be it so. I submit to the decision of Time, which, if I mistake not, is about to pronounce a verdict, neither equivocal nor remote. In the mean time, I do not perceive that there is any more wisdom or sagacity in discrediting what is true, than in believing what is false.

May your good labors be seconded and sustained till a rich harvest is gathered which shall reward and bless alike the cultivators and proprietors of the soil. J. G. COFFIN.

Mr Weston of New York has invented ink of various brilliant colours; red, blue, black, &c.—For fanciful writing it is beautiful.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, by William Hunter.—Continued from page 21.

My simple object is, under existing circumstances, and which I presume are probably permanent, to induce men of education and property to become farmers, and farmers under all circumstances, permanent or temporary, to become men of education and knowledge, especially as regards their own all important profession and occupation. My simple thought is, that men of knowledge, should by it make or increase capital. I have ventured to assert that we have arrived at the proper point for an improved course of Agriculture. I have admitted that to be an improved, it ought to be a profitable course—but I do not mean by that, profitable by the racking exertions of a single year upon a single crop. This is too much like our present folly and practice, except that we now rack without capital—that is, without adequate manure, labour, and skill. I mean profitable by the average crop upon a suitable plan of rotation, of six, five, or four years, leaving the soil ameliorated, and the average profit for either of these years greater than it could be by an inattention to this process, or to the greater exhaustions of a single year. The preparative year will be expensive in its outlay, but even taken singly more profitable in its result than a single year of present mismanagement. This plan means the use of a suitable capital at first, but with a certainty not only of compound interest, but with an increasing rate of interest each year. It means the employment of capital on your best land. We have scratched over too much. Reserve your force for what will reward. Let land of the second rate except in the vicinity of large and increasing towns, continue in pasture. Supply the third rate with plantations of timber trees. You never need despair when the bleakest and most barren regions of the Highlands of Scotland, where Dr. Johnson in his journey could not see a tree, are returning thousands and tens of thousands of profit in this mode. Never cultivate a poor and ungrateful soil at a great expense, unless price will justify it. It is the natural tendency of the advanced periods of society of a scarcity of new unbroken soil, of thriving manufactures, of an active Commerce, of a rapid circulation of money, grounded on a solid capital, and directed by principles of responsible credit, and above all by a condensed population, pressing hard upon subsistence, and aroused to over activity by foreign war, to call the poorer soils into action by stimulus of enormous price. This is not our case. It has been that of England. Let our poorer soils not be the material of our first experiments in our new Agriculture. I venture to aver, that we have land as fit for the highest Agriculture recommended, as any anywhere. The Delta of Egypt, the valleys of the Duchy of Milan and a few other spots, the favourites of nature and climate excepted. The whole belt of the Narraganset bay—the whole of Rhode Island proper—the islands of Prudence and Conanicut—the whole township of Bristol—present as strong a natural soil as any in the region. There is hardly any tract of land in England of this extent, containing so few acres unfit for tillage, or other proper proportionate husbandry. The foundation of our new system must be for the most part the sheep rearing system. It is the true source of

British agricultural wealth. Sheep make perhaps the most considerable part of the flesh food of Britain, and wool is the material of that great manufacture, with which, in spite of zealous competition she mostly supplies the rest of the world. The necessity and profit of raising sheep, induced the English farmers to study early the best means of success in this business, and led to their turnip and esculent root system, or the preparatory crop, to their rotation crops, to their drill husbandry, in short taken in its connexion and affinities, to their agricultural advancement—I liked to have said perfection.

There are single counties in England that clip annually twenty millions of pounds of wool. The produce of the whole kingdom almost surpasses belief. It exceeds a hundred millions of pounds taken from forty millions of sheep. It is now the period (our Merino mania having settled into sobriety, and our National Legislature having afforded a fair degree of protection to the manufacture of wool), to attend to this true source of Northern thrift and prosperity. Recollect, that you do not merely cultivate a field of cotton, hemp, or flax, that feeds only the loom, but you rear up an animal that while living feeds the loom, and by his loss of life supplies the tannery and table, and who while living restores to the earth all he takes from it. It is a settled fact, and more easily explainable, that the Merino breed improves in this country. It is consolatory to be assured that the prohibitions of England as to the importation of Sheep have been evaded, and are as to us now nugatory. Some of the best of the Bakewell breed, are already in the country, yielding credit and profit to their patriotic importers in the State of New York. Several importations of the fine Saxon breed have been recently sold at Boston; and a new breed, a cross of the Teeswater and Merino, which proves to be inestimable, both as to carcass and wool, and perhaps on the whole better fitted for our country than any other, has rewarded the exertions of Mr Featherstonhaugh, of Duanesburgh, New York. The name of this gentleman suggests to me the remark that it is gratifying to find that character, celebrity, a pure and solid fame, can be derived from Agricultural pursuits, and the literature that fits, adorns, and explains them. It is delightful to discover that we can indulge in the emotions of gratitude towards men who are not agitating politicians; and that another class is rising up in the land, who are deserving of estimation, and challenging notice, without the additional merit of figuring as venal intriguers, demagogues, local philanthropists, and the people's exclusive friends. The papers of the gentlemen I have named, and the addresses of Mr Van Rensselaer, in the two volumes of the memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of New York, (volumes combining as much of useful and original matter, and judicious selection, as any two our country, or any other, ever produced, on the subjects we are now discussing,) are worthy, speaking the language of condensed encomium, of Arthur Young or Curwen; and are worth to a nation, a thousand times more than the letters of Junius, or the satires of Churchill, exquisite as they are. Embark, then proprietors.—You who are gentlemen of estate and education.—You whose views have been extended by literature—by travels at home and abroad—embark in this new and patriotic employment, which seems so “profuse of good, so pregnant with delight.” Apply capital and knowledge—push forward in

competition for the proud distinction of being hailed as the best farmer in the land; nay, the best patriot. For, according to the definition of a classical authority, “he is the best who occasions four blades of grass to grow where two grew before. And you practical farmers—men of good sense—of sound Yankee acuteness and faculty, look on—observe the practice of these men who have read the books, and seen the fields of foreign Agriculturists.—Observe them with a close, but unenvying, unseemingly scrutiny. If successful, rejoice in their success, and imitate and improve their modes of cultivation. If unsuccessful, do not sneer or reproach. You are saved from harm, and have the benefit of the beacon without the expense of building or lighting it.

But, say the practical farmers, we are at a loss we are overwhelmed by magnificent assertions, and astounded by miraculous results, contradictory to our experience, and transcending our speculations. We are necessarily distrustful; we are ignorant even of the language of this new science. When it is used by scholars, we find it abstruse and technical—labouring at the precision of chemistry. And when used by practical English and Scotch farmers, in the thousands and memoirs and reports they have been encouraged to present to the public, we find it frequently provincial, barbarous, and unintelligible. We are frightened even at the facts which incontestible proofs compel us to believe. We hear, with a kind of dismay, that a thousand bushels of lime have been used, and profitably used, upon a single acre of land in Derbyshire. That more than a thousand guineas have been given for the use of a single ram, of the Bakewell breed, for a single season.—That upwards of two thousand bushels of turnips per acre, is a full, but hardly an extraordinary crop. Our farmers cannot deny these things; but they believe them as most do the dark dogmas of a sterile theory, or the subtle theories of enigmatical metaphysics. They produce no effect upon life or practice. It is not that conviction and conversion: that “engrafting of the word that bringeth forth the fruits of good living.” It is the more judicious method to indicate useful beginnings, based upon admitted and comprehended principles, than to be always appealing to dazzling results, and to a perfection unattainable by the mere ardency of hope, or extravagance of single effort. Our course, I repeat it, must be gentle, gradual, progressive, persuasive. You would stupify a student of arithmetic, or of elementary mathematics, if you were to direct his attention at once to the Principia of Newton, or the profound demonstrations of La Place.

The pallet and the pencil would fall from the hands of the young artist, to whom were pointed out the glories of Michael Angelo, or Raphael, as the models he was to imitate and surpass: he would be blinded by the excess of light: he would deem himself barred by impossibility. The intenseness of his own unintelligent admiration would chill the genial current of his soul, and transfix him, as by an icicle, the statue of intolerance and despair.

In regard to the scientific language of Agriculture, the difficulty is not great, or would not long continue. It is true there is an over-tendency in didactic writers of the present day, to generalization and abstraction. The learned seem ambitious to write only for the learned. But a mere technical faculty of being understood by each other, is but half the duty or merit of writers who aim at general good, or aspire to general fame. But farmers

not be intimidated by hard words—they will a little study discover that apparent pedantry is frequently compensated by useful precision. It will not take them long to discover that silicious sands flint, aluminous clayey, oxygen pure, and some fine airy. They would find that without some precision of terms, the composition of soils and manures, a most important department of Agriculture, could never be intelligibly explained. We are told by Arthur Young, that in some parts of England any loose clay is called marl, in others marl called chalk—and in others clay is called loam. This confusion of terms necessarily limits the benefits of experience, embarrasses communication and hinders improvement. As to the provincialisms of appellations, English and Scotch, they are, it must be confessed, disgusting and vexatious. But it would not be very difficult to translate them into the universal English idiom, which I truly and modestly assert to be the language of our own country. On the important and interesting subjects of morals and theology, we distribute tracts and essays, which, undoubtedly, have had the beneficial effect of rousing the thoughtless to reflection, the careless to attention. In a less holy but not inconsistent zeal, why should we not in reference to a great temporal interest, likewise distribute gratis short tracts, condensed essays, the best of our own publications, or reprints from the best foreign countries, upon the all-important subject of Agriculture.

GARDEN OF PLANTS.

From one of the recent letters of Mr. Carter, the senior editor of the New-York Statesman, we receive the following interesting description of the celebrated Garden of Plants in Paris: *Nat. Jour.* Crossing the beautiful bridge of Austerlitz which is the uppermost over the Seine, opposite Paris, under the arches of which are of cast iron, we arrived at the Royal Garden of Plants, on the left bank of the river. It is one of the greatest ornaments of the French metropolis, and merits more attention than I can bestow upon it in this stage of protracted sketch. It is chiefly indebted for its inestimable treasures, as well as for the beauty of its design, to the efforts of the celebrated Buffon, Cuvier, Hany, and Humboldt, scarcely less distinguished in their respective departments of natural science, have followed the footsteps of their great predecessor, and made this museum every thing which either science or taste can require.—A student might pass not only days, but months of years to advantage, in the gardens, the halls, and schools comprised within this great temple of nature. It contains a botanic garden, a menagerie, a museum of natural history and anatomy, together with numerous apartments, in which public lectures are delivered. These several compartments are all upon a large scale, and rendered as complete as possible; whence some idea of the extent of the whole establishment may be obtained.

The location of the Garden of Plants is admirable, not only in point of soil and other advantages, but of natural scenery and picturesque beauty.—A broad and magnificent esplanade opens from the bank of the Seine, rising by a gentle acclivity towards the south, and presenting a full view of the hills of the farther extremity. Above these, a winding spiral walk ascends to the top of an eminence of considerable altitude, overlooking the garden and commanding an extensive prospect of Paris

and its environs. Below, the Seine rolls quietly on beneath its numerous bridges, and by its splendid palaces. The sloping sides of the hill are beautifully shaded with forest trees and evergreens, such as love a mountainous country. Among these, the most conspicuous is a veteran cedar of Lebanon, planted by the celebrated botanist Jussieu, whose system of classification has been adopted in the arrangement of the plants. His favourite exotic from the Holy Land lost its head during the stormy period of the Revolution, the monarch of the woods sharing a common fate with the sovereign of the nation. It was subsequently in danger of being cut down, to boil the camp-kettles of the Cossacks. The allied armies had the barbarity, (almost equalling that of their ancestors,) to threaten to *bivouac* in this splendid garden; and nothing but the spirited remonstrances of Baron Humboldt prevented a measure, which would have rendered it a scene of desolation.

Half way up the eminence, beneath the over-arching branches of a copse of trees, is a bust of Linnaeus, the presiding genius of the place, and near it the solitary grave of one of his disciples.—The former was hurled from its base, amidst the wanton excesses of the Revolution, but has since been restored. On the summit of the hill rises a little Grecian temple, supported by eight pillars, and furnished with seats around the circumference, where visitants may rest. It has a sundial on the top, accompanied with a lens, by which a gun is discharged at 12 o'clock. A Latin motto states, *that the hours pass unnumbered, when the skies are not serene.*

The botanic Garden contains upwards of seven thousand plants, which are all classed and labelled. They are arranged in beds bordered with a box and other shrubs, exhibiting not less taste than scientific accuracy. The Seine affords every facility for watering the garden, and supplies little lakes for the cultivation of aquatic plants. A range of green-houses six hundred feet in length, and furnishing every variety of artificial climate, runs through the grounds. Besides the ordinary appendages of a Botanic Garden, the visitor here finds some striking peculiarities, such as specimens of different soils and manures, affording comparative estimates of their fertility—models of the various kinds of fences and hedges—a kitchen garden containing all sorts of vegetables, used for food in any country—and samples of all descriptions of fruit trees, with the best mode of training them. These valuable appendages render the Garden of Plants not less serviceable to the practical purposes of agriculture and horticulture, than to the abstract science of botany.

The menagerie far exceeds in every respect the shows of animals in the tower of London. A numerous congregation of the animal kingdom is here assembled from the four quarters of the world.—The collection of beasts is rare as well as extensive; and the aviary contains all the variety of birds to be found in France. Most of these tenants of the Garden, instead of being imprisoned in gloomy and dirty cells, as in the Royal Menagerie of England, have little territories of their own, ornamented with real chateaux, and surrounded with those natural localities, which they are fond of frequenting in their wild state, rendering the loss of their freedom less intolerable. We saw bears climbing large trees, such as they are wont to ascend in forests, herds of deer gamboling in little lawns, and partridges secreting themselves

amidst their favourite evergreens. These appearances have a tendency to preserve the natural habits of the animals, and to exhibit them to the best possible advantage.

The museum of Natural History is such an extensive establishment, that a mere description of the several compartments without entering at all into detail, would exceed the limits of this sketch. Suffice it to say, that every object in the three kingdoms of nature, which can furnish illustrations of science, or data for philosophical researches, is here to be found exactly in its place, arranged according to the best systems extant. In short, a student may pursue his investigations here with as much certainty of the facts, and with more facility of examining materials, than he could by any actual visit to their localities. The result of the labors of many eminent men during their whole lives, in making collections and arranging them, is here seen at one view; and speculative theories may at once be brought to the test of truth. Of the numerous departments, we were most pleased with those containing the organic remains of animals and vegetables, whence Cuvier drew the materials of his work on geology. The cabinets of human and comparative anatomy are also extremely interesting, every point of analogy of discrepancy between the structure of man and the inferior tribes of creation.

The establishment has a large library, embracing nearly every work in natural science, that has been published in any language, age or country. Lectures open to the public, and free of all expense, are statedly given in the amphitheatre, on all the subjects connected with the institution.—They are well attended, and have a most salutary influence, by diffusing the institutions of able professors through all classes of the community. The Garden of Plants belongs to the government, and is supported at an annual expense of more than \$50,000 giving employment to about 200 persons.

NEW PRINTING PRESS.

We have seen in operation, says the Boston Traveller, at the office of the News Letter, Merchants' Hall, a newly invented, cast-iron, lever press, which we think deserves the attention of the brethren of the type and men of science generally. Mr D. Phelps of this city is the inventor, and in connexion with Messrs Baker and Greele of the New England Type Foundry, is manufacturing them for the supply of the trade. This press acts on the principle of compound leverage, and in the structure of the several parts is more simple and equally effective with those hitherto held in the highest estimation. For durability, neatness and uniformity of impression and the diminution of labour it is not surpassed by any other yet invented. The proprietors have determined upon giving it the name of the '*New England Press.*'

SILK.

Mr John Fitch of Mansfield, Conn. estimates that one acre of full grown mulberry trees, set one and a half rods apart, will produce annually 40 pounds of silk, which is now worth \$5 per pound, or \$200 per acre. He calculates the labour of attending to the worms, picking off the balls, and reeling the silk at \$80, and the spinning of the silk at \$34—making the whole expense of an acre \$114 and leaving \$86 for the nett proceeds. The principal

part of the labour may be performed by women and children. The quantity of silk manufactured in Mansfield in 1825, was about 300 pounds, valued at \$15,000. The last year was not considered an average one; the extreme hot weather killed a great many worms.

We learn from the "Bulletin des Sciences" that the British East India Company first planted mulberry trees in Bengal, and encouraged the culture of silk worms, about the year 1780; and that the business has so much extended in that province that the export of silk for some years past has been not far from a million of pounds annually.—In 1821 the quantity exported was 1,057,000 pounds.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1826.

THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

The last number of this Journal has come to hand. It contains valuable original articles from the pen of Mr. LOWELL, and judicious selections from various sources. The following are its contents.

"The raising of the Silk Worm, and the production of Silk in Massachusetts.

"On the change, or the supposed change in the character of Fruits, by the farina of other varieties of the same Fruits, in the same year in which the intermixture is made.

"Some remarks on the destructive powers of the Rose Bug.

"On the longevity, or duration of varieties of Fruits.

"Review of the third volume of the "Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New-York.

"Detached hints from the New-York Agricultural Journal with remarks.

"On the effect of stirring the surface of the Earth, as a relief against drought."

We shall take the liberty to transplant the last article without further delay into our field. We think that it settles a disputed and important point in husbandry in the manner and on the basis which good husbandmen could wish it might be established. The theory we think is correct, ingenious, well illustrated, and confirmed by the only conclusive test actual experiment.

ON THE EFFECT OF STIRRING THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH, AS A RELIEF AGAINST DROUGHT.

This is a trite subject, and one, which we are aware has been long since settled by intelligent cultivators in all countries. It is very familiar to gardeners, and the cause of the superior production of gardens over field culture may be attributed in part to the more frequent application of the hoe and the spade. Yet it is true, that a very great number of farmers deny the proposition, and disapprove the practice. They think it dangerous to plough and hoe, in the time of extreme drought and heat, while our own experience of 20 years has convinced us, that it is much superior as a remedy, against drought than watering in the limited manner, in which that must always be applied. There has never been a season in our memory in which there was a greater necessity for the application of all remedies against drought than the present. The drought was not only of longer du-

ration, but it took place, when plants were the least able to resist it, not having sent their roots in quest of nourishment far, wide, and deep. The early foliage, also, is more tender, and more liable to wilt under a scorching sun and a drying wind.

In this extraordinary season, I had a small patch of early potatoes planted in a warm and sandy soil purposely to procure an early crop; the soil was, at least, three quarters pure sand, mixed with some food for plants among the sand. The severe drought threatened a total loss of the crop. The potatoe stalks were feeble, drawn up, scarcely larger than goose quills, and I expected every day to see them wither; all hopes of a crop were abandoned. I thought, that they were the fair subjects of a desperate experiment. On one of the hottest, and driest days, I gave them a thorough ploughing, passing the plough four times, through each row; first ploughing two furrows from the hills, as near the roots as possible, without throwing out the seed potatoes, and then returning the loam, or earth, instantly back by two other furrows. No rain intervened for ten days. In three days after, the potatoes changed their colour, they started afresh, as if they had received the benefit of ample showers, while not a drop of rain had fallen.

The dews, which were abundant, settled upon the new turned earth, while, before the ploughing, no moisture had been apparent.

The last fact, though it cannot have escaped the notice of the most careless cultivator, has not been as yet explained. We can easily see, that a soil, rendered porous, would more readily and easily convey its moisture to the roots. It becomes, like a sponge, and is readily permeable, or rather readily permits the moisture to pass between its particles. But it is not yet understood, why it attracts the moisture. Perhaps, however, this may be owing to its presenting a much greater surface to the moist air of the night. The fact, however, which is what most concerns us, is settled. Perhaps some of the experiments of our distinguished countryman, Dr. Wells, a physician of London, who rendered himself distinguished by his remarks on dew, may tend to explain this fact, though it is not my purpose, now to examine the theory.

Every man, who feels an interest in the question, can satisfy himself, at once, by stirring a small piece of earth, in a time of severe drought, and if he does not find it in the morning more filled with moisture, than the undisturbed ground in its vicinity, let him continue a disbeliever.

But there is another mode, and it is one, which I have never seen suggested, by which I apprehend the stirring of the surface, and making it light and porous, is beneficial in great droughts. It is this; light porous bodies are bad conductors of heat; perhaps because they have more air between their interstices. The facts are familiar to us. Metallic bodies acquire an intense heat under the rays of the sun, so do stones in proportion to their density. The earth, when very compact, will become exceedingly hot, but garden loam, which is very porous, remains cool at noon day, two inches below the surface. I believe, therefore, that moving the surface, and keeping it in a light and porous state, enables it to resist the heat of the sun's rays, that the air between the particles of earth communicates the heat more slowly, than the particles themselves do, when in close contact.

Such is my theory; but I am an enemy of theo-

ries, I always distrust them, I look only to facts and having observed that a slight covering of half an inch of sea weed would preserve my strawberries from drought, which can only arise from lying so loose on the surface, I have been led to infer, that the undoubted fact, that soil in a loo pulverized state resists drought, is owing to the same cause, to wit, the slowness with which the heat of the solar rays is communicated to the roots. But be the theory sound, or unsound, I am persuaded, that every farmer will find that free use of his plough, and hoe, in times of severe drought, will be of more value to him than much manure, as that labour would purchase. have been always convinced from my experience as an horticulturist, that the great secret of cultivation consists in making the soil porous. raising exotic plants, we know it to be true, a our flower pots are always supplied with soil, the most porous, which we can obtain. The farm may borrow light from an occupation, which looks upon with disdain, but which serves to elucidate and explain the secrets of vegetation. J. L.

PRESERVATION OF CUCUMBERS FOR PICKLES.

Mr FESSENDEN.—In your first number of the present volume, page 3, a query is made as to the best mode of preserving cucumbers for pickles. The writer of this does not pretend that he has found out the best method; but will state a practice that has given satisfaction to himself and friends. Put cucumbers immediately after gathering them into a tight, clean barrel, with a sufficiency of salt, when melted to cover them. In the same manner proceed till the barrel is filled, a ling salt with every additional parcel, and keep the cucumbers immersed in the pickle; for, if suffered to float will rot immediately. When pickles are wanted for use, take a sufficient quantity put them in a clean barrel or tub, in a cool, but a freezing place, and pour three times the quantity of boiling water to them, and let them stand twenty-four hours. Then pour off this water, add as much more boiling hot. Proceed in the same way a third time, and the cucumbers will be green, plump and hard, and fit for the vinegar other seasoning.

H. C. in the query alluded to above, complains that cucumbers preserved in salt, soften in frying. This is true, when only warm, instead of boiling hot water is used, and perhaps they left standing in a warm place, and the water changed. Either of these errors will injure pickles.

The writer of this has practised pickling cucumbers as above, upwards of twenty years: and had them ten years old, perfectly good. Thus seasons of scarcity, the provident family may fully supplied, from former years of plenty.

P. S. Another query is now submitted. It has been stated by many credible people, that they have eaten excellent pickles, made without water or cider-vinegar; but preserved in a mixture of N. E. rum, molasses and water. Will some person, acquainted with the due proportion of the above articles, state the same in your useful paper? It is also said, that good vinegar has been made from the above articles. Will some gentleman have goodness to give the public the art of making vinegar, without wine or cider?

[The above is from a person of respectability, we doubt not may be relied on.—EDITOR.]

on Memoirs of the N. Y. Board of Agriculture.

ON LIMING SEED WHEAT.

Allegany, Jan. 26, 1826.

Mr. — In answer to your inquiry on the subject smut in wheat, I will state to you what has fallen under my observation.

When I resided in Seneca county, several years ago, my attention was particularly drawn to this subject, by observing, that while myself and neighbors were much injured by smut in our wheat, the crops of Mr C. uniformly escaped. I inquired into the cause of this singular exemption, and learnt that it was owing to the seed having been limed.

In 1816, therefore I washed my seed, put about five pints of lime to each bushel, mixed it well, and let it lie in a heap twelve hours before sowing. The crop was perfectly clean, while I can say all my neighbors had more or less smut.

In 1817, part of my seed was washed and limed as in the preceding year; another part was washed and limed, and a pint of salt to each bushel mixed with the lime; a third parcel was washed in strong lime and limed; and a fourth sown without any liming. The result was as follows: The first had a little smut; the second none; the third none; the fourth was a quarter smut—all on the same kind of land, and all sown in good weather, between the 5th and 15th of September.

In 1819, Mr L. bought his seed of my neighbors, Mr B. and Mr G. and myself, and sowed without preparation. Mr G's crop was from seed sown the year before, and sowed without liming. Mr B. had never prepared his seed by any process. It was found, on harvesting the crop, that the part sown with my seed was free from smut—the part sown with G's had a little—and that sown with B's seed was one fourth smut. This state of the fact I had from Mr L. I mention this circumstance to show, that seed wheat well cleaned as mentioned, will have an effect for two or three crops; and would never recommend to sow wheat without lime.

The Hessian fly has never yet troubled us in Allegany, I am unable to speak of the efficacy of preventing the ravages of that insect.

I beg to suggest to farmers, the propriety of *ding their straw upon their pasture grounds*, in spring or fall. It will shield the ground from the extreme cold which often breaks the fibrous roots of the grasses. In summer it shields the ground from the scorching rays of the sun, prevents the evaporation of moisture, fertilizes the soil and causes a strong rich sward; and when ploughed, will be equal to a good coat of manure.

BUEL, Sec'y, &c. JAMES MCCALL.

REMEDY AGAINST THE EFFECTS OF INK WHEN JUST SPILLED.

When the ink be spilled on a ruffle or apron, &c. if you have it on, let one hold the spotted article between his two hands over a basin and rub the ink off with the finger, gradually from the center upon it, and let a whole pitcher full be used if necessary; or if the ruffle, apron, &c. be merely let it be dipped into a basin filled with water. And there squeezed, and dipped in again, taking care to change the water every two or three squeezes. If the ink be spilled on a green carpet, it may be immediately taken out with a spoon so entirely that scarcely any water at all be wanted afterwards provided it was

only that instant spilled, as the down of the cloth prevents the immediate soaking in of the ink, or of any other liquor (except oil); but if it have lain sometime, be the time ever so long provided the place be still wet by pouring on it fresh clean water by little and little at a time, and gathering it up again each time with a spoon pressing hard to squeeze it out of the cloth into the apron, you will at last bring it to its natural colour, as if no such accident had happened.

THE RATTLESNAKE.

Staunton, Va.

A friend informs us that a number of persons have been bitten during the present season in this county, by the Rattlesnake; and requests the publication of the following simple cure for the bite of that reptile, which he obtained from a respectable gentleman of Missouri:—Boil the common Poke root until it becomes quite soft, then mash it up in the water which remains, and apply it as a poultice to the wound. This remedy is said to have been most miraculously tested by the hunters of Missouri, among whom it is now in general use—and that when immediate application is made, the poison will not manifest itself more strongly than the sting of a bee.

NATIONAL PARADOXA.

At a conversation party, where several gentlemen from Ireland and Scotland were present, and the discourse was turning on national peculiarities, a gentleman observed that the three nations might be thus characterised: The Englishman is never happy but when he is miserable; the Scotchman is never at home but when he is abroad; and the Irishman is never at peace but when he is fighting.

Valuable Horses and Bulls of Imported Stock,

FOR SALE.

WITHIN the last three years the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture have received from England several very valuable Animals, presented to them by the public spirited British Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and also his brother General John Coffin, natives of Massachusetts, with the sole object of improving the breeds of this State. And the Trustees believing that their generous intention would be more extensively realized, if owned as private property, than by any method they have been able to devise as a public body—have resolved to dispose of them at Public Auction at their next Cattle Show at Brighton on the 18th day of October next, under the positive limitation of their being always kept within the State of Massachusetts.

The Subscribers being appointed a Committee for this purpose, will receive proposals for private sale, till said day, and give every information relating to them.

No. 1.—The full blooded "Improved Durham Short Horn'd" Bull *Admiral*—was raised by the celebrated John Witherill, England—is the "grandson on both sides of Comet (of which testimony can be exhibited.) He is of a beautiful Roan colour, was 5 years old last May, is perfectly gentle, and is presumed to be equal to any Bull of this most celebrated breed ever imported to this country, having cost in England One Hundred and Twenty Guineas. This breed are presumed to arrive at maturity for the stall much earlier than any other—and are generally great milkers.

No. 2.—The "Cleveland Bay" Horse *Sir Isaac*—is a beautiful dark bay with black mane, tail and legs, 15½ hands high, was three years old last May, and has scarcely arrived at his prime.—This breed is considered in England very superior for gentlemen's Carriages, Horses, and being always of some colour are easily matched—and highly valuable for all Farming purposes, and crossed with the "thorough Blood" make the best Gig and Saddle Horses.

No. 3.—The celebrated Horse "Columbus"—he is 11 years old—is of the English "Suffolk light Cart breed"—is of a beautiful dapple grey colour. He is a Horse of very great power, probably the strongest in the State. His Colts are highly approved, and one of them now owned at Cambridge at less than 4 years old, has frequently drawn over one and a half Tons, exclusive of the wagon, from Boston to Cambridge.

No. 4.—The "Hereford Bull Sir Isaac." This Animal was 3 years old last May—is dark red with white face—was raised on the estate of a Baronet and member of the British Parliament, and by him recommended as one of the best of the breed.—They have long been known as first rate for *Drught* Oxen and for the *Stall*; and have at the most celebrated Cattle Shows in England for many years completed with the "Improved Durham Short Horns." They rank high also for the Dairy.

This Animal is now at Northampton and will be for sale at the Hampshire Cattle Show in October next, under the direction of the President of that Society.

(Signed) JOHN PRINCE, } Commit-
RICHARD SULLIVAN, } tee.

Roxbury, 18th Aug. 1826.

ROMAN. An elegant, full blooded horse, a bright Bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough (Ms.) at \$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, April 14.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
	D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	tbl.	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	80 00
pearl do. - - -		95 00
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	2 37
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	tbl.	10 25
" No 1, new, - - -		8 25
" No 2, new, - - -		7 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new, lb.		10 14
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		8 10
skimmed milk, - - -		3 4
FLAX - - -		9 10
FLAX SEED - - -	bush	95 10
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	tbl.	4 50
Genesee, - - -		4 62
Rye, best, - - -		3 50
GRAIN, Rye, - - -	bush	80
Corn - - -		75
Barley - - -		62
Oats - - -		58
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, lb.		10 10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		15 16
LIME, - - -	cart	90 91
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	85 87
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2 87
PORK, Bone Middlings, new, bbl.		14 50
navy, mess, do. - - -		12 50
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		12 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	1 67
Clover - - -	lb.	6 8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		23 45
do do unwashed - - -		35 35
do do 3-4 washed - - -		30 35
do 1-2 do - - -		25 30
Native - - -		20 25
Fulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40 41
do Spinning, 1st sort		35 38

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		10 6
" whole hogs, - - -		8 10
VEAL, - - -		5 10
MUTTON, - - -		10 20
POULTRY, - - -		14 16
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		25 25
lump, best, - - -		17 17
EGGS, - - -		90 95
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	90 1 00
Indian, do. - - -		50 50
POTATOES, - - -		2 75 4 00
CIDER, liquor, - - -	tbl.	

RESOLUTIONS.

ODE

FOR THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1826.

*Adapted to the music of "Scots, wha hae it"
Wallace bled."*

Climé! beneath whose genial sun,
Kings were quell'd, and freedom won,
Where the dust of Washington,

Sleeps in glory's bed—
Heroes, from thy sylvan shade,
Chang'd the plough for battle blade,
Holy men for thee have pray'd,
Patriot martyrs bled.

Wandering Judah sinks in gloom,—
Greece scarce rises from the tomb,—
Rome hath shorn her eagle plume,

Lost her conquering name;
Youthful Nation of the West!
Rise, with truer greatness blest,
Sainted ones from realms of rest
Mark thy path to fame.

Empire of the brave and free!
Stretch thy sway from sea to sea,
Who shall bid thee bend the knee
To a tyrant's throne?

Knowledge is thine armour bright,
Liberty thy beacon light,
God himself thy shield of might,
Bow to Him alone.

Throw physic to the dogs.—When the celebrated Beau Nash was ill, Dr. Cheyne wrote a prescription for him. The next day the doctor coming to see his patient, inquired if he had followed his prescription. "No, truly doctor," said Nash, "if I had I should have broken my neck, for I threw it out of a two pair of stairs window."

When the accounts of the astonishing success of Buonaparte in Italy arrived, a young nobleman observed, that Buonaparte had gained most of these advantages from the assistance of some new generals he had created. "I know no general he has lately created," said a gentleman present, but one—*General Consternation.*

The daughter of Themistocles had two lovers the one a coxcomb, the other an honest man. The first was rich and the second poor. He took the honest man for his son-in-law; For I had rather, said he, have a man that wants wealth, than wealth that wants a man!

When thou sellest for gain, hear the whispering of conscience, and be satisfied with moderation; nor from the ignorance of the buyer make advantage to thyself.

Pay the debts which thou owest, for he who gave thee credit relied upon thy honor; and to withhold from him his due, is both mean and unjust.

A Warning to Parents.—A grand child of Mr George Brackley, of Greenwich township, died on the 24th ult. from eating arsenic, (fly-poison) The arsenic had been mixed with molasses and put in a room, which to prevent accident was shut up closely; some of the family having occasion to go in, left the door open, the child followed; took up the vessel containing the poison, eat it, was taken ill and died. So many melancholy occurrences of this kind have taken place of late, that parents should be careful, how they use arsenic for any purpose.—*Belvidere Apollo.*

From the London Morning Chronicle.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS AT WOOLWICH.

Deptford, May 20, 1826.

MR EDITOR: Some experiments having been lately carried on at Woolwich, which may be interesting to some of our professional readers, I shall now endeavour to give you some account of them. They were made on the hull of the Phœasant sloop of war, with shells of a novel description, which I shall not attempt to describe to you, as I might possibly make myself intelligible. Suffice it to say that they have no fuse, but are so contrived as to explode by means of fulminating powder upon striking the object fired at, whatever its distance may be.

The gun was on shore (a brass field piece,) and the vessel in the river, about two cables length off. The firing appeared to be wild and uncertain.—About a dozen, notwithstanding, burst on board of her, and set her on fire. The mortifying fact was disclosed, that ships of war may thus be burnt.—Some of them burst upon deck; and had the sails been set, they must have been instantly in a blaze. The others did not burst outside as was supposed, but passed through, and burst between decks, the splinters flying in all directions. In voting the navy estimates, Mr Hume asked the Lords of Admiralty what was the use of building line of battle ships at present, as by the time they came to be wanted, the system of naval warfare might be changed? The reply was—they were determined that no nation should take the lead of them in that respect; but that they would rather show the way to others. Now, with due deference to their Lordships, we do not think that the late experiments can be very gratifying to our navy, whatever they may be to our enemies; and if it was determined to make them, perhaps it would have been as well to have done it privately, instead of doing it in an open river, and in the presence of hundreds of spectators.

But, perhaps this arose from the same liberal and unsuspecting feeling which showed the arena of our dock-yards to Mons. Epin, when he was in this country, and which he has turned to so good account, since his return to his own.

I love the wooden walls as much as any man; they are built of but frail materials, however, and I cannot shut my eyes to the truth.

Yours, &c. PHILOMARINUS.

Tetanus.—In this complaint no remedies are now so generally in use as opium and the warm bath. A German physician has recently written on the subject, and condemns the use of those means.—He has met with great success by first bleeding the patient freely, and next applying bladders of ice to the head and along the spine. After four hours the jaw falls; an emetic of antimony is then given, followed by an enema of flaxseed tea, and half an ounce of spirit of turpentine, and a teaspoonful of oil of laudanum. By these means, he says, the proper connexion between the muscular and nervous system is restored, and the patient is in no danger of a relapse. The use of the ice should be persevered in till spasm be subdued.

[Pos. Med. Int.]

The following simple remedy for the fever and ague, has been tried by many people of this Borough, who were afflicted with that troublesome

disorder, &c in no instance has it failed to effect a complete cure in the course of a few days:

One quart of whiskey, two table spoonsfull of garlic, cut fine, and a piece of assafoetida about a big as a hickory nut, all to be well shaken together. Take from a quarter to a half a gill, every morning, or twice a day, until the fever has left you and continue to take a little occasionally for some time after. [Berks and Schuylkill Journal.]

Topaz of Connecticut.—A vein of this mineral found in the state of Connecticut is, as we learn from the last number of Silliman's Journal, about to be followed and examined with the expectation of finding gems of sufficient perfection for the purposes of the lapidary. The vein has not as yet been penetrated more than two feet, yet a considerable number of the crystals have been found and are beginning, says the Editor, "To lose the weathered and unsightly appearance, and to assume more purity, lustre and beauty." It is said there is a strong probability that the vein will continue to furnish them to a great depth. As the effects of weathering are known to penetrate very far into veins of minerals, it is expected that the specimens found at a considerable distance from the surface will assume a fresh and perfect appearance, as to form, color, lustre and soundness. The color of the crystals is stated to be sometimes yellow, or yellowish, or reddish yellow like the topaz of Brazil and Saxony; but more generally the specimens are nearly or quite colorless, like the topaz of New Holland and Siberia.

[N. Y. E. Post.]

To prevent wounds from mortifying.—Sprinkle sugar on them. The Turks wash fresh wounds with wine, and sprinkle sugar on them. Obstrict ulcers may be cured with sugar dissolved in strong decoction of walnut leaves.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are formed that they can have their volumes neatly bound and lettered at 75 cents, which is as cheap they can be done in this city—by sending them this office.

Public Sale of Wool.

On THURSDAY, the 14th of Sept. at 9 o'clock At the east end of the Hall over the New Market, der the regulations of the "A. E. Society."

A large quantity of Merino Grad. and Native Fl Wool which will be exempt from the State duty per centum.

Farmers and others, who wish to avail themselves this opportunity of disposing of their Wool, are informed that we are in readiness to receive at any time the 9th September, at which time our catalogue will be closed.

—Also at the same time—

300 bales Smyrna }
65 do Saxony Electoral, } WOOL.
100 do Spanish }
This Wool may be examined on and after the 9th Sept. until the day of sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auct. July

PATENT HOES.—J. & A. Fale's Patent Hoes constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 S. Market St., and French & Davenport 713 Washington Street, who are appointed sole agents for vending same. opff. Boston, April 28, 1826.

[Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure fire responsible subscribers are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1826.

NO. 5.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

PEACH TREE INSECT.

MR FESSENDEN—Although much has been written respecting the insect which attacks the roots of our peach trees, it may not be amiss to remind our readers that this is the time to guard against the succession of the evil. The works in which this insect is described may not be accessible to all; a short account, therefore, of what is known respecting it, is offered to you for publication in your useful paper.

One of the first writers who described the peach tree insect, was the late Dr. Benj. Smith Barton, a celebrated botanist, and Professor of Natural History, in the University of Pennsylvania. In his memoir on various destructive insects,* which obtained the Magellanic premium, in 1806, from the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, this insect is called *ZYGENA PERSICÆ*. He also mentioned it to M. Lacepede, in a letter published in Bloch's Philosophical Magazine, XXII. p. 208; and this letter is quoted by Kirby & Spence, in the first volume of their Introduction to Entomology. Dr Barton had observed this insect as early as the year 1799, and mentioned it in his Fragments of Natural History, page 24, note 2d; but respecting the order to which it belongs.—Subsequently he corrected this error by placing it in the genus *ZYGENA*, amongst the LEPIDOPTERA, an order which contains the butterflies, hawk-moths, and moths. Linnaeus would have considered it as a hawk-moth, or *SPHINX*; but this genus having been repeatedly subdivided, our peach-tree insect is now to be arranged in the family *AGENIDÆ* of Leach, and genus *ÆGERIA* of Fabricius. It is the *ÆGERIA exitiosa* of Prof. Say, and was scientifically described by him for Mr Worth's paper in the Journal of the Acad. Nat. Sciences, vol. iii. part I, page 216; and afterwards in the second volume of Prof. Say's American Entomology. From these works some extracts will be made, and your readers are also referred to the American Farmer, vol. vi. p. 14, 37, 41, and 401, for remarks made by Mr Wm. Shottell, Mr Evan Thomas, Jr., Dr J. Smith, and Mr Eben Haynes.

The presence of this insect is detected by the oozing of gum from the trunk, close to the ground, and if this be removed, together with a small portion of the bark, the larva will be exposed, lying next to the wood, and curved laterally in a crescent form. I have taken them from the trees in February, of various sizes, and in full vigor. This grub or more properly caterpillar, is of a reddish white colour, with a brown head, 16 legs; and is the body covered with a few minute hairs.—Mr Worth says, that 'it commences its operations about the last of September, entering the tree a little below the surface of the ground, where the bark is tender: it cuts through the bark, passes downwards into the root, then returns upwards, and reaches the surface by the beginning of June following.' It feeds on the *liber*, or inner bark, and on the *alburnum* or new wood, and thus inter-

rupts the returning sap vessels, causing the tree to bleed; and the gum to ooze at the wound.

After it has ceased feeding, the caterpillar constructs a cocoon of a brown colour, and oblong oval shape, composed of castings of the bark cemented by glutinous, silky fibres. In this it takes on the chrysalis form, and remains till near the middle of July. Some cocoons, however are formed successively later, and the chrysalis state is, of course, proportionally protracted. After repeated efforts the chrysalis perforates its cocoon at the upper end, and contrives, by means of several bands of teeth which arm its back, and the spires which surround its tail, to thrust itself about half way out of the cocoon: the skin then bursts on the head, and the perfect insect extricates itself from its slough.

The two sexes differ exceedingly from each other; so much so, as at one time to have deceived Dr Barton. He having first described this insect, the name which he has imposed has the priority, and must be retained.

ÆGERIA persicæ, male.—wings transparent, margin and nervures dark blue; body, steel blue; tail bearded, the beard tipped with white; legs blue, with the joints golden yellow. Female.—steel blue; anterior wings opaque, posterior ones, except the margins and nervures, transparent; body with a saffron coloured band across the middle. Length of the body about 3 quarters of an inch. The female is much more robust than the male.

This insect I first obtained in the perfect state in July 1823, and sent a description of it to Hon. JOHN LOWELL. It is a remarkable coincidence that the name which I then gave it, is the same as that given by Dr Barton, although I was then unacquainted with his account of it. I also obtained a specimen of the male from an excrescence on the trunk of a cherry tree, and have frequently observed the larvæ in those tubercles which deform the limbs of that tree.

The females deposit their eggs in the month of August on the trunk of the peach tree, near the root; the eggs are soon hatched, and the larvæ immediately penetrate beneath the bark. Some eggs are laid as late as the last of September.

The precautions which I would recommend are to remove the earth around the roots, carefully to search it and the trees for any cocoons or larvæ which may exist there, which should be crushed or burned. This operation should be commenced early in this month. Then cover the trunk with the common composition, or wash, and surround it with coarse paper, such as is used for sheathing, and which is manufactured from junk, or old cordage. This is to be properly secured by strings of Canton matting, and should extend two or three inches below the surface of the ground and 6 or 7 inches above it. Mortar may now be placed round the roots so as to confine the paper, and prevent access beneath it, and the remaining cavity filled with fresh loam. The strings may be removed after the winter commences; in the spring the tree should again be searched for any of the larvæ which may have escaped at first, and the application of composition and loam be renewed.

In getting out the caterpillar we should be spar-

ing in the use of the knife; a piece of wire will often answer the purpose quite as well, and does not wound the bark.

Mr Worth recommends, besides searching in July for the insect, to surround the trunk with tow, or a strip of hide with the hair on, six inches wide, the hair side next the tree, but turned over at top, and the skin covered at the bottom with earth. The bandage to be removed about the middle of September, and the tree to be brushed with soft soap or lime-wash. He suggests that a decoction of tobacco, or even hot water, might answer. Mr W. mentions other remedies which have been proposed, such as tanner's bark, and flour of sulphur placed round the roots; boxing the trunk, and filling with ashes, sand, &c.; hilling the earth around it in summer, laying bare the roots in winter; but states that most of these methods are ineffectual from being applied at improper times; and that the covering and subsequent exposure of the roots is decidedly injurious.

Mr Williams derived great advantage from placing cinders of coal ashes around the roots, after the earth had been removed. This plan has been found very beneficial to the trees of a friend of mine in this vicinity.

Mr Skinner recommends cleaning the trees, and then putting a layer of lime-mortar half an inch thick around them.

Mr Thomas removed the earth down to the lateral roots, coated the trunk with a composition made of two parts of fresh cow dung, and one part of leached ashes, to every gallon of which are to be added a handful of ground plaster, and water enough to form the whole into a thick paste.—Over this coat is to be wound a strip of canton matting, from six to twelve inches in width, one half of which is to be above and the other beneath the surface of the ground.

Mr Thomas says that there are two periods in each year assigned for the production and reproduction of these insects. The eggs deposited in July producing the perfect insect towards the end of October; and the eggs which these leave on the trees produce larvæ in April, which accomplish their final transformation in July. Hence he recommends searching the trees about the end of April or the beginning of September. From my own observation I find, that, in this part of the country, although there are several broods produced by a succession of hatches, there is but one rotation of metamorphoses consummated within a year. Hence larvæ of all sizes will be found throughout the year, although it appears necessary that all of them, whether more or less advanced, should pass through one winter before they appear in the perfect state.

THADDEUS W. HARRIS.

Milton, August 12, 1826.

SORREL.

MR FESSENDEN—In the "Economic Memo-randa" of the N. E. Farmer, of July 14, I notice the following—"Lime will destroy sorrel. Sorrel is acid; lime is an alkaline earth; ergo the latter will destroy the former."

Pardon me for doubting the correctness of this

* Dr Mease has published an extract from this Memoir.

inference,* as I do also a similar one, which, three years since, I heard the then President of the Hillsborough Agricultural Society undertake to support in an address at their annual meeting.

He stated, that green manure was productive of sorrel; and his argument in proof of it may, in substance, be correctly reduced to the following syllogism, or more properly, perhaps, sophism.—Green manure is sour; sorrel is acid: therefore the former will be productive of the latter. To obviate this effect of green manure, he recommended that it should be summered over and treated largely with ashes, lime, &c. which would completely destroy its sourness; and also give it a more absorbing quality, particularly of *nitre* from the atmosphere. You will agree with me, that the above theory encourages a too common error in husbandry.

We are often told by you, and other scientific writers on agriculture, and we cannot be too often reminded of the fact, that manure is greatly wasted by exposure to sun and rain, or by suffering its gasses to escape before it is committed to the earth. Such a practice is as absurd, as would be that of a cook who should keep the yeast till effervescence had ceased, or destroy its acidity by pearl-ashes, and after the fixed air had escaped, attempt to make light bread.

That green manure will introduce more weeds into the field than old, will not be denied, as the heat generated by effervescence is wanting to destroy their seeds; but this fact can scarcely be considered an objection to its use, by the good husbandman, who knows the benefit of the plough and hoe, and is willing to use them.

Sorrel may, undoubtedly, be introduced this way; but do we find it the common weed of farm yards and manure heaps? on the contrary is it not the common growth of newly burnt lands, where grass seed had not taken?

I have lately examined the spot on which charcoal was made two years since. The burning of the coal left so many ashes, mixed with the loam, by which the pit had been covered, as to prevent the germination of seed sown on them the succeeding year. Last spring I carted a portion of

* By the Editor.—Our correspondent is well come to doubt or deny our positions, and we will thank him to point out our errors. But we are not convinced that we were incorrect in the present instance. In "Notices to a Young Farmer," published in the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, attributed to the Hon. Richard Peters, is the following passage: "Over cropping and shallow ploughing, with exhausting crops in succession, frequently cause overwhelming growths of sorrel to infest ill managed fields. Lime is the only remedy; and you will see in Lord Dundonald's 'Connexion,' &c. the good effects of lime; which destroys the sorrel, and produces the sorrel-ine acid, highly friendly to wholesome and profitable vegetation. Green sorrel grows on fertile soils, but the red sorrel is a certain mark of sterility." We suppose that by "*sorrel-ine acid*," is meant *oxalate of lime*, which is a neutral salt, composed of lime and the acid of sorrel, [oxalic acid.] When any particular substance abounds in a vegetable it may be presumed that that substance is essential to the existence of the vegetable, and as an acid is abundant in sorrel, and acids are destroyed by alkalies, it follows that alkalies will destroy sorrel.

these to my wheat field, which at this time discovers their good effects,—and this season a large growth of sorrel has taken exclusive possession of the coal bottom.

Granting that green manure contains more acid than old, it is an evidence of its affording the more nutriment to plants, not that it would be exclusively congenial to sorrel; as the constituents of oxalic acid, the acid of sorrel, are the same as those of other vegetable acids, differing only in the degree of acidification by oxygen. Granting, too, that *lime* or *ashes* will neutralize this acid, it does not follow that they would prevent its reproduction,* unless applied in so large quantities as to prevent all vegetable growth.

Logical reasoning on the subject of agriculture, without a due regard to vegetable economy will often lead to incorrect conclusions.

I have above hinted at the use of *coal pit bottom* as a manure. So far as I am informed, farmers consider that these possess a quality poisonous to vegetation, and the soil, which they occupy as lost for some years. It is true vegetables will not grow on them, till they have lost a share of their alkaline property, or become incorporated with more earthy matter, but this would be the case from an equal quantity of house ashes. They probably contain more carbon in a soluble state than any other manure, which adds much to their value. For a top dressing of grass land, for spreading on wheat fields, and for making compost of materials, which are hard of solution or decomposition, these bottoms are peculiarly adapted.

I will leave to others to estimate the saving which would be made in every town and state, in which they are in great numbers, by their proper use.

Jaffrey, (N. H.) Aug. 18.

H.

INSECT WHICH DESTROYS THE COCOONS OF SILK WORMS.

MR FESSENDEN.—The manufactory of silk in this country has lately excited so much attention that a few remarks respecting an insect which injures the cocoons, may be acceptable to some of your readers, and particularly to the breeders of the silk worm.

In a parcel of cocoons which a few days since, came under my observation, were many which were perforated by small holes; and these, on examination, were found to contain the *larva*, or grubs, of a well known beetle, called by Linnaeus, *DERMESTES CARDIUS*. The grub is of a dark, chestnut-brown colour, thinly covered with hairs, longest towards the tail. It has six legs, armed with claws, near the head, and an unarmed, fleshy projection beneath the tail, which serves as a seventh foot. Above the tail are two minute horns directed backwards, which probably assist the insect in propelling itself within the substances on which it feeds. It has twelve eyes, six on each side of the head, and the mouth is furnished with a pair of strong toothed jaws. These little grubs devour all kinds of dead animal substances such as skins, furs, feathers, horn, dried meats, lard, &c.; and are deplorable pests in the cabinets of

* They will prevent its production as long as the alkaline principle predominates in the soil and no longer. Digging up sorrel by the roots will not prevent its reproduction; still no reasonable objection can be made to that mode of destroying sorrel.—EDITOR.

the anatomist and naturalist, and formidable enemies to the peltry merchant. They attack the cocoons of silk worms for the sake of the dead chrysalis they contain, and, by their perforations, destroy the continuity of the silken thread, and render it unfit for reeling. It is in the months June and July that they do the greatest injury. During the period of their existence in the gr state they moult their skin ten times, and at each moulting increase in size and voracity. T cast-off skins appear much like the grubs the selves, and will be found in great numbers where they frequent. After the last moult they cease feeding, and prepare to go into the chrysalis state. This takes place among the spoils of the mate als which have nourished them. The chrysalis white, with the eyes and some transverse bar on the back yellowish brown. The chrysalis continues about one month, and then the perfect insect bursts from its confinement, and proceeds to fulfil its last, great function, that of providing for a succession of the species.

This *DERMESTES* is about seven-twentieths an inch in length, of a black colour, with the anterior half of the wing cases of a dirty yellow. It is very common in houses; is timid in its motion and when touched, contracts its feet and antennae and simulates death.

In order to destroy the chrysalis of the silk worm the cocoons are either baked, or scalded in boiling water. Thus the moth is prevented from being disclosed, and perforating the cocoon. Either of these methods may be employed to destroy the grubs of the *DERMESTES*, when cocoons are infested by them; but scalding is to be preferred. It is said that, by baking, the gum with which the silken fibre is imbued is injured, the gloss diminished. To prevent the *DERMESTES* from depositing its eggs on or near the cocoons they should be enclosed in a tight box, into which a little camphor, from time to time, is to be streed. This precaution will also be useful in repelling the clothes-moth which sometimes attacks the cocoons.

T. W. HARRIS.

Milton, Aug. 10, 1826.

ENQUIRY.

MR FESSENDEN.—Having seen several articles in your late papers respecting the injury the Pe Trees are suffering, and also Quince Bushes, from a certain insect, apparently, and the mode of cure by extirpation of the diseased limb,—a subscriber requests information respecting the nature of the insect resembling a caterpillar which preys voraciously on the Quince Bush; the latter end of July and during the month of August,—and the most suitable remedy.

Brewster, August 23, 1826.

S.

HARTFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Executive Committee of this Society have again offered premiums for the three best cultivated farms.

Since the establishment of the Society, the number of competitors for these premiums, has been respectable, and their exertions for improvement meritorious. But as these are the highest and most honorable premiums given by the Society, it has been thought highly desirable, that the competition be increased;—and it would seem, that we are warranted to expect this, by the increased interest, which our substantial farmers manifest in

concerns of the Society, and the increasing attention which is paid, through the County, to the principles of rural and domestic economy. To effect this desirable object, however, it may be necessary to correct an erroneous impression, in regard to the principles, upon which the premiums are awarded. When engaged in viewing farms, we have sometimes noticed with regret, that the mind of the proprietor was directed, almost exclusively, to a particular piece of ground, while the farm as such, showed marks of neglect, or mismanagement. It might be well, to encourage such actions, by premiums given for *limited improvements*, but, by no means, for the "*best cultivated farm*." The intention of the Society appears to have been, to encourage, not changes, without result, to improvement, nor improvements, independent of their cost,—but snug, tidy, and economical farming.

In some instances, the Committee may seem, in the future, to have deviated from this general principle, but this should not discourage our neat, and prudent farmers, from engaging in the competition.

The Committee will endeavour to take into consideration every thing connected with the farm; the buildings,—their economy and convenience in the general system pursued in the appropriation and management of the lands,—the collecting and use of manures, with the application;—the raising and management of live stock;—domestic economy and such other things as deserve the attention of every good farmer. And that will be considered the "*best cultivated farm*" which exhibits the best management, in these several particulars.

Those who intend to present their farms for inspection, will enter them, at Ripley's Coffee House, before Monday the 4th day of September.—The members of the Viewing Committee are requested to meet at Ripley's, on the 6th of September at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL S. STEBBINS,
Chairman of Viewing Committee.

Lenburgh School, Windsor,
August 11, 1823.

AGRICULTURAL.

It is often asserted, by farmers themselves, that a large and respectable portion of our citizens, as a whole, do in fact make little or nothing more than a bare support for themselves and families cannot be denied. But this does not prove incapability of their business being made lucrative when properly conducted. Its unprofitableness, there is reason to believe, is to be attributed principally to an injudicious and mistaken policy conducting it, or to carelessness and inattention.

Among the capital errors of our practical farmers may be ranked a disregard to manuring their lands sufficiently. Although much has already been said on this subject, yet it is one which cannot be too often brought into view, so long as the present system is pursued. Most of our farmers attempt to improve more land than they can attend to advantageously. If they would expend all the labour and manure on one half, or at most one half the quantity of land they do generally, they would in most instances increase their produce in twenty-five or fifty per cent. more produce; and the danger of a total failure in their crops would be greatly lessened.

This is not theory unsupported by experience. Fortunately there are many practical proofs of it in almost every town in the State. "Our soil of medium fertility, when properly dressed, will, in ordinary seasons, produce from one and a half to two and a half tons of hay per acre; from forty to sixty bushels of corn; from thirty to forty bushels of oats and other small grains, and other products in the same proportions: where the same lands, under the present system, do not yield more than half the above-mentioned quantities."

But in regard to pasture lands, the difference is still greater. Little or no attention is paid by the great mass of farmers to grounds of this description—consequently their products are generally very inferior both in quantity and quality. Perhaps it would not be far from the truth to say that from four to five acres are now usually required for pasturing one cow; whereas that quantity of land ought to afford feed sufficient for at least two. Indeed two cows have been pastured in this town, most of the time during the present season, and might have been all the time, on less than two acres. They have been and still are in the finest order, and have been deep milkers. This is a fact that has fallen under our own observation, and is fully illustrative of the point we would establish. It is granted that there are but few cows that would, with the same keeping, give the same quantity of milk. Should it be asked, why? the answer is obvious. From a want of proper attention and care, our farms are generally stocked with an inferior and degenerate breed of cattle, which actually impoverish their owners. This suggests the consideration of a second error in the present system of agriculture—the want of due attention to the breeds and qualities of domestic animals.—On this topic some remarks will be made hereafter.

[Wor. Yeo.]

DROUGHT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter from a friend who lives not far from Roanoke river.

August 2, 1826.—I resided in this country in the year 1806, which has since been called the *dry year*. That drought was nothing to be compared with this, either as to extent or severity. All the rain that could now fall would not make corn enough in this and the adjoining counties to feed the population plentifully for six months; and, what adds to the distress, there is no fruit, not even an apple—no oats, no wheat—and a general scarcity of bread stuff at this time. You can imagine what it will be this time twelve months. The common price of corn is one dollar and fifty cents per bushel. All the vegetables in my garden, containing more than four acres and better cultivated than I ever knew it to be, are not worth five dollars.—A gentleman from Tennessee says, that we suffer no worse here than they do in East Tennessee, and from the mountains to this place. [Nat. Intel.]

COTTON.

The noble stalks, and green leaves of the Indian corn, a plant singularly beautiful in every stage of its growth, would not excite more interest among the spicy bowers of the East, than does the Cotton when it wanders into northern latitudes. Some plants are now growing in Worcester, raised from the seed, in the open air, which bid fair to bring forth a respectable product. They have attained to the height of about eighteen inches. The opening buds and the ripening pods of this shrub are provided with a curious triangular covering,

formed by the closing of three leaves with margins deeply fringed, upon each other, protecting the fine flowers and the delicate filaments from cold and wet. [Nat. Aegis.]

CROPS.

The crops of hay and grain have been considerably diminished by the early drought, and, in some towns, by the grasshoppers. We are induced to believe, from the information we have received, that, the quantity of hay made and to be made, in the County of Hampshire, the present season, will not much exceed two thirds of the last year's crop. In some towns, it is said, not more than half the usual quantity of fodder will be gathered. The deficiency in rye and oats is nearly as great as in hay. Indian corn and potatoes have a promising appearance, where they have not been attacked by grasshoppers. Broomcorn looks well.

Hay from the meadows is selling in this town from \$9 to \$12 per ton. [Northampton Gaz.]

GREAT WHEAT CROP.

A correspondent of the St. Lawrence Gazette of the 1st inst. furnishes the following memoranda:

There is a farmer in the town of Louisville, in New York, who is now reaping rising of 200 acres of wheat—the sowing of 276 bushels. It is all in one luxuriant, and presents a beautiful appearance.—So luxuriant is the crop that some of the stalks are more than 6 feet high; and the whole field will average 5 feet in height. On Wednesday last, two men reaped 21 shocks of 15 sheaves each, on a piece of ground 30 rods long by 13 paces wide, which gives nearly 40 bushels to the acre. One ear of the wheat was 10 inches long, and had 90 grains, full and large. There are 52 reapers and binders in the field. "At a very moderate estimate the crop will yield 30 bushels to the acre, throughout."

RAIN.

We have accounts of the late rains extending as far East as Halifax, and South as Baltimore, nearly 1000 miles; and in immense quantities; but travellers from Lower Canada, and the White Hills inform that the quantity which fell there was abundant but not extraordinary. From almost every other quarter, we have tidings of destruction to mills, dams, bridges, factories, and to buildings and property on the banks of streams and in low situations. Some roads have been rendered impassable.—We have heard of only one life being lost; and that at Sparta, Penn. where a Capt. Williams, being on his house making exertions to save it when it fell, was carried off by the torrent and perished. The quantity which fell in various parts has been variously reported.—That ascertained by rain gauges varies from 9 to 18 inches; while many by estimation have made it three or four feet! The quantity which usually falls in a year averages about 32 inches. Some tribes of the vegetable kingdom in low situations have been injured; but generally the products of the earth promise a most abundant harvest. [Centinel.]

It is mentioned in the Philadelphia Aurora that fine ripe apples are cried about the streets at six or seven cents the peck, delicious peaches are proportionably cheap, and excellent melons may be had for very little more than the trouble of carrying them from the market.

Captain Parry is preparing for another expedition to find the North West passage.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, by William Hunter.—Continued from page 29.

It is said that many years ago, Iale's System of English Husbandry was distributed to every parish in England and deposited in every church. Why could not a portion even of the scanty funds of this Society be devoted to select useful reprints, which accompanied with original notes directed to the diversities of soil, habits and products of the foreign countries, would lead to a safe and undeceiving knowledge? Why could not funds enough be raised to induce the Professor of Chymistry in Brown University to give in the proper season six or more lectures on the principles of his science, as applicable to Agriculture and Manufactures?—There is no doubt of his peculiar fitness for this undertaking. These lectures might be made a source of most profitable amusement to inquisitive intelligent young men, both of town and country. They would be brought together—they would cultivate those friendships so important in life—they would extinguish those miserable jealousies so apt to exist between town and country—they would associate the two interests, in truth and nature inseparably allied. They would reconcile a quarrel between brothers. This course would be productive of immeasurable good, promoting political harmony and general prosperity. The lectures of Henry delivered at Manchester, were written with a view to manufacturing; those of Davy delivered at London, to agricultural developments and improvements. The union of the two plans executed with a view to our situation and its amelioration, would be invaluable. Providence and Brown University form the very spot for beginning this laudable and feasible enterprise, and may God grant that it may find among the opulent and high minded men of the land an efficient patron, and in public opinion a spirited and undeceiving support. But after all, what is there so astonishingly magnificent, or profoundly obscure in the improved Agriculture we recommend.

What is there, the germs of which nature herself and our own practice do not indicate? Is it the drill husbandry? You have had for nearly two hundred years its noblest specimen, almost peculiar to yourselves in your fields of corn; and when the Sachem's squaw exhibited to our anxious ancestors at Plymouth the mode of cultivation her tribe had followed, and with a sharp clam-shell scooped out the sandy loam and placed in the hollow two alewives on which she planted her four kernels of corn, she exemplified all that the utmost theory of Agriculture has taught. There was a supply to the land—there was a cordial to the land—it was stirred and pulverized—its subsoil sustained by the gross manure setting below—its surface was warmed, enriched and crumbled by the fermenting gasses that escaped upwards. All was done as to the first process that Sir Humphry Davy could have taught, and as to the second process, the top dressing with ashes at the springing of the blade, the utility of this was discovered by observing that those hills of corn had flourished with disproportionate and prodigious luxuriance, which had accidentally received the ashy contents of the calumnet. No modern theory or practice has disproved, or can improve upon the fact.

As to rotation crops, nobody doubts their use, nor misunderstands their rationale. As to soil-

ing, every carter and wagoner that has attended market has used it, when calculating to avoid tavern prices, he has cut green corn stalks in the morning to supply when in town the wants of his horses and oxen. Translate terms—simply principles—appeal to facts—and there is no doubt of the quick apprehensions and ready adoption of any sound practice by our intelligent yeomanry. As to the great points of shelter and enclosure, there seems to be nothing faulty in our practice. Our means are great, and our operations have been steady and successful.

There is no doubt that the stone wall on Rhode-Island proper, if calculated at the present estimate of building it, would amount to a larger sum than the marketable value of the whole fee simple of the Island. It is on the great and apparently diverse points of draining and irrigation, that we are strangely and shamefully deficient. It has been unattended to, where merely a deep double furrow down the slope of the land would drain its waters to the river or the ocean. It has been elegantly said in this place, by a master of his subject, that "water is at once the greatest enemy and the greatest friend of vegetation." In its excess and stagnation it is pernicious, and the cause of sterility. In its diffusion and gentle currency it is the greatest instrument of fertilization yet known. The principles and practice of Mr Elkinton, on the subject of draining, ought to be published and republished.* Nothing can be simpler or surer, or five or seven columns of a newspaper, stolen from ephemeral politics, might lead to incalculable national benefits. It has been suggested to me, that there is a prejudice against draining, because the severe frosts of our winters, on the dried land, unfix the roots from the soil, and throw them up unsheltered, to be winter-killed. But upon Mr. Elkinton's plan of draining, you have the command of your spring for draining or irrigation. Drain for summer; irrigate for winter.—In winter clothe and warm your land (start not at the apparent paradox,) with a blanket of water or ice. Nearly two hundred years ago, Lord Bacon, in his Natural History, in the article Vegetation, discoursing on meadow watering, declares that water acts not only by supplying useful moisture to the grass, but likewise carries nourishment dissolved in it, and defends the roots from the effects of cold. And hear what Sir Humphry Davy says, on this matter: "In very cold seasons, water preserves the tender roots and leaves of the grass from being affected by frost. Water is of greater specific gravity at 42° Fahrenheit, than at 32° the freezing point, and hence in a meadow irrigated in winter, the water immediately in contact with the grass is rarely below 40° a degree of temperature not at all prejudicial to the living organs of plants. He relates that in 1804, in the month of March, he examined the temperature in a water meadow near Hungerford, in Berkshire, by a very delicate thermometer, the temperature of the air, at 7 o'clock in the morning, was 29° the water was frozen above the grass: the temperature of the soil below the water, in which the roots of the grass were fixed, was 43°." As to summer irrigation, we have, I believe, done little any where in the United States, and yet our climate invites to it. The necessary works are suit-

* Mr Elkinton's principles and mode of draining may be found in the New England Farmer vol. i. page 499.

ed to our peculiar and successful genius in Mechanics. The irrigations of Italy, especially Lombardy, and the Duchy of Milan, seem, in extent and effect, to surpass belief. The twenty miles between Milan and Lodi, are esteemed by Arthur Young as affording one of the most curious and valuable prospects in the power of a farmer to view. We have, says he, some undertaking in England, that are meritorious; but they sir to nothing, compared to these great and truly noble works. He adds, "This is one of the rides I wish those to take who think that every thing to be seen in England." I intended here, in regard to this very England, the alternate theme our praise and envy, the equal reproach of incredulity and unbelief, as to agricultural improvements, to have suggested some hints and queries; but the subject extends into great nicety of detail and unavoidably connecting itself with general topics, becomes inexhaustible.

One object, however, is so constantly urged against the esculent root system, and the shee rearing system, that a few words ought at any rate to be devoted to it. I refer to the severity of our winters. It must be admitted, that to the openness and mildness of the English winter, the Agriculture is highly indebted. They have sold a season so severe that sheep can eat the turnips on the land where they grow. Their best grass lands, winter about two sheep per acre, without hay or grain. To this you will perceive, owing the incalculable advantages of the shee husbandry, combined with the operation of the plough. Our efforts must be to conquer the difficulties of climate. Our winter food must course be gathered and stored. Our flocks must be yarded with careful shelter and abundant little. We must undergo the expense of removing the manure, for without manure it is impossible to far. But have we not almost an adequate compensation for the mildness of the English winter, in our savings, the necessary result of the severity of our own? When we see in England sheep wet weather trampling the turnip field, waste more than they eat, the mud mingling with the food, themselves drenched in moisture, the cause of most of their disorders, is it not a safe calculation, that the management forced upon us by climate, has its compensations and consolation. Upon inquiry, it will be found to be admitted, that an acre of turnips housed properly, cut and served to sheep, will go at least three times as fast as if they were eaten on the land. This saving expense is no trivial advantage; besides, the success of this system does not depend on the English turnip only, a crop for which our summers are sometimes too hot. Without neglecting their occasional use, we shall have recourse to potatoes, carrots, always having our best friend, Indian corn, to appeal to in case of need. We must attend more to the cultivation of those plants that are improved by winter; to the ruta baga, the Scotch kale, the parsnip, and the Jerusalem artichoke. The cattle, cows and sheep, of the island of Guernsey and Jersey, are fed and fattened on parsnips; and the Jerusalem artichoke, a food that is hunted for by that epicure the hog, which is improved and imperishable by winter, is found to be the peculiar delight and rapid fattener of sheep. But I must not pursue this subject.

(To be continued.)

Six black snakes were lately discovered coiled together in a field in Newton, and killed.

THE DATE AND OLIVE.

Some remarks made by us on an article in the Mobile Commercial Register in our Saturday's paper, concerning a Date tree at New Orleans, and an Olive tree at Mobile, which the Mobile Register supposes to be the only ones in the United States, have procured us a note from an esteemed correspondent, who is also an eminent and experienced naturalist. It should seem from the information he communicates, that both the New Orleans and the Mobile folks are mistaken on these points. Our correspondent mentions that there are two Date trees, at Mr Fatio's plantation in east Florida of great age, probably coeval with the settlement of the country. He says further, that he is informed that there are several groves in the vicinity of St. Augustine. With respect to the Olive, it was long since introduced and successfully cultivated in the United States. Large quantities of the berries annually produced in Cumberland Island, in the state of Georgia, are pickled and offered for sale. Many gardens in Charleston contain Olive trees that never fail producing fruit.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE GRAPE.

The success of the grape in this part of the Union, under proper management, is beyond all doubt,—the experiment has been made, and the proof can now be exhibited. Let any one who will take the trouble, look into the garden of Judge Smith, the late residence of Gen. Brahan, within a mile of town, and he will be gratified beyond the highest expectation, at the richness and novelty of that interesting spectacle. We have seen various parts of the Union, full bearing vines, but our imagination never conceived the profusion which adorns the arbors and trellises in Judge Smith's garden.

The celebrated vine at Hampton Court (England) is said to produce one ton of grapes annually.—Joseph Cooper of New-Jersey, affirms that he has taken from a single vine, at one picking, 1435 pounds of grapes, and we have seen a vine in Newark, which the gentleman assured us produced more than 1000 pounds annually; but none of these vines, considering their age and dimensions, are equal to some of Judge Smith's, in point of productiveness. We will not venture an opinion on the quantity on a single vine, for fear of not being believed by those who will not take the trouble to examine for themselves, but we venture to affirm that an acre of such bearing vines would produce in one season, at the least, 1500 gallons of wine. If such a prospect is not a sufficient encouragement to cultivate the vine, neither interest, pride, nor a love of good things, would ever induce one to make the experiment. [Mobile Reg.]

GRASSHOPPERS.

The Poultry (Vermont) paper estimates the quantity of grasshoppers in that part of the county at 15 bushels to the acre, and states that they destroy grass, corn and potatoe tops, and strip the fields and forest trees of their foliage. "Even mullein is stripped to the very stalk." It is calculated that the crop of grass in Rutland county is not more than one third of the usual quantity. We learn that the grasshoppers continue their ravages in the hill towns in this vicinity (Chesterfield, Worthington, Cummington, Plainfield, Hawley, &c.) with increased numbers. On some farms they have swept every thing before them;

and where the work of destruction has been less effectual, it is calculated that they have for some weeks devoured a greater quantity of herbage than the cattle, horses and sheep. A gentleman informs us, that riding among the grasshoppers a few days since, he dismounted and counted those that had been crushed by his horse's feet—he found in some tracks a dozen of these insects, that had been destroyed by a single step of the foot; at the same time the air was filled with them on every side. A farmer in Cummington informs us that swarms of these insects are seen flying at considerable heights in the atmosphere, and he supposes from this circumstance that they are a new species; as the customary flight of grasshoppers rarely exceeds four or five yards.

President Dwight, in his *Travels in New England*, describes a kind of grasshoppers similar to those of the present season; they had appeared several times in the vicinity of Bennington, Vt.—"Their voracity," he remarks, "extends to almost every vegetable; even to the tobacco plant and the burdock. Nor are they confined to vegetables. They destroy in a few hours the garments of labourers, hung up in the field, and devour the loose particles which the saw leaves on the surface of pine boards. At times, particularly a little before their disappearance, they collect in clouds, rise high in the atmosphere, and take extensive flights. Some persons employed in raising the steeple of the church in Williamstown, while standing near the vane, saw vast swarms of them far above their heads. They customarily return, and perish on the very grounds which they have ravaged." [Hamp. Gaz.]

HARVEST IN MAINE.

It is expected, that the latter harvest, in this State, will be more abundant than in any preceding year, as the rains have been very plentiful, and the soil, though hard, completely saturated. Although our crops never fail, altogether, as is the case, sometimes, in warmer climates, yet our lands require much rain to produce a strong vegetation, and when that is the case, the harvest is most rich and plentiful. [Maine Inq.]

SCHOOLS.

In 128 towns in Massachusetts, 347 persons are returned as unable to read and write. Of these 75 are in Marblehead, 50 in Adams, 39 in Mendon, 31 in Taunton, 20 in Montague, 19 in Plymouth, 16 in Harwich, 9 in Brimfield, 8 in Truro, and a few in other towns.

The expense of school books for each pupil in town schools is variously estimated by the school committees, from 20 cents to \$2.50. [Hamp. Gaz.]

MAMMOTH CUCUMBER.

Mr Editor—I sent you last week an account of a Cucumber, which is growing in a gentleman's garden in this place, which was then 46 inches long. It was measured accurately this morning, and found to have grown, in one week, twenty-six inches, which makes it just six feet long. The seeds were sent by a gentleman in Ohio, to Mr Jefferson, who presented a few to the gentleman who has this large one in his garden. It is quite green, and will no doubt grow much longer.

Charlottesville (Va.) Gazette.

Good Harvest Beer.—Put 2 quarts of molasses into a keg with 10 gallons of cool water. Boil 2 ounces of allspice, 2 ounces of ginger, 2 ounces of

hops and a half pint of Indian meal, in two or three quarts of water about an hour, strain into a keg while hot, add 1 pint of yeast, shake it well together, stop the keg nearly air tight, and let it stand 24 hours, when it will be fit for use. The whole expense of this quantity will not exceed three shillings.

MILITIA.

The last Westminster (Eng.) Review contains an article upon our militia system which though it may be severe, is in a great measure too true. It attacks the system as unwieldy, expensive, inefficient, and unequal in its operations: as imposing nominal duties on the rich and real burdens on the poor. The means provided for its support, says the Review, should not be a poll tax, but a tax on property: those who have most to lose should contribute the most towards the defence of the country. [Salem Gazette.]

TO PREVENT HORSES BEING TEASED BY FLIES.

Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which, pour two or three quarts of soft cold water; let it infuse one night, and pour the whole the next morning into a kettle, and let it boil for a quarter of an hour:—when cold, it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with the liquor, viz between and upon the ears, the neck, the flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure, will derive benefit from the walnut leaves thus prepared, but the coachman, the wagoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.—*Farmer's Receipt Book.*

FOR PURIFYING CIDER.

Take a hoghead, place a wooden grate in the bottom, a cloth on the grate, then throw into the vessel fine washed sand, about eighteen inches deep; on the top of that, ten inches of charcoal; on the top of that, six or eight inches of sand, over which, place a cloth or blanket. Pour in the cider, and when it has filtered through, if it be weak, add one or two gallons of alcohol; then put it into a clean vessel, adding a little sweet oil to preserve it from the atmosphere, and then bung it up.—*Ibid.*

RECEIPT TO KEEP CIDER SWEET.

Rack off thirty gallons sweet cider, put in one gill fine salt, and one pound of chalk. This will keep it sweet for two years.—*Ibid.*

GINGER BEER.

This, when well made, is one of the most agreeable, as well as one of the most wholesome beverages that can be imagined. The subjoined receipt for producing it in high perfection, may be found useful during the summer months. Take one and a half ounces of ginger, well bruised, one ounce of cream of tartar, and a pound of white sugar. Put these ingredients into an earthen vessel, and pour upon them a gallon of boiling water; when cold, add a table spoonful of yeast, and let the whole stand till the next morning. Then skim it, bottle it, and keep it three days in a cool place before you drink. Be sure you use good sound corks and secure them with twine or wire.—*Family Receipt Book.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1836.

PREMATURE DECAY OF PEAR TREES.

When we were favoured with a communication from his Excellency Gov. LINCOLN, on "a disease which has recently appeared in pear-trees" (published in the first page of our current volume), we did not hesitate to attribute the disorder to the pernicious agency of an insect, *Scolytus Pyri*. In a matter of such moment, however, we did not think it advisable to rely on our own opinion, formed without experimental knowledge of the subject. We therefore consulted several scientific friends in this city, and called on the Hon. Mr. LOWELL, at his residence in Roxbury, in order to obtain as much information as possible, on a topic so interesting. The result of our application to Mr. Lowell was, as we had reason to anticipate, prompt attention, scientific investigation, and a frank communication of his sentiments relative to the object of inquiry.

Further investigation of the causes and consequences of the malady in pear-trees, which has excited so much alarm in horticulturists, together with the light thrown on the subject by our correspondents, has led us to doubt the correctness of our first formed opinion. We now doubt whether the *Scolytus Pyri* can be the perpetrator of all the mischief which we were at first disposed to attribute to its agency. We can hardly believe that an insect, which, according to Professor Peck's account of its operations, had "eaten the inner layer of wood, a part of the medulla or pith, and about half of the second layer of wood" of the branches of the pear tree, leaving "the alburnum or sap-wood untouched, except at its exit," could cause the sudden, and in some instances entire destruction, referred to by Gov. Lincoln. The disorder, caused by the *Scolytus Pyri* we now think is a different complaint from that which Gov. Lincoln has described. That insect leaves (or did, in the instance cited, leave) the alburnum untouched.—The alburnum, or sap-wood is the only part of the wood, which is necessary for the life and growth of the tree. The pith and heart-wood of trees, (like the horns, hoofs, nails and claws of animals,) serve for strength and security, but are not seats of vitality. Hollow trees often remain vigorous, fruitful and thrifty for years after the heart-wood has decayed, and even disappeared. If then the *Scolytus Pyri* confines its depredations to the pith and heart-wood of the branches, (and we have not heard of its being found, or leaving traces of its habitation in any other part) it attacks the trees where they are least vulnerable, and can hardly effect their entire destruction.

By the foregoing, among other reasons, we are induced to believe that this complaint in pear-trees is not a mere local, or topical disorder; but one which affects the whole vegetable, as much as gout or scurvy affects the whole animal system. In persons attacked with gout or scurvy, local complaints often first indicate the general affection and, perhaps a few withered or discoloured leaves on a single limb may be indicative and symptomatic of a disorder, which has attacked, or is about to seize on a whole tree.

In the second volume of the New England Farmer, page 324, we republished an article from the American Farmer vol. ii. page 347, with the signature "Silvanus," dated Elmwood, Jan. 1, 1821.

This writer mentions a disease in pear trees, which consists "in a withering of the interior bark, especially of the limbs, appearing in spots and bars, and more extended affections of the same kind, spreading to the destruction of the individual limbs" &c. This disease he calls "Kibes," and says "hard winters with long cold springs give us good pears and leave us sound trees, whilst a warm winter and especially a warm February, followed by a cold March destroys our trees." Mr Jackson, also says, [see New England Farmer, page 10, current vol.] "it will be recollected that the spring of 1825 was early, the weather in February uncommonly warm, so much so as to put in circulation the sap of the early fruit trees, and was followed by severe cold the last of March." Warm weather early in the season and cold weather late in the season, by Mr Jackson and by Silvanus are supposed to cause disease in pear trees. Another coincidence of opinions we will advert to. Duhamel, Silvanus, and a very judicious writer for the New England Farmer, with the signature "Cultivator," all suppose that the disorder in question does not take place in soil which is not too moist or too highly manured: the trees must in some way, be supplied with more nourishment than they can digest. Silvanus says "I know of only two sets of healthy pear trees; they have in five or seven years changed owners. In the time of the former owners, much attention was paid to them and the disease was constant. The present owners neither manure nor dig about them. In one of these I knew that the grass had surrounded them unbroken for years, and they are not only perfect but bear fruit, when all others fail—they are Bergamot. In the other set alluded to, more attention is paid, the grass is cleared away in early summer, but the shoots are permitted to grow forty feet around them in such quantity as to defy any removal but with a scythe, and these remain till next grass time—no manure is applied, and the ground naturally poor. Even the unhealthy trees have shot out new and healthy branches, since they have remained undisturbed, these facts are too plain to be misunderstood, they point out the remedy as well as the manner of the remedy's acting. The abundant juices are restrained in the first case, which is preferable, and in the latter they are partly restrained and partly diverted into young scions.

"I will mention two other facts, though not so plain, yet they confirm the above. I moved to a place where there were two very healthy pear trees. (Vergele use), one was choked as I thought with grass, the other was so surrounded with scions as scarcely to admit approach. I removed the scions, dug and manured the ground in both, and the consequence soon ensued; I lost them by Kibes. The other case that confirms these opinions and facts, was that of a gardener of my acquaintance, who was actually on the right track to save his trees, but for want of understanding the true cause of the disease he failed, he discovered that the trees which had honey suckles around them, were less liable to disease; but he supposed it were protection, and therefore manured and dug, and thus dug the grave of his fine trees.

"Let us therefore suffer our trees, after they have come near the fruit bearing period to vegetate naturally—they will be a little more tardy in growing up, but they will be hardy, healthy and bear well. If your grounds are already rich and loose about the trees, part of it may be removed."

That ground may be too rich for pear trees, as

well as all other fruit trees there can be no doubt; and the consequence will be "Kibes," or some other disease of repletion. But we do not believe in the doctrine which inculcates the propriety of "suffering grass, shrubs or suckers to grow near the roots in order to restrain" or "divert abundant juices" as recommended by Silvanus. This would seem to us like feeding an epicure too highly for his health, and at the same time attempting to counteract the effects of a too luxuriant diet by bleeding and leeches. The better way would be that prescribed by Duhamel, according to Cultivator, (see page 26) to remove the old earth from the roots and substitute fresh soil of a poorer quality. This should be a light loam, naturally good, but not enriched by manure.

It may be asked, if the disease is caused by cold succeeding warm weather, after the sap has begun to ascend in the spring, why do we not perceive symptoms of decay or distemper, in trees affected, before about mid-summer. To this Silvanus says, "It is sometimes the middle of summer before the whole damage is developed, and some imperfect fruit forming has led those, who merely take a peep at the tree to conclude it to be done at this time."

Again it may be objected that we assign *two causes* for the same effect, which is not according to the rules of philosophizing. One of our causes is the alternation of heat and cold, the other a wet and rich soil. But the latter may be the pre-disposing, and the former the efficient cause.—Thus a plethoric habit may be a pre-disposing cause of apoplexy, but the immediate cause may be some act of intemperance, &c.

That the disorder is produced by an excess of sap would also seem probable from the circumstances related by Dr Fiske, (page 26 of our current volume.) That experienced and discriminating cultivator speaks of "an accumulation of vitiated sap," which "had become perceptibly sour from stagnation." The fact stated by Cultivator page 25 points to the same cause. That gentleman, (whose scientific skill aided by practical knowledge entitles him to confidence) says, "all the trees that have been affected by the disease in my grounds, are those that grow in my vegetable garden which is regularly and well manured and among those, the most vigorous and thrifty have suffered most. And all those that grow in my grass land, where they are seldom or never manured are entirely free from disease."

If the causes of the disease are as stated above the remedies are obvious. Cut away the diseased parts some distance below any appearance of affection. If the soil be too moist, drain it or mix a dryer sort of earth with it, or both. If too rich remove a part and substitute a suitable loam. Prune but little, taking away only dead branches, such as interfere with and chafe each other, together with the suckers.

The above opinions and statements, however, may be erroneous; and if so we should be happy to correct and ready to retract them.

Since the above was in type, we have received the following communication.

PEAR TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—I am inclined to think the cause of the mortality among pear trees is not yet discovered, though several of your late correspondents have evinced much ingenuity upon the subject.

"Cultivator" has satisfactorily shown, to my mind at least, that pear trees are not suddenly killed by the "Scolytus;" and I shall show that they are not *always* destroyed by "a corrupt state of the juices or sap of the tree, arising from excessive manuring, or from stagnant or putrid water near the roots."

I have lost a Bergamot pear tree, about twenty years of age, and standing on dry grass land.—This tree has not been manured the last three years, has been a great bearer every season, and now hangs full of fruit, though it is dead down as far as I have examined,—at least a foot under ground.

When I first saw my tree declining, I thought it too large for the trunk, and regretted that I did not, at the proper season, cut off some of the wood. But since then, another of my pear trees, named much like the first, and not of vigorous growth, is failing, and I am unable to make up my mind respecting the cause of the disease.

I hope gentlemen of observation will continue to furnish you with the result of their inquiries, and thereby enable those who have been at much expense and trouble to procure good fruit, to save their trees from destruction.

If a person loses his house by fire, he can soon build another; but if his trees die, other generations only, can see their places filled.

BROOKLINE.

SCRAPS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

The Society of Arts have given a reward of five guineas to a Spitalfields weaver, for a specimen of velvet, exhibiting a pattern equally perfect on all sides.

In Paris the number of medical practitioners does not exceed 900, while in London there are said to be 3,500.

By the use of the vapour of quicksilver in lieu of steam, all the powers of the latter are obtained in three fourths of the fuel now used saved.

Light travelling cloaks are now made of India rubber, which are said to be impervious against rain.

A large mass of manuscripts, which contain an interesting account of the public and private life of Milton have been recently discovered in the Paper Office.

A gentleman, who has a property at Haslinden, worth £700 per annum, attended last May-day to give his half-yearly rents, and the whole sum he received was not more than £17.

The General (a race horse) has again changed his owner, having been purchased by Mr Paine, the Duke of Portland, at the price, it is said of 700 guineas.

The London Courier of the last of May, says, "in Covent Garden about a fortnight ago: Green Peas were two guineas per pound,—Green Peas, four guineas a quart—and Strawberries, five guineas an ounce."—Green Peas twenty dollars a bushel, in a country where a very large portion of the inhabitants are literally starving!

Since the conclusion of the war, 415 ships of war and other vessels have been put out of the service of the Navy Board, of which 112 were sold on condition of being broken up. The tonnage of the vessels so sold amounted to 229,647 tons.

SUMMARY.

Commercial relations between the Atlantic and Pacific.—A commercial treaty has been made between the central American

Republic and a company formed in New York, for effecting a *regular* communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

English Manufacturers.—The English government, it is said, are adopting extensive measures for the relief of the distressed manufacturers, the public subscriptions having been found inadequate to their relief.

Salt.—Nearly 1000000 bushels of salt are annually manufactured in the Kanawha country, Va. It sells at a price from 12 to 18 cents a bushel.

Greek Affairs.—The accounts from Greece are somewhat contradictory. A London paper of July 20, states that Ibrahim Pacha was traversing the Morea almost without opposition; and that the affairs of the Greeks were at a low ebb.—But the Journal des Debates gives some account of the proceedings of Lord Cochrane. It stated, that his lordship cruised for some time off Cape St. Vincent, until he had collected all his vessels, eight in number, some of which carry Perkins' steam 68-pounders. His lordship's own ship, the *Perseverance* is said to be a steam-vessel of 400 tons; and the whole fleet is expected to reach the Grecian seas about the 25th of June, or the 1st ult. General Lallemant, it is also stated, had entered into the service of Greece. He had considerable funds at his disposal, and was in treaty in the U. States, for the purchase of two frigates in which he and his companions were to cross the Atlantic before the close of the present summer.

Canadian Enterprise.—Upwards of 250 hog-heads of Tobacco, valued at 20,000 dollars, have been exported this year from the western district of Canada.—*Buffalo Journal.*

In 1790 the whole amount of the exports of the United States did not exceed seventeen millions of dollars; in 1795 they had increased to fifty millions, and in 1825 they amounted to nearly one hundred millions, of which about sixty-seven millions were the produce of the United States.—These facts not only show the progressive, but we may add unexampled commercial prosperity of our country. [Providence Journal.]

The Cedar Apple.—A gentleman of unquestionable veracity called at our office this week, and informed us of an experiment which was made a few days ago with this apple, on a coloured child about two years old, at his farm in this neighbourhood, the result of which was truly satisfactory.—The child took the apple of last year's growth, reduced to powder, and prepared in syrup, two successive mornings, fasting; the consequence of which was, the expulsion of more than a *pint* of worms. The child, though much reduced and debilitated by fevers previously to the apple being administered, is now doing well, and has had a complete return of appetite for food.

[Annapolis Gazette.]

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's

Nursery at *Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.*

In behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of Horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculating and engrafting of all their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if a local demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied, to examine the trees in any garden at Dorchester procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to

ZEB. COOK JR.

Rogers' Building—Congress Street.

Boston, August 25th 1829. euf.

To Farmers and Agriculturists.

WHITE MULBERRY TREE SEED.

GEORGE MERBROCK, No. 14 Market Square, has just received from Windham county, Connecticut, a small quantity of White Mulberry Tree seed, of this season's growth. The excellence of the leaf for the food of the Silk Worm is too well known to need further recommendation. 6t. August 25.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
			D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl	60 00	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	95 00	
pearl do. - - -		2 00	
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	10 25	
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, - -	bbl.	8 25	
cargo, No 1, new, - -		7 00	
" No 2, new, - -		10 14	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new, lb.		8 10	
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		3 4	
skimmed milk, - - -		9 10	
FLAX - - -		95 1 00	
FLAX SEED - - -	bush	4 80	
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	4 62	
Genesee, - - -		3 50	
Rye, best, - - -			
GRAIN, Rye - - -	bush	73	
Corn - - -		75	
Barley - - -		62	
Oats - - -		41	
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	10	
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		15 18	
LIME, - - -	cask	90 1 00	
Oil, Linsed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	82 85	
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 50	2 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 50	
navy, mess, do. - -		12 50	
Cargo, No 1, do. - -		11 00	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - -	bush	1 67	
Clover - - -	lb.	8	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		33 50	
do do unwashed		25 33	
do 3-4 washed		30 35	
do 1-2 do		25 30	
Native - - -		20 25	
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40 45	
do Spinning, 1st sort		35 38	

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		9	
" whole hogs, - - -		7	
VEAL, - - -		8 10	
MUTTON, - - -		5 10	
POULTRY, - - -		10 20	
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		14 16	
lump, best, - - -		25	
EGGS, - - -		14	
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	96 1 00	
Indian, do. - - -		94 1 00	
POTATOES, - - -		50	
CIDER, liquor, - - -	bbl.	2 75	4 00

MISCELLANIES.

From the Rhode Island American.

Oh, the tears of affection may moisten the grave,
Where beauty and virtue are sleeping,
But the tears of keen anguish sufficed not to save,
The lov'd one whose loss we are weeping.

Life has its charms, and the young and the fair,
Who so fondly look'd forth to the morrow,
Have left grief where was joy—where was gladness
Despair,
Where the smile of content—deepest sorrow.

The flowers on thy grave, dearest friend of my heart,
Convey to the mid, thy sad story,
Pure as those were thy thoughts, and like thee they'll
depart,
To shine forth once again in their glory.

Crowing.—Except mankind, there are perhaps no animals more disposed to crow, and boast of their feats in war than dung-hill cocks. When a victory is gained by one over another, the victor uniformly insults the vanquished, by crowing. Sometimes, after fighting a considerable time, one or both of the combatants show a willingness to separate, and gradually retire; then, if one of them crows, this occasions the battle to be renewed. I have seen a young cock, when nearly grown, gain a victory over his sire. He crowed in triumph till the old cock was so enraged that he renewed the battle with such force as to come off conqueror, and to resume his place as chief of the *harem*. I have also seen a vanquished cock venture to crow before he was out of the hearing of the victor; by this folly he brought on himself revenge and additional suffering.

Men have various modes of crowing for the victories they gain over each other—all of which are repugnant to the spirit of the christian religion, and are of an irritating and pernicious tendency. To show the natural effect of *man-crowing*, one instance may be mentioned.

In the year 1798, Bernadotte, who is now king of Sweden, was sent by the French government on an embassy to Vienna, "where he remained not long; for the inhabitants having joined to celebrate a festival to show their joy at the warlike preparations of their volunteers, designed to combat the French, who the preceding year menaced their city." Bernadotte, thinking this anniversary an insult to his country, on the same day gave a festival in his own palace, in honor of the victories of the French arms, and planted on the outside the tri-coloured banner. The people of Vienna, exasperated, strove to compel him to remove the banner; the palace was forced, and several guns were fired. Shortly after Bernadotte quitted the country, throwing the whole blame on the baron de Thugot."—*Biographic Moderne*.—Article BERNADOTTE.—*Friend of Peace*

Newspapers.—Newspapers are things that can be dispensed with, as costing money that might be saved.—So is the schooling of our children, so indeed, are nine tenths of what it costs us to live.—Almost any man might lay up money every year if he would live on bread and water, and clothe himself in the cheapest manner he could.—But what of that? who would live like a brute and die like a beggar for the mere pleasure of saving money, which he cannot carry hence with him, though like a dead weight, it may hang upon his soul at the last moment of his mortal existence! there are few such—five or ten in a million, and what

wretched creatures are they? Most men sensible that they must die, are disposed to enjoy a little of the fruits of their toils; and nothing is perhaps more necessary to the enjoyment of society, or self satisfaction in retirement, than a well informed and virtuous mind; It gives a zest to all things in prosperity, and is the best resource in adversity.—Newspapers though not always conducted with talents and respectability, are the best possible channels for obtaining an acquaintance with the affairs of the world, and to implant desires in the hearts of youth for more solid reading, as he goes on to maturity.

In truth they are the great engine that moves the moral and political world, and are infinitely powerful to establish the character of a people as well as to preserve their liberties. [Niles' Reg.]

There is not a more mischievous mistake in parents than that of delighting in, and encouraging pert and bold airs in children. There is indeed more truth than will be allowed in the saying of Rousseau corroborated by the observations of other great men, that there has seldom been a forward boy who has not made an ordinary man. The slowness of a boy, which is imputed to dullness, often arises from his taking things into consideration when viewing a particular object, which one of less real intelligence would overlook.

Calamity has made many villains, who would reform if they could find the means of honest subsistence.

Much of our happiness in this life must depend on our not being too ready to believe people to be rogues.

The man who only observes others and pays no attention to himself is a fool.

The City Authorities of Boston, have returned their thanks to Mr Webster for his Funeral Oration and voted the printing and distributing an edition of 7000 copies.

Lacanism.—After the capture of a great fortress, Suwarrow wrote to the czarina Catherine in his usual brief way; "Ismail is taken: glory be to God and your Majesty!" A friend at our elbow informs that when in the western part of this state some time ago, he saw a rival in brevity of the Russian warrior's epistle. In a hotel there a letter had remained over the mantle-piece for many months, directed to some unknown place in Ohio. At last it was thought advisable to open it, and see if its contents threw any light on the subject, that so it might be forwarded to the person for whom it was intended. On unfolding it, their eyes were greeted with the following, in characters corresponding with orthography:

"Deere Kuzzin—Gif my luff to Ant Botsey. We are awl well, thank God!—Ant Caddogan has hang'd himself—vers affekshinatly yours, Kinderhook Herald. MIKA PARKINS."

In a sporting company an Irishman was asked what he would take to stand out on London bridge the coldest night that ever blew. "Take," says Pat, "Why, I should take cold."

A Michigan Editor was obliged to get out his paper of the 15th July, by his own exertions, as his patriotic foreman had not terminated his celebration of the 4th.

Valuable Horses and Bults of Imported Stock, FOR SALE.

WITHIN the last three years the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture have received from England several very valuable Animals; presented to them by the public spirited British Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and also his brother General John Coffin, natives of Massachusetts, with the sole object of improving the breeds of this State. And the Trustees believing that their generous intentions would be more extensively realized, if owned as private property than by any method they have been able to devise, a public body—have resolved to dispose of them. Public Auction at their next Cattle Show at Brighton, on the 18th day of October next, under the positive limitation of their being always kept within the State of Massachusetts.

The Subscribers being appointed a Committee for this purpose, will receive proposals for private sale till said day, and give every information relating to them.

No. 1.—The full blooded "Improved Durham Short Horned" Bull *Admiral*—was raised by the celebrated John Witherill, England—is the "grandson on he sides of Comet (of which testimony can be exhibited. He is of a beautiful *Roan* colour, was 5 years old 1st May, is perfectly gentle, and is presumed to be equal to any Bull of this most celebrated breed ever imported to this country, having cost in England One Hundred and Twenty Guineas. This breed are presumed to arrive at maturity for the stall much earlier than others—and are generally great milkers.

No. 2.—The "Cleveland Bay" Horse *Sir Isaac*—a beautiful dark bay with black mane, tail and legs, hands high, was three years old last May, and scarcely arrived at his prime.—This breed is considered in England very superior for gentlemen's Carriage Horses, and being always of the same colour are easily matched—and highly valuable for all Farming purposes, and crossed with the "thorough Blood" make best Gig and Saddle Horses.

No. 3.—The celebrated Horse "Columbus"—11 years old—is of the English "Suffolk light" breed—is of a beautiful dapple grey colour. He is a Horse of very great power, probably the strongest of the State. His Colts are highly approved, and on them now owned at Cambridge at less than 4 y old, has frequently drawn over one and a half T exclusive of the wagon, from Boston to Cambridge.

No. 4.—The "Hereford Bull Sir Isaac." This animal was 3 years old last May—is dark red with a face—was raised on the estate of a Baronet, and a member of the British Parliament, and by him recommended as one of the best of the breed.—They have long been known as first rate for Draught Oxen, and for Stall; and have at the most celebrated Cattle Show in England for many years completed with the "Improved Durham Short Horns." They rank high also for Dairy.

This Animal is now at Northampton and will be sale at the Hampshire Cattle Show in October under the direction of the President of that Society (Signed) JOHN PRINCE, }
RICHARD SULLIVAN, } *tee.*
Roxbury, 18th Aug. 1826.

ROMAN.—An elegant, full blooded horse, a bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Liams in Northborough (Ms.) at \$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, April 14.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly bound and lettered at 75 cents, which is as cheap as they can be done in this city—by sending them this office.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1826.

NO. 6.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

BORER IN APPLE TREES.

"Now is the very nick of time for destroying the Apple Tree Borer."

Benefit may be derived from the experiments of others, whether this experience be the effect of accident, or the result of a systematical pursuit.—I observed about four years since a communication published I believe in the New England Farmer) the occupant of a garden, near a run of water, the vicinity of Boston, on which stood a fruit tree in a very decayed state, and considered past recovery; (I am uncertain whether it was a pear or a peach tree.) In the improvement of this was, was established a tannery; the refuse tan was thrown near, and in contact with this fruit tree, which from that time revived and became a fruitful bearer. About the same time I was occupied in the cultivation of an orchard of about 80 trees, and my attention was attracted by a communication of John Prince, Esq. on the destructive effects of the *Apple Tree Borer*; and his mode of extirpating them. On examining my trees I found them all invaded by that enemy; I proceeded with the mallet and chisel as he directed to eradicate them; and cut from three to fifteen Borers, or less, from every tree in the orchard in two or three exceptions. Some of the trees, after the operation, were fluted almost like an architectural pilaster, the Borer having ascended some instances as high as 15 inches. The trees are now thrifty and bearing; and the wounds made by the chisel are fast healing.

After extirpating the enemy as above, an axiom sometimes quote, in enforcing your exhortations, came to my mind; viz, "An ounce of prevention is of more worth than a pound of cure," I having the means at hand, I caused about a wheel of refuse tan* to be spread around each tree, in contact with the trunk; and such has been the effect that with the strictest search, and on repeated, I have not discovered a Borer in the orchard since. I also, after clearing the trees and the Maggots from 3 or 4 peach trees in the garden, caused those also to be treated in the same manner, and with the same effect.

Thorough, and so perfect, has been the cure of my orchard, and having heard so little about the borer since, that I was led to hope that their mode of annoyance had passed by, and that like locust, and the canker worm, they might not appear again for a series of years, until in your paper the admonitions at the head of this met my eye. "Now is the time, &c."

I am yours, &c. P.

marks by the Editor.—We should be happy to see that refuse tan applied as stated by our correspondent is an infallible remedy against the borer; but think that further experiments are necessary before we can be sure that tan will always succeed as a remedy against the borer.—It is a disease in fruit trees may disappear, but its extinction be owing to some cause different

from that which I used was of the Hemlock Bark. It is 3 or 4 years' rust autumn.

ent from the means used by the cultivator as antidotes against the disorder. A writer for the New England Farmer, whom we believe to be an experienced horticulturist, and whose communication we published vol. iv. page 289, says: "By the recommendation of some of my neighbors I applied tan* to my trees; surrounding the body of the tree with it at the insertion of the great roots, and keeping the earth at least a foot from the tree. This I found to be the worst thing that I could have done; all the trees which had tan about them were found to have a double portion of these destructive insects," &c. We cannot reconcile these contradictions, but it may be well to state that they exist, and we hope that further experiments will be made, that the truth may be elicited, and placed beyond the reach of controversy.

MANAGEMENT OF WORKING OXEN.

MR FESSENDEN—As the annual holiday of the Massachusetts Farmers is fast approaching, anything with respect to it may not be thought unreasonable. At the last year's fair, among other late improvements, I observed one in the manner of managing working oxen. We are all apt to think our own way the best; and I must confess that this improvement, so different from what my father taught me when young, strikes me at first unpleasantly. More mature deliberation has corrected this my hasty error; and I am willing to acknowledge its advantages. I refer to the manner of some teamsters in making their oxen back: standing a rod before them and running up furiously, bellowing with all their might. There is something animating in their driving, more than in the tame and moderate manner of others.—The advantages are two fold. 1st, It exhibits the cattle to better advantage; showing that they have some spirit and are not to be moved at trifles. Something like many a spirited school boy, who is not inclined to perform his task till he sees the birch, and then perhaps possessing too much determination to be persuaded till after a vigorous application of it. We admire the firmness of the boy. 2d, It gives your oxen a habit of working with life and energy. Man, they say, is a creature of habit, and why not an ox? By approaching them generally in this manner, they will expect to be half killed whenever they see you coming, and will exert themselves to the utmost.—Fear is a powerful stimulus to brutes. It increases their speed; by the way, so much so, that it may be some advantage to the plough-maker and wheel-wright, should they take it into their heads to run away while under the influence of it, especially if your land is rough and stony. Had I patience, Mr Editor, to write, and thought that you had to read it, I would point out many other advantages. But you will readily perceive its superiority to that method when a driver will stand beside his team and speak in a calm manner, and use a whip with no more energy than he does his voice. They might as well burn their whips at once and adopt the old maxim (which some by way

* This word "tan," by a mistake which was corrected in the next No. of the paper, was printed "tar." Editor.

of improving it, call scripture.) "A merciful man is merciful to his beast." Their oxen, I allow, seem to obey them; but still if it require so little exertion to manage them, the teamster will have but little to do and should be allowed to halloo at, and whip them, if only to keep himself out of idleness. To these improved teamsters I would suggest a further improvement, something similar to the method mentioned by a very authentic traveller, as adopted by the Irish coachman to persuade his horses to advance. When starting from the tavern, the cook runs out with a red hot poker to give them the first impetus. After they are in motion a lock of hay is protruded from the fore end of the coach, by means of a pole and held just beyond the reach of their noses. They are kept in motion by endeavoring to get at the hay to which they have been strangers a long time.—Here they have the double stimulus of fear and hunger. This account I believe to be substantially correct; but as the author is not at hand I cannot be positive.

RUSTICUS.

Sutton, August 25, 1826.

[Extract of a letter from the Hon. THOMAS GOLD, of Pittsfield, Mass. to the Editor:]

DISEASE IN PEAR TREES.

THE Hon. Mr LOWELL's discovery of the small worm that is making ravages among the pear and quince trees, I consider to be well founded. I saw the ravages among my trees, and commenced a search for the cause, and came to the same result that he did. I pursued the same remedy by cutting out the damaged parts. Since then they appear to be doing well. At any rate, cutting off the damaged limbs and twigs arrests the progress of decay. It is an important discovery, and we are all very much indebted to Mr LOWELL for his early and vigorous pursuit of this small but mischievous enemy to our fruit trees.

So much is said about Potatoes, in and about Boston, that I intend to send you and Mr LOWELL some of our Berkshire potatoes, which we think cannot be surpassed in quality, size and product. The crops this season will be very abundant.

CURING HAY IN DARTMOUTH.

MR FESSENDEN—It has been remarked that some farmers in the neighborhood of Dartmouth and elsewhere, are in the habit of cutting their salt grass, raking and stacking, or carting to the mow, in the course of the day. That by this mode it keeps perfectly well, and affords a more nutritious food than when dried in the usual manner. If such is the fact, any person acquainted with this mode of forwarding the securing of salt hay, would confer a favor by giving it publicity, particularly at this time.

Yours respectfully,

Dorchester, Aug. 28, 1826. J. MEARS.

LIVE FENCES.

A member of the Saratoga Agricultural Society, earnestly recommends the rearing of live fences or hedges. In situations, where stones are scarce, and timber expensive, they are valuable. This gentleman mentions our native thorns as suitable for live fences. We can only say, that after 14 years' trial, we have doubts whether either the

Virginia thorn, or the English hawthorn will ever make in our country durable division fences.—They are both subject, to a great extent, to the depredation of the apple borer, or some other of the wood eating insects, and are therefore unsafe. Whether the Cockspur thorn is or will be attacked by them we know not.

The best plant, so far as the experience of one of our fellow cultivators, Ezekiel H. Derby, Esq. will go, and he has tried it for many years, is in favor of the buck thorn. It makes a close, beautiful hedge, and is not subject to any disease or the depredations of any devourer, so far as we yet know. It is a *Rhamnus*. Species, *Catharticus*.

Mass. Ag. Repos.

ON THE OLD AND FAMILIAR DISEASE OF THE PEAR TREE IN SUMMER.

MR ESSENGEN,—Although your summary and decision upon this question were designed to close the discussion, yet I presume it is not too late for me to declare my conviction, that I may have been mistaken. Such a weight of authority from all quarters satisfies my mind, (for it always yields to public opinion,) that I was wrong. Yet I could have wished, that gentlemen who differ from me had not stated the *reasons* upon which their dissent was founded, or had assigned more *conclusive* ones. I could have wished also, that some more satisfactory solution than M. DUHAMEL's had been given. For example, you, Mr Editor, and your experienced correspondent from Brookline, found your objections on the inadequacy of the *cause* (the depredations of the Scolytus) to the *effect*. In doing this, you present, both of you, views of the physiology of plants which are entirely new to me, and which are not recognized, I believe, by the physiologists of Europe. You proceed upon the idea, that the sap does not ascend in the heart-wood, but solely in the albumum, (in common parlance called the *sap-wood*) which led you into this, as I believe, not warranted opinion.

I know of no physiologist but DUHAMEL, who doubted that the vesicles of the heart wood conveyed the sap, in common with the albumum, and even *he* admitted, that these vessels conveyed the sap in the spring, but it seems to be *now settled* by more careful examination, that the sap passes thro' the heart wood, or, as they express it, through all the ligneous part of plants, though not so freely as in the albumum. How, then, is it possible for you or your correspondent to decide, without trial, that the entire destruction of the heart wood in *mid-summer* would not produce death?

Again, your Brookline correspondent "Cultivator," asks how the insect which *may* have occasioned (for he must admit it by way of argument hypothetically) the disease *above* the injury could produce disease *below*? I ask, with still greater surprise, how it could *fail* of producing such effect? Experience, theory, every day's observation lead us to expect most extensive disease, in all the vessels below, when in extreme heat and full growth, the sap is stopped in its progress and offices. Arrived at the point of disease, and finding the vessels all dry and unfit for its passage to the leaves already decayed, unable to return to the root by the principles which caused it to rise, (capillary attraction and expansion from heat,) it must stagnate, ferment, become acid, and then putrid, and this will continue till it reaches its point of junction with the main stem. There the evil would stop, if too many limbs are not affected.

Besides, if Dr FISKE's facts are correct, and I have no doubt of them, the sap ascending in the sound wood comes in contact with the sap already in a state of *acidity*, and is affected and fermented by it. Cases of this sort occur every day under our eyes. The cause of the sudden death of the roots of plants cut in July and August very familiar to all farmers, must arise from this rapid fermentation. I could give a very strong example of this process which occurred this season.

But let us abandon my own supposition, so strongly opposed by so many judicious men, and examine M. DUHAMEL's theory, compared with facts. M. DUHAMEL is a justly respected physiologist, and the best practical cultivator of fruits which the Horticultural art can boast. Still he lived in the infancy of the science—and when he states his theories, and gives the *reasons* for them, we may all judge of their soundness. He attributes this strange disease of the pear tree to a "corrupted state of the circulation," a general empirical expression, for his avowed ignorance of the *cause*; for in this age, we must demand a reasonable cause for a destructive effect in a healthy patient. To this theory, vague and loose as it is, we have to object, its appearance in most cases on a few limbs only. I say, in most cases, because it appears from DUHAMEL, that it has been known for more than a century, and to myself well known for nearly 40 years, yet the cases of entire destruction compared with those of *partial* injury, have not been more than one to ten. How then can a corrupted state of the juices of a tree affect from one to four or five limbs only? Shall I be told that it is a sort of paralysis which affects one side only? I shall admit this conclusion, when I learn that trees, like animals, have nerves in pairs, and can thus be partially diseased, except from *external* causes. But M. DUHAMEL assigns causes for this disease, viz. stagnated water and too much manure.

To this I reply, that out of seventy pear trees, the disease never attacked on my place but three, two of which stand on a dry gravelly hill, and the third is a natural stock, which grew in pure sand, which has been used for mortar, (so free is it from all loam) and not a shovelful of manure has ever been applied to them. The last, a St Michael's pear, having suffered much ten years since by this fire blight, is now loaded with the fairest and finest fruit.

M. DUHAMEL adds (to be sure) to his stagnated water and superfluous manure, "or some other causes,"—a phrase which a lawyer would call a "saving clause," but which is in effect nothing less than an avowal of his entire ignorance of the *true* cause.—Let us then abandon the Scolytus as the cause, and confess, that we know nothing of it, but let us as rational men, proceed to cut off, not the *diseased* part alone, but all the limb to its junction with the main stem, convinced that whatever may be the cause, the remedy is the *proper* one—and let this be done within five minutes after we perceive the disease, and I am convinced by trial, that we shall never be much troubled with it.

J. LOWELL.

Roxbury, August 30, 1826.

The Drought appears to have caused the harvest to fail entirely in a part of N. Carolina and East Tennessee. The productions of the earth were, of course, imported from other places, and were extremely dear.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS, Delivered before the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, by William Hunter.—Continued from page 36.

The great objection to efforts and improvement of every kind, remains untouched. Do you mean say the querulous alarmists, to press us to agricultural exertions, at this time—when prices are low when our barns are bursting with plenty, and we are enduring the ills of profusion and redundancy? Happy people, who are able to appeal to the present happiness as an argument against an amelioration of their condition! As a remedy for this plethora, would you starve yourselves to death because with an imperfect and unthrifty agriculture, you gather from an immense surface a scanty sufficiency for subsistence? Will you go on tearing that surface to pieces and drain your mother earth of every drop she yields without refreshment or re-creating?

I have avowed the opinion that our whole previous condition, colonial, revolutionary, or federal, had placed us above the rules of ordinary political economy, from causes extrinsic and extraneous; constituting us a splendid and happy exception to rules as undeviating and as exact, the rules of moral and political science can be. Rule not producing, like mathematical principles, uniform results in every single application, but rather like chymistry, effecting an uniformity of its own as an average of results through a course of continued experiments and varied predicaments. The adoption of the Federal Constitution, the prudent almost the prophetic policy of Washington—a profoundly sagacious financial system of Hamilton—the wars that sprang out of the French revolution—the necessities and disturbances of other countries—the neutrality of our flag—the efflux of foreign capital—gave an extension to our Commerce—an expansion to our enterprise—an unaccountable and almost magical success to our affairs, disproportioned to effort, and transcending belief. This era of dazzling and perhaps delusive prosperity is passed, and no sober statesman calculates on its return. No one is impious enough to avow, that at the risk of the world's peace, he wishes its return—God forbid that the tide of prosperity is only to spring from the effusion of human blood. To be sure, we hear of hopes and predictions—of colonial emancipations and European conspiracies. Our accustomed emotions are easily revived, and like the faithful hound we start in to sleep, pursue the game in our dreams; we thus hear the voice of the master urging us to pursue, while he is only sleeping the sounder, having regaled himself upon the banquet of the by-gone day. From habit we continue the bust though the business has ceased. Forbear too anxious expectations—alloy your feverish hopes—will take not the signs of the times—they are but billowy commotions after the gale has passed—the lingering western corruscations after the sun has set.

We must contemplate our situation as it is not exhibited by the serene and cloudless atmosphere of universal peace. Our profits in all business will be merely peace profits—that is as absolute profit compared with the past, diminished. But as relative and prospective profits, adequate and proportionate. There is nothing now in our situation exempting us from the usual effect of the uncontradicted principles of political economy as the illu-

ed by the history of all ages, and confirmed by speculations of sound writers, from Ilume and James Stuart, down to Malthus and Ricardo, have been enduring what we have in various places in our history and every other nation in ours, endured before, the miseries of the transition from War to Peace—from overdone to inactive action. That state, if I may so express it, painful collapse of the vessels consequent upon extreme tension, and that tension arising as it sometimes from the pressure of the solid material—sometimes from mere inflation. To apply it to some purpose this otherwise idle discourse, to ingraft my encouragement to agricultural suits upon the acknowledged truths of political economy, I state from a high and recent authority viewing all these subjects, that it is admitted on hands that the rate of profit, in any particular department of industry can never either permanently exceed or fall below the rate of profit commonly obtained in other departments; but Agriculture is a branch of industry which must be carried on in all times and in all circumstances. It is plain however that it would not be carried on if it did not yield as great a return for the capital industry employed in it, as other businesses, it is equally certain that these would not be carried on if they yielded a less return than that derived from Agriculture. In necessarily follows before that the rate of profit in Agriculture is the standard rate—or that the average value of the returns obtained from capital employed in the agricultural industry, must always govern the average value of those obtained from the capital employed in every other department." As, then, it is not enlarging itself in distant foreign commerce—as it is gently and perhaps gradually discouragement, disengaging itself from it—should it not seek a reinvestment in Manufactures, in land, in agricultural improvements, in arrangements more peculiarly domestic? What would a great man, a nobleman by nature, (we mean none by birth,) with a strong natural intellect—with the suggestions and faculties of common sense, surpassing as they do those of artificial education, and arriving by a direct and rapid process of its own at those foreknown results, and conclusions, which it is the only aim of the education to reach—what would such a man, possessed of ample means in money, in land, in character, do at or near this very spot, in the present state of our affairs, for his own honour, his own prosperity, and for that of his own dear native country? What would JOHN BROWN now do, if he were here, at the age of thirty, with all his liberal feelings, elasticity of spirits, unconquerable energy of character, and amplitude of resources? I say he would augur rightly. The same poetic impulse that taught him to begin the American revolution by the attack on the Gaspee—same determined spirit that shed its sympathies over the equal and but equal spirits of GREENE and LAFAYETTE, in the darkest days of our revolutionary tempest—the same disrelish of half measures that fixed his antipathy to the imposition of the five per cent. duty—the same ardour which fired him in procuring the adoption of the Federal Constitution, would direct, animate, sustain him now, in this new, more languid, scarcely less interesting crisis of national condition. He would see, as by intuition, that to support his favourite Navigation and Commerce—to do favour to his early love, an animated atten-

tion to new resources and developments was necessary at home. He would have engaged in, he would have encouraged Manufactures. But to an enlarged and improved Agriculture, to be sustained by those Manufactures and condensed population they occasion, his principal attention would have been devoted. That this new creation could have been commenced by his mere fiat, he would know could not be. Trouble, expense, consolation, he would know to be necessary. He would call in the aid of useful but subordinate minds. He would be refreshed by the inspiration of that indefinite being called genius, or the greater mind, and he would know where to find it. He would unavoidably be subjected to occasional disappointments and vexations—but he would have triumphed. Obstacles would have been to him the impulses of new effort, and impossibility would have been a word as inadmissible in his vocabulary, as it was in that of Chatham or Bonaparte. I suppose him now to be thirty, in full life, with all his faculties—what would be the state of your Agriculture thirty years hence? The Island of Prudence, among other neighbouring lands, would be the market garden of the city—I hail it, CITY OF PROVIDENCE! Feeding in part its then vast population, and by its team-boats and steam-boats supplying its morning market with the vegetable luxuries of the season.

All this will happen—but it cannot be effected without something of enthusiasm—without care—without system—industry—skill—and expense.—Our mother Earth spreads to us an exuberant bosom; but we cannot revel in its delicious bounties, if with less knowledge and effort, than infantine instinct suggests, we are too indolent to press the fountain. As to the great point of value for products, it will regulate itself. That wonderful adjusting system called market, will in a little time accommodate every thing. That society would not long exist in which there was not a fair remunerative price for agricultural labour. If that business cannot succeed, none other can. Even in, and after, those distressing vicissitudes and transitions to which I have alluded, the fall from high to low prices—from over-action to an approach to apathy—it is wonderful how soon affairs find their true and proper level. The whole edifice of society sinks together, it soon settles on its ample and solid foundations. The vast majority will be unknown of, and undisturbed by, the sinking. Some few may perceive it, and feel disastrous fear of going "they know not where." But finding themselves unhurt, they would soon in their security smile at their former fears, resume their old, or betake themselves to their new occupations, as interest or opportunity, dictated. We have one unfailing stimulus to an improved Agriculture; a progressively increasing population requires subsistence, and a plentiful and unstinted subsistence again multiplies population. Those who object to a scientific Agriculture from our want of a dense population, will find themselves refuted while they are haranguing upon their theme. But I agree that to meet our object, this population ought to be not only in a state of general augmentation over the whole surface of our boundless region, it ought to be dense in parts—accumulated here and there in thriving villages—in flourishing towns—in mighty cities—and with an increased tendency to become permanent. God forbid that any obstruction to emigration, or rather removal should ever be interposed, other than plentiful living,

comfortable and thriving condition at home—and this you will have for both Agriculturists and Manufacturers, by encouraging Manufactures. Place the consumer by the side of the producer. In Great Britain, says Spence, Agriculture has thriven in consequence only of the influence of Manufactures, and the increase of this influence is requisite to its further extension. The manufacturing class has the great merit of always returning an equal value for the subsistence it consumes.—They transmit the perishable food of the labourer into a permanent commodity, and add a hundred fold to the value of the raw material. We must create a demand for our surplus produced at home, because we cannot on account of national prohibitions, sell it abroad. (To be continued.)

PEACH TREES.

Mr William Phillips, of Pennsylvania, has derived great benefit from the application of air slacked, old effete lime to peach trees, the effects according to his account have been very great.—He puts about a peck of lime to each tree; he thinks it useful as a preservative against the insect so fatal to these trees. We have then two applications recommended, unbleached ashes and lime, and from our own experience are enabled to recommend both. We are not sure which has the preference. The lime and ashes should both be dug in, every spring. A friend suggests, that he killed his young peach trees by lime. Caution is needed in the application.—*Mass. Ag. Repos.*

CULTIVATION OF THE GRAPE

While millions of money are sent out of the country for the purchase of foreign wines, it is scarcely known that the article can be, and is, manufactured at home with the greatest ease, and of a very superior quality. The experiment has been fully made by Col. Robert Carr, of Philadelphia county, who has a vineyard in full bearing; and it has met with a success which ought to arrest the attention of the agricultural community. We drank a glass of wine from his vineyard a few days ago—it was excellent, though but three years old; and made of the Powel grape, which is a native of our own country, grows with great rapidity and luxuriance, and produces more abundantly than any other known. The circumstance is particularly worthy of note inasmuch as this kind of grape has been thought useless for the purpose of manufacturing—and it has been thought that to succeed with the article, exotics would have to be imported from abroad. We have little doubt that if proper attention should be given to the subject, the cultivation of the grape would become common; the more pernicious liquors would be superseded by the use of one far more excellent and wholesome, and a large amount of money now despatched to other countries would be turned into the coffers of our own agriculturists. It might be made a very profitable business. We recommend our enterprising farmers to think and enquire further about it; and in process of time we shall say more on the subject. [Trenton Emporium.]

The Louisiana State Gazette suggests that a square of ground should be purchased in the City of Washington on which should be erected monuments for illustrious men, and commemorative of the great actions of the Revolution.

The heat in London, June 28, was 124 in the sun and 85 in the shade!

From the Quarterly Review.

ART OF SWIMMING.

It is the unfortunate propensity to look down and in a manner to embrace the water, casting the arms about, that occasions the inexperienced to sink,—every struggle forcing the body deeper, and counteracting its natural tendency, if it were but kept tranquil, and the lungs inflated, to rise to the surface. Violent struggling and throwing the limbs about would, in the same manner, infallibly deprive the body of locomotion, or of retaining its erect posture on land. Every swimmer knows that by holding himself perfectly still and upright, as if standing, with his head somewhat thrown back so as to rest on the surface, his face will remain entirely above the water, enabling him to enjoy the freedom of breathing. The only difficulty is to preserve the due balance of the body, and this is secured by extending the arms laterally under the surface of the water, with the legs separated, the one to the front, and the other behind, thus preventing resistance to any tendency of the body to incline to either side, forward or backward. This posture may be preserved in perfect equilibrium for any length of time. In general, when the human body is immersed, one eleventh of its weight will remain above the surface in fresh water, and one tenth in salt water.

The great desideratum, therefore, for safety to the inexperienced, is a firm and sufficient conviction of the fact, that the body naturally floats. This conviction being gained, no more than a common share of presence of mind is farther required to ensure that, that proportion of the body which will naturally remain above the surface shall comprehend the respiratory organs.

It is natural to suppose, that the less we alter our method of advancing in the water from what is habitual to us on shore, we shall find a continued exercise of it the more easy. According to this principle, the usual position of the swimmer, stretched flat upon his face, and the head held as much back on the shoulders as possible, is liable to objection. Savages are observed to urge their forward progress in an attitude nearly as upright as when they walk or run on land. Hence their motions are easy, the head is in perfect liberty to be used when wanted.

In stating the natural tendency of the human body to float, it must of course be understood with the qualification of its being gently immersed; for the impetus given by the fall of the body into water must occasion its sinking to a depth proportioned to the force of that impetus. Its natural buoyancy, however, soon impels it to the surface, where, after a few oscillations up and down, it will in time, settle with the head free. In the alarm of falling into the water, ignorant or timid people, as soon as they again rise to the surface, stretch the arms out to grasp at whatever may present itself, and in so doing effectually keep the head under; as the arms and head, together exceeding in weight one tenth of the whole body, cannot both remain above the surface at the same time.

The principal reasons for recommending the upright position in swimming in preference to the horizontal, as commonly practised, are,—its conformity to the accustomed movements of the limbs; the freedom it gives to the hands and arms, by which any impediments may be removed, or any offered aid readily laid hold of; vision all around; and a much greater facility of breathing; and last-

ly, that much less of the body is exposed to the risk of being caught hold of by persons struggling in the water, a circumstance so often fatal to those who adventure to the assistance of others. A person swimming in an upright posture advances more slowly, but he can continue his course much longer.

Swimming on the back, although at first somewhat difficult, soon becomes easy, and is in every respect a most important attainment; being attended with little fatigue, and in practice so safe, that it ought ever to be resorted to upon the occurrence of any difficulty. A swimmer seized with cramp should immediately turn on his back; and by continuing for a little to jerk out the affected limb in the air, taking care, however, not to elevate so high as to disturb the equilibrium of the body stretched flat on the surface, he will soon find its natural powers restored. To advance in this position, he must push with the flat of the foot, without regarding an occasional dip of the head under water. He must not attempt to prevent this by dropping down a leg, as a person is instinctively disposed to do; which so far from producing the desired effect will infallibly occasion the body to sink. The limbs must on the contrary always be kept stretched to their full extent, and then there is no danger to be apprehended.

MISSOURI.

When lands in Missouri were sold, reservations were made by the government of particular portions supposed to abound with lead; the quantity thus reserved is about 150,000; of this, about 9000 acres have been leased, leaving 141,000 acres unoccupied; enough to employ a very large number of hands, and furnish lead sufficient for almost every nation under heaven. The manner of obtaining the ore is extremely simple. The miners, or rather diggers, as they are with greater propriety called, dig pits in the earth, of depth varying from 10 to 30 or 40 feet; the ore is found in detached masses, from an ounce to several hundred pounds weight. When found free from foreign substance, it yields about 70 per cent. on smelting. This ore which yields 70 per cent. is purchased by the smelters at the rate of 8 cwt. of lead for a ton. The smelting is done in small furnaces, erected at suitable situations; and it is said, that, after deducting almost every item of expense, calculating all work at the highest price, the smelter has a net profit of \$20 per ton on his labors. Shot are also manufactured near Potosi, in small wooden towers erected upon the high cliffs of the Mississippi.

[National Journal.]

NEW WHEAT.

Some very fine fall Wheat was cut at Spencer-wood, the Hon. Mr Perceval's farm, on Saturday last, which had been sown in the Sept. before.—The experiment of sowing fall wheat so early, after several years' trial, has fully succeeded at Spencer-wood; it never suffered from frost, and it afforded, in the fall in which it was sown, excellent pasture for young cattle. Some of the new crop was again put into the ground on Monday last.

Several fields of wheat in the neighborhood are now nearly ready for the sickle. The dry weather has carried the crops to maturity earlier than usual.

The general character of our crops may be as follows. Grain below an average and probably

one fourth less than last year. Hay below an average and about one-third less than last season.—Root crops a good average and fully equal to last year.

The pastures are poor, and cattle lean, but they will recover when they get after grasses and stubble fields. Garden stuffs are deficient, and fruit will be more than last year.—*Quebec pa. Aug. 5.*

OHIO CORN.

A Marietta paper, of the 16th July, says—We are informed that Col. F. Boggs, residing about one mile from this borough, has a field of corn containing about 10 or 12 acres, superior in any ever raised in this township. On measuring several stocks two feet from the ground, they were found to measure seven inches in circumference, and to be twelve feet three inches high. The stalks vary but little in size throughout the field.—*Niles Reg.*

COFFEE.

The French have long been famous for good coffee, and a kind of mystery has been attached to their superiority in the preparation of this useful beverage. The whole of the mystery consists in the coffee being always recently roasted, and a sufficient quantity of it being used. In France the grocers roast their coffee every day. Here it has been frequently roasted as long as six months before it is used. In France, for two persons, two ounces of coffee are put into a pot. In England, generally speaking, an ounce is made to serve three or four persons.

FRANCO-ABYSSINIAN RAMS.

On the 3d ult. seven rams of a new race of sheep were sold by auction in the neighbourhood of Paris. This new race has been produced by the crossing of French ewes with Abyssinian rams. Their fleece surpasses in brilliancy any hitherto known in Europe, and they are exceedingly hardy and prolific. There was much competition on the occasion among the rich agriculturists, manufacturers, and amateurs. The finest of the seven, called the Dongola, about two years old, was bought for 2,500 francs by the Crown; two others were sold at 1,500 francs each; and the remaining four at various prices, between 1,200 and 1,500 francs.—The beauty of these animals excited general admiration.

MONGREL GESE.

A farmer in this neighbourhood last year, raised a fine brood of twenty-five mongrel geese. One day in the fall, when they had reached that state which fits them for the market, and when the date was fixed for transferring them thither, they all with one accord, (predicting perhaps the destiny appointed for them, with that foresight which enables them to foretell the changes of the weather, in the sight of their astonished owner, rose on the wing, and bent their way to distant climes, from which they have never returned. The father of the flock of the wild goose breed remained, and still remains behind. Whether he was accessory to the bold act by which they regained their freedom, has not been ascertained. [Boston D. Adv.]

When Mr. Greene lately ascended in a balloon in England two miles from the earth the rays of the sun occasioned the water to look like polished silver. Higher up the view of the ground would have been lost in this effulgence, and a luminous ball alone would have been visible.

VERMONT GOLD.

beautiful piece of native gold weighing nearly ounces, was lately found in the town of Newfane, Vermont. It was picked up by a boy near a brook, and was studded with crystals of talc. We have been favored by Mr. French, of this city, with the perusal of a letter from a friend at place, from which we extract the following particulars: "A mass of native gold, weighing only ten ounces, has been found in this village, on the farm of Samuel Lugham. In its general appearance, it strikingly resembles the North-dina Gold—specific gravity 19.5—considered at 89 cents per pennyweight. It was found in bank of a stream, which empties into the lake opposite the village." We have seen another letter which says that the inhabitants of the place are about turning out on a grand search for the precious metal, and every witchery thereabouts has been subsidized for a miner. We understand that a gentleman in that neighborhood is preparing a full and scientific description of the gold, and the region in which it is found. [Troy Sentinel.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The ingenuity of the British statesman has been long period tasked to discover a cure for the evil of absenteeism in Ireland—the same evil is found in Carolina, and generally on the Southern States, in the shape of an emigration of her citizens to the North, during the summer months.—We computed that this practice subjects this city to a drain of at least 500,000 dollars annually. This is a tide without any reflux. If any of the golden stream flowed back upon us—if our Southern brethren visited us during our mild and beautiful winters, we should stand on some footing of reciprocity. It is true that whilst fashion fixes its quarters at the North it is idle to expect her cities should continue at the South. But the migration is not confined to the mere idle throng but is always borne along on the current of fashion—it is extending to those who were formerly settled with their families for the entire year, at places from which they draw their revenue, and which contains their property. This formerly fixation of our population is becoming a part of an annually moving mass which drains the vitality of those resources which should nourish the industry of their inhabitants.

This is an alarming and we fear an increasing evil. The abstraction of half a million of dollars from us annually, leaves a frightful void in the branches of industrious exertion. It must inevitably drive our population away, if not soon stopped. Our city is almost by imperceptible degrees dwindling into narrower limits.

Charleston Patriot.

CROPS IN BRISTOL.

The crop of Indian corn promises to be unusually good. Appearances would seem to warrant the expectation also that a second crop of hay will be in some places sufficient to make up fully the efficiency of the first crop. The late abundant rains have given new life to many of the earth's plants, and will have increased to an unusual and unexpected extent, their quantity. One exception, perhaps, be noticed. The crop of potatoes has been greatly injured, and in some fields, nearly destroyed by the continued rains which kept the earth, for two or three weeks filled with water. [Taunton paper, Aug. 23.]

CROPS IN BERKSHIRE.

An agricultural committee for viewing farms and crops in the county of Berkshire, having just closed their first view, extending from Sheffield to Williamstown, state, as the result of their observations, that "the prices of agricultural products will not, in several particulars, equal the last year's"—and that, "there will be no scarcity or want of food, for man or beast, in all Berkshire this year"—that much Indian corn has been sown broadcast, and appears remarkably thrifty—that the quantity of oats sown this year, probably exceeded in acres one-half, any former year, and were never stouter or more productive—that Indian corn never appeared more promising—the winter wheat and rye, on an average, middling—a fine yield of peas—flax very fine and large—a fair crop of barley—potatoes abundant in acres—and that the meadows will turn out far better than was supposed.

[Hampden Journal.]

ARABIA!

The Cheraw Spectator states that the weather has been dryer this season than was ever known before, occasioning great distress. The mill streams were dried up, and many persons were obliged to carry their grain from 40 to 50 miles to have it ground. A person lately travelling from Marion district, could not find a drop of water for himself or horse, in the distance of fourteen miles.

A scarcity is spoken of in N. Carolina. We hope no part of it has been caused by neglecting Agriculture to seek Gold Ore.

The Wilmington, N. C. paper says the present price of tar and turpentine will hardly pay for the barrel; and that it takes the sap of 5000 trees to fill 200 bbls.

REMEDY FOR THE EFFECTS OF DRAM DRINKING.

Whoever makes an attempt to abandon spirit drinking, will find from time to time, a *rankling in the stomach*, with a sensation of sinking coldness, and inexpressible anxiety. This may be relieved by taking often a cupful of an infusion of cloves, made by steeping about an ounce of them in a pint of boiling water for six hours, and then straining off the liquor. In a state of permanent languor and debility, an ounce and a half of the cascarrilla bark, (being also first bruised in a mortar) should be added to the infusion. This mixture taken in the quantity above specified, three times a day will be found a useful strengthener of the stomach and bowels, when they have been disordered by frequent excess and intoxication.

COPPERHEAD SNAKE.

Mr. John Harbaugh of Frederick county, in a note to the editor of the Examiner, states that on the 22d ult. his daughter was bitten on the ankle by a copperhead snake, the bite of which is considered fully as dangerous as that of a rattlesnake. The mouth of a common glass bottle, filled with whiskey, was applied to the wound for three quarters of an hour, and when taken away the poison was found to be nearly all extracted. The poison was distinctly seen passing from the wound into the bottle. A perfect cure was effected by this simple remedy. [Balt. Amer.]

In a Paris paper called the *Nouveante*, it is stated that there are 4000 dwellings to let in that city, and that the price of rent diminishes every day.

From the Massachusetts Yeoman.

FLIES, BUGS, WORMS AND GRASSHOP-PEERS.

Much has been said and written, this season, on the destructive operations of the *foraging* parties here introduced. In the early part of the season the plants in the gardens surrendered at discretion to the three first *Divisions* above-named. Since that time, the field has been stormed and taken by light-horse or *flying artillery*, in the rear—a sort of *corps de reserve*. Sword, famine and pestilence never made such ravages among the race of men, as these have made among vegetables in some parts of the country, especially in the southerly parts of Vermont and New Hampshire, and the northern parts of Massachusetts, where every green thing has been devoured. But while every tongue has been employed in uttering useless complaints, I, like "Clodpole," have been "thinking to myself," the result of which is, the belief that the unusual number of these destroyers is occasioned by the destruction of those feathered tribes which were designed by the Creator as a check upon the increase of insects and worms, by making them an article of food. In other words, I consider these insects as a judgement from heaven upon the land, for the wanton cruelty of its inhabitants in shooting and killing birds.

Illustration. My neighbors expressed their astonishment that every thing in my garden should look so thrifty and flourishing, while every plant and vine in theirs was cut down and destroyed, almost as soon as out of the ground, by the *bugs and worms*: and begged to know how I preserved mine from these destroyers, "O Sir, I have no concern about it; my *robins* see to that." I preserve these from their enemies, the boys and cats, and they preserve me and my mine from the enemies before mentioned. In one corner of my garden, near my dwelling, is a tree on which a couple of these friends of man have reared their little families for eleven successive years. There has ever been a *harmony* between my birds and me.—The dawn of day is ushered in by a song of praise to their Creator, much to the delight and instruction of the humble instrument of their protection. The inference I would draw is, that the birds are intended by the great Author of Nature as a double blessing to man, by enlivening the scenes around him by their melodious songs, and by feeding on those insects which devour the fruit of his labour! By killing birds, man perverts and contumeliously rejects this blessing, and thus brings upon himself a curse. One bird will destroy ten or twenty small flies in a day.* Grasshoppers, in the early stage of their existence, and for some weeks after their appearance, are not larger than small flies; and ten or twelve birds would clear a whole field of them before they could be large enough to do any considerably injury. Parents, as you value property, or the blessing of heaven, prevent your boys from shooting birds. AMICUS.

* This estimate of our correspondent is, we suspect, much too low. From careful observation it has, we believe, been ascertained that a single bird will destroy a much larger number of insects in a day.—*Editor.*

No man ever offended his own conscience but first or last it was revenged upon him for it.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 1826.

AGRICULTURAL AXIOMS.

In no department is Bacon's celebrated maxim more true, ("Knowledge is Power,") than in regard to agriculture; Hence no farmer can be accounted skilful in his profession, who does not avail himself of the information to be derived from the experience of others, and who does not improve his knowledge of husbandry by the perusal of the ablest works which have been written on that subject. It is absurd to imagine, that the communication of knowledge by printing, which has promoted the advancement of every other art, should be of no use in agriculture.

Endeavour to raise good grain for it will always sell, even in years of plenty; whereas it is only in dear and scarce seasons that there is a demand for grain of an inferior quality.

Let your stock of cattle, horses, &c. be of the best sorts, and more remarkable for real utility than for beauty or fashion.

Be not above your profession, and always consider it as the first that any man can follow.

Admit no guest into your house, who cannot live upon the productions of his own country.

No farmer ought to undertake to cultivate more land than he can stock and manage to advantage. It is better to till 20 acres well than 100 in a slovenly manner.

A man's owning a large farm is no excuse for imperfect tillage. What he cannot improve, he need not undertake to cultivate. Most of our land in New England, if left to the operations of nature will soon be profitable for fire wood and timber. Large pastures may be profitable with no other labour than what is necessary to keep them clear of bushes. But to run over twenty acres of ploughland or mowing-land for what with good cultivation may be obtained from five acres is the quintessence of bad husbandry.

A large farm without skill, capital, and industry is a plague to its owner. It is like what somebody said of self-righteousness, the more you have of it the worse you are off.

Be not afraid of trying experiments, but let them be on a small scale at first, and few at a time.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

There is no way in which agriculture can be so well promoted as by the patronage and increase of manufactures. A home market is better for the farmer than a foreign market because it is at hand, has nothing to do with the power or caprice of foreign nations, and is more regular and better to depend on.

QUANTITY OF FLOUR IN A BUSHEL OF WHEAT.

A correspondent of the Editors of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* (Article Bread,) states, that he weighed two bushels, Winchester measure, of white and red wheat, the whole of which amounted to 122 lbs. This wheat was ground under his own inspection, and yielded 121½ lbs. of meal, so that the waste or loss in grinding the two bushels, amounted only to half a pound. The meal was also dressed in his presence, and produced 93½ lbs. of seconds, and 25½ lbs. of pollard and bran, so that

the whole loss in the two bushels, both by grinding and dressing, did not exceed two pounds and a half. The bran and pollard were also dressed in a bolting mill, and produced,

	lbs.	oz.
Sharps	6	0
Fine Pollard	5	8
Coarse do.	7	8
Broad Bran	5	4
	24	8

One pound only was thus lost in the bolting, and if the sharps had been sifted, they would have afforded three pounds of good flour. We are inclined to think, from these and similar data, if the price of wheat were given, that of flour might be easily ascertained, and those frauds which are now practised with impunity, could be effectually prevented.

BOILED GRAIN, GIVEN TO HORSES.

It is satisfactorily ascertained, that boiling grain of all sorts for horses, and giving them the liquor likewise, will keep them in better condition than double the quantity in a crude state. *Ms. Ag. Rep.*

CHEAP METHOD OF PREVENTING THE DISAGREEABLE SMELL OF PRIVIES.

In some houses, privies, when badly placed and ill taken care of, diffuse an odour as inconvenient as unhealthy; but the means of remedying this evil is exceedingly easy. If a certain quantity of milk of lime (water in which lime has been dissolved, and whitened by the fine particles of that substance) be mixed with a ley of ashes, or sopy water that has even been used for washing, be thrown into the sink of the privy, it will destroy the offensive smell. By these means for the value of a few pence, any collection of filth whatever may be neutralized. By the same process conveniences for sick persons may be kept in their apartments. Nothing is necessary but to have a tub covered with a board as a seat; five or six pounds of quicklime, a small quantity of ashes, and two buckets of water thrown into the tub, will prevent any disagreeable odour. It may readily be conceived that the same process may be employed in regard to a night chair. The fecal matter, after being thus neutralized is an excellent manure for land.

[Repertory of Arts.]

THE WEATHER.

After an almost uninterrupted succession of wet and wearisome days and nights of about three weeks' duration, when the sun was almost as great a stranger as the sea-serpent, we are at length blessed with a cloudless sky.

We have had

Eurusque Notusque crebri procellis;

that is to say, East wind and South wind mingled with storms, till the sky and the hopes of the husbandman were involved in a gloom which seemed perennial. But we have now abundant evidence that the sun has not deserted the Solar System, and his having hidden his head for a season causes us to rejoice the more in the light of his countenance. The storm breathed its last in a pelting and pitiless shower the fore part of the night of the 29th ult; and since that time the weather has been delicious.

Agriculturists complain that they have suffered as much by superabundant rain in the latter part, as by the want of rain in the fore part of the season. The hay harvest, they say, was blasted by dry, and

the grain harvest drowned by wet weather. No doubt partial and local injuries have been sustained from both causes; still we have reason to hope that the year will be "crowned with goodness. Potatoes in moist land, we are told, have rotted to a great extent. But in dry soils they promise well. Indian corn bids fair for a large crop. Secor crops of grass which have not yet been cut, are consequently spoiled by the late storm will probably be uncommonly fine. Fall feed according to appearances will be luxuriant. Turnips and rubaga have had a favourable commencement; and we have every reason to hope that deficiencies some crops, of which great complaints have been made, will be compensated for by uncommon productivity in other crops.

ON THE MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF HORSES. (Continued from page 21.)

It sometimes happens that, notwithstanding every attention is paid to a horse, with regard to feeding, exercise, and grooming, he continues thin and out of condition: this, upon a careful examination will often be found to depend on one of the following circumstances:

1. *Tenderness of the Mouth.*—Young horses about the period of changing the teeth, are sometimes observed to feed badly, while at the same time they look dull and languid, cough more or less, and not unfrequently have a slight degree of fever. This often depends on the mouth's becoming sore and inflamed, which, on examination, will readily be perceived, and is generally attended with some degree of disturbance in the functions of the stomach. In this case a mild laxative should be given, and the mouth washed by means of a syringe with the following lotion. If the eyes appear to be inflamed, bleeding is also necessary; and as long as the mouth continues tender, his food should consist chiefly of bran mashes, in which may be put small portions of bruised oats or malt, or a little sweet oatmeal.

Lotion for the mouth.

Powdered alum	½ ounce
Honey	2 oz.
Infusion of roses	8 oz.

Mix.

In old horses the insides of the cheeks sometimes become sore, and even ulcerated from some projecting points on the outside of the upper grinders. This is a considerable impediment to mastication, and causes a horse to swallow a part of his oats unbroken. In this case they are not annoyed by the juices of the stomach, but pass off unchanged. There are few horses that do not swallow some part of their oats unchewed; particularly such as are greedy feeders; hence it is that birds and poultry so carefully search the droppings of horses. The mischief arising from swallowing unchewed grain is greater than many are aware of. In the first place, there is a considerable waste of corn; in the next, the digestive powers are fruitlessly exerted; and if the quantity of unbroken grain is considerable, it often swells in the stomach, causing violent colic and sometimes even a rupture of its coats: several instances of this have been recorded by veterinary writers.

In stables where several horses are kept without being separated by partitions, a horse with a voracious appetite will often rob his neighbours of their allowance, which he cannot well accomplish without swallowing a great deal of it unbroken. In such cases the remedy is sufficiently obvious,

advantages of bruising grain and of mixing with cut hay and straw have been before point-out. When the cheek is injured by the upper cutting teeth, it may be perceived by separating the jaws and pressing out the cheek with the finger; there is also a tenderness observable upon pressing the cheek on the outside against the teeth. The horse's manner of chewing also is remarkable; he is often seen, after attempting for some time to masticate his hay, to throw it out in the manger, and use up like a large quail of tobacco. As soon as the teeth are known to be in this state, the keen sharp edge should be filed off. The sore cheek should be afterwards washed by means of a syringe, the lotion before mentioned. Horses are also liable to caries, or decay of the fore teeth, and to tooth ach. Sometimes we observe a decay at irregularity in the first grinding tooth, one rising considerably above the rest; this is easily knocked off with a blunt chisel and mallet. If horses are in the habit of throwing out their teeth in the manger in the form of quids, when no perfection can be perceived in the teeth: Such quids are denominated by dealers *quidders*, and considered of no value. This may depend on the injury in the articulation of the under jaw, from want of power in the muscles concerned in mastication or swallowing.

giving balls awkwardly, or rather in drawing the tongue with too much force, the skin under the bit, or the bridle as it is called, is sometimes lacerated in a considerable degree. It is known by the horse's feeding with difficulty and fretting at the mouth. This may be soon cured by keeping him on soft food, and syringing the part three or four times a day with the lotion mentioned above. The bars of the mouth, or that part where the bit of the bridle bears, are sometimes injured, and become an impediment to feeling. When this is attended to, the bone often becomes carious, a troublesome disease will be established.—Examining the mouth in such cases, a small cavity may be seen in the gum, between the tusk and the first grinding teeth; and on probing this cavity, the bare bone, or the carious part of it will readily felt. When the disease has proceeded far, Surgeon White directs to scrape the discoloured surface of the bone with a drawing knife, when the bleeding has ceased wash it with a solution of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol); after which a cure may be accomplished in a short time by using the lotion above mentioned, or tincture of iron.

The skin on the inside of the mouth near the roots of the lips, sometimes is found swollen and red, so as to give pain in feeding. It may generally be got rid of by some astringent lotion, such as that given above. But when the swelling is considerable and cannot be thus removed, the prominent part should be cut out with a knife, and the wound afterwards washed with a solution of sulphate of copper. A cicatrix will form by which the tumid parts will be contracted and the inconvenience removed. When the mouth is in that tender and inflamed state before described, as occurring to young horses the secret ducts of the salivary glands under the lower lip partake of the affection, becoming red and swollen. The old farriers, says Surgeon White, attending them off; a very absurd and mischievous practice. This appearance they termed *paps* or *carbs*, and thought it necessary to remove them even in a healthy state; they resemble very small warts, and may be seen under the tongue.

KOSCIUSKO SCHOOL.

An institution under the title of the *Kosciusko School*, is about to be established near Newark, N. J. It has been organized at a recent meeting of the trustees of the African Education Society in that place. The intention is to appropriate the Kosciusko fund, and to raise a similar endowment. The origin of the Kosciusko fund and consequently of the name of the school, is explained in the New York Observer as follows: "That distinguished champion of civil liberty, on his last visit to the U. S. left in the hands of his friend and compeer in patriotism, the venerable Thomas Jefferson, his last will and testament, of which Mr Jefferson was appointed the executor. By this will he gave to Mr J. a fund, the available amount of which, at this time, will be about \$13,000 to be employed in liberating enslaved Africans and bestowing upon them such an education, 'as (to use his own words) would make them better fathers, better mothers, better sons and daughters.' The illustrious and lamented executor, in his life time, intrusted the management and application of this sacred fund to Benjamin L. Lear, Esq. of Washington City, and one of the Board of Trustees, and we are authorized to state, that the appropriation of the fund upon the principles recommended at the above meeting, and adopted by the above trustees, received the decided approbation of Mr Jefferson."

FESSENDEN & ANDREWS, at their Forge & Iron Foundry at Billerica Mills, manufacture Cast Iron Ploughs, all sizes of the best stamp. They are light and strong, make the best work, highly extolled when tried, and are for good farmers, who wish "to speed the plough" to their own satisfaction, worth having.—Orders to them or left at J. P. Fessenden's, Portland street, Boston, will meet prompt attention.

JUST published, by Wells & Lilly, the Quarterly Review for June 1826.

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WITHIN the last three years the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture have received from England several very valuable Animals, presented to them by the public spirited British Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and also his brother General John Coffin, natives of Massachusetts, with the sole object of improving the breeds of this State. And the Trustees believing that their generous intentions would be more extensively realized, if owned as private property, than by any method they have been able to devise as a public body—have resolved to dispose of them at Public Auction at their next Cattle Show at Brighton on the 18th day of October next, under the positive limitation of their being always kept within the State of Massachusetts.

The Subscribers being appointed a Committee for this purpose, will receive proposals for private sale, till said day, and give every information relating to them.

No. 1.—The full blooded "Improved Durham Short Horned" Bull *Admiral*—was raised by the celebrated John Witherill, England—is the "grandson on both sides of Comet (of which testimony can be exhibited.) He is of a beautiful *Rouan* colour, was 5 years old last May, is perfectly gentle, and is presumed to be equal to any Bull of this most celebrated breed ever imported into this country, having cost in England One Hundred and Twenty Guineas. This breed are presumed to arrive at maturity for the stall much earlier than any other—and are generally great milkers.

No. 2.—The "Cleveland Bay" Horse *Sir Isaac*—is a beautiful dark bay with black mane, tail and legs, 15½ hands high, was three years old last May, and has scarcely arrived at his prime.—This breed is considered in England very superior for gentlemen's Carriage Horses, and being always of the same colour are easily matched—and highly valuable for all Farming purposes, and crossed with the "thorough Blood" make the best Gig and Saddle Horses.

No. 3.—The celebrated Horse "Columbus"—he is 11 years old—is of the English "Suffolk Light Cart breed"—is of a beautiful dapple grey colour. He is a Horse of very great power, probably the strongest in the State. His Colts are highly approved, and one of them now owned at Cambridge at less than 4 years old, has frequently drawn over one and a half Tons, exclusive of the wagon, from Boston to Cambridge.

No. 4.—The "Hereford Bull Sir Isaac." This Animal was 3 years old last May—is dark red with white face—was raised on the estate of a Baronet and member of the British Parliament, and by him recommended as one of the best of the breed.—They have long been known as first rate for *Draught* Oxen, and for the *Stall*, and have at the most celebrated Cattle Shows in England for many years competed with the "Improved Durham Short Horns." They rank high also for the Dairy.

This Animal is now at Northampton and will be for sale at the Hampshire Cattle Show in October next, under the direction of the President of that Society.

(Signed) JOHN PRINCE, } Committee.
RICHARD SULLIVAN, } Sec.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	1 25	1 37
ASHES, pearl, 1st sort, - - -	80 00	82 50
" do. - - - - -	95 00	97 50
BEANS, white, - - - - -	2 00	2 12
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, - -	10 00	10 25
" cargo, No 1, new, - - -	8 00	8 25
" No 2, new, - - - - -	6 00	6 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new, lb.	10 14	
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -	8 10	
" skimmed milk, - - - -	3 4	
FLAX - - - - -	9 10	
FLAX SEED - - - - -	95 1 00	
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	4 75	4 87
" Genesee, - - - - -	4 50	4 57
" Rye, best, - - - - -	3 25	3 50
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	72 75	
" Corn - - - - -	73 76	
" Barley - - - - -	38 42	
" Oats - - - - -		
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, lb.	15 18	
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -	90 1 00	
LIME, - - - - -	80 82	
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	2 50	2 75
PLASTER PARIS, retail at	14 25	14 50
PORK, Bone Middlings, new, bbl.	11 25	11 50
" oavy, mess, do. - - - -	10 67	11 12
" Cargo, No 1, do. - - - -	1 07	1 70
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - - -	33 50	
" Clover - - - - -	30 33	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash	25 33	
" do do unwashed - - - -	30 33	
" do 3-4 washed - - - -	25 30	
" do 1-2 do - - - - -	20 25	
" Native - - - - -	40 45	
" Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort	35 38	
" do Spinning, 1st sort		

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - -	10 12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -	9 9
" whole hogs, - - - - -	6 6
VEAL, - - - - -	6 10
MUTTON, - - - - -	5 10
POULTRY, - - - - -	10 20
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -	14 16
" lump, best, - - - - -	25 12
EGGS, - - - - -	90 1 00
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - -	90 1 00
" Indian, do. - - - - -	50 50
POTATOES, - - - - -	1 37 1 62
CIDER, liquor, (new) - - -	

MISCELLANIES.

American Women.—The zeal with which the cause of liberty was embraced by the women of America, during the war of our revolution, has often been mentioned with admiration and praise. The following anecdotes will forcibly illustrate the extent and strength of this patriotic feeling.

To Mrs Pinckney, the wife of Col. Charles Pinckney, a British officer once said—"It is impossible not to admire the intrepid firmness of the ladies of your country. Had your men but half their resolution, we might give up the contest. America would be invincible.

Mrs. Daniel Hall having obtained permission to pay a visit to her mother on John's Island, was on the point of embarking, when an officer stepped forward, and in the most authoritative manner demanded the key of her trunk. "What do you expect to find there?" said the lady. "I seek for treason," was the reply. "You may save yourself the trouble of search, then," said Mrs Hall—"You may find a plenty of it at my tongue's end."

An officer, distinguished by his inhumanity, and constant oppression of the unfortunate, meeting Mrs Charles Elliot in a garden adorned with a great variety of flowers, asked the name of the camomile, which appeared to flourish with peculiar luxuriance—"the *Rebel Flower*," she replied. "Why was that name given to it?" said the officer. "Because," rejoined the lady, "it *thrives most when most trampled upon*."

So much were the ladies attached to the whig interest, habituated to injuries, and so resolute in supporting them, that they would jocosely speak of misfortunes, tho' at that moment severely suffering under their pressure. Mrs. Sabina Elliot having witnessed the activity of an officer, who had ordered the plundering of poultry houses, finding an old Muscovy drake which had escaped the general search, still straying about the premises, had him caught, and mounting a servant on horseback, ordered him to follow and deliver the bird to the officer, with her compliments, as she concluded that in the hurry of departure, it had been left *altogether by accident*.

The contrivance adopted by the ladies, to carry from the British garrison supplies to the gallant defenders of their country, were highly creditable to their ingenuity, and of infinite utility to their friends. The cloth of many a military coat, concealed with art, and not unfrequently made an appendage to female attire, has escaped the vigilance of the guards, expressly stationed to prevent smuggling, and speedily converted into regimental shape, and worn triumphantly in battle.—Boots have in many instances, been relinquished by the delicate wearer to the active partizan. I have seen a horseman's helmet concealed by a well arranged head dress, and epaulettes delivered from the folds of the simple cap of a matron.—Feathers and cockades were much in demand, and so cunningly hid and handsomely presented, that he could have been no true Knight, who did not feel the obligation to *defend them to the last extremity*.

In the indulgence of wanton asperities towards the patriotic Fair, the aggressors were not unfrequently answered with a keenness of repartee that left them little cause for triumph. The haughty Tarleton vaunting his feats of gallantry to the great disparagement of the officers of the continental cavalry, said to a lady at Wilmington, "I have

a very earnest desire to see your far famed hero, Col. Washington?"—"Your wish, Col. might have been fully gratified," she promptly replied, "had you ventured to look behind you after the battle of Cowpens." It was in this battle, that Washington had wounded Tarleton in the hand, which gave rise to a still more pointed retort. Conversing with Mrs Wiley Jones, Col. Tarleton observed: "You appear to think very highly of Col. Washington, and yet I have been told, that he is so ignorant a fellow, that he can hardly write his own name." "It may be the case," she readily replied, "but no man better than yourself, Col. can testify, that he knows how to make his mark."

Sir Isaac Newton.—The wonderful sagacity and discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton being the subject of conversation in a mixed company, some knowing person observed that he thought the philosopher must have had intercourse with a Demon—"Aye," said a shrewd fellow, "that he had, and I can tell you his name, it was *demon-stration*."

An anecdote is related in some of the English papers of a blustering American at Havana, who had for a long time annoyed the other inmates of his boarding house by his bullying. At length, an addition of two or three Englishmen was made to the boarders, and at dinner time, the Yankee, among other bold expressions, jumped upon his legs, and brandishing his carving knife, exclaimed with a menacing tone, "who said he don't like beef?" One of the Englishmen hereupon rose, and sternly replied, "I said so!" "Well then," said the Yankee, quietly sitting down, "you can have mutton."

Neglect.—The barn of Mrs Sayres of Colombia Village, N. J. was struck with lightning and consumed with its contents.—A lightning rod was attached to the barn, but by neglect was out of repair, and was probably the cause of the accident.

It has been suggested that air about a barn, and nitre under it, may attract lightning.

Love Suit in England.—In the case of Lady Portsmouth, against whom a suit for a divorce had been instituted by Lord Portsmouth, the costs in the Ecclesiastical Court are said to have amounted to 30,000 pounds sterling, or more than one hundred and thirty three thousand dollars.

Brutal.—Last week two valuable horses were killed by excessive driving on Long-Island. They were driven before two Gigs, by gentlemen of New York, who were destitute of prudence and feeling toward the noble animals.

Mr Hill's recipe for preserving Cucumbers:—Scald them twice with water. Let them stand till cold—draw off the water—then pour boiling vinegar on them, and put them aside for winter use.

It is remarked that the apple and pear trees in Pennsylvania will be much more productive this season than for several years previous.

The Mexican Governor has offered a premium of \$100,000 for a specific to remedy or prevent Yellow Fever.—*Palladium*.

DUBIOUS MORALITY.

I wrongly praised a flippant shrew—

She taunted and decided;

"I wish," says she, "I could praise you!"

Tut! Madam; fib—as I did!

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's

Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near N York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the order of horticulturalists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of all their fruit trees, and purchase may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the rate and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if peculiar demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester I cured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to ZEB. COOK Jr Rogers' Building—Congress Street Boston, August 25th, 1829.

Public Sale of Wool.

On THURSDAY, the 13th of Sept. at 9 o'clock, At the east end of the Hall over the New Market, under the regulations of the "A. E. Society."

A large quantity of Merino, Grad and Native Fle Wool which will be exempt from the State duty at per centum.

Farmers and others, who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity of disposing of their Wool, are informed that we are in readiness to receive at any time on the 9th September, at which time our catalogue will be closed.

—Also at the same time—

300 bales Smyrna
65 do. Saxony Electoral, } WOOL.
100 do. Spanish
This Wool may be examined on and after the 6th of Sept. until the day of sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers. July

To Farmers and Agriculturalists.

WHITE MULBERRY TREE SEED.

GRORGE MURDOCK, No. 14 Market Square, has just received from Windham county, Connecticut, a large quantity of White Mulberry Tree seed, of this season's growth. The excellence of the leaf for the food of the Silk Worm is too well known to need further recommendation.

6t. August 25.

PATENT HOES.—J. & A. Fale's Patent Hoes constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 So. Market St., and French & Davenport 713 Washington Street, who are appointed sole agents for vending the same. eptf. Boston, April 28, 1826

ROMAN. An elegant, full blooded horse, a bright Bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough (Ms.) at \$20 the season, to paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, April 14.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly bound and lettered at 75 cents, which is as cheap as they can be done in this city—by sending them this office.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1826.

NO. 7.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

ON THE DIFFICULTY OF RAISING THE GRAPE, WHETHER NATIVE OR EXOTICK, IN THE OPEN AIR.

This is a most delightful and salutary fruit.—twenty years' experience has shown, that it is a very precarious cultivation with us. Two causes have seemed to produce this uncertainty. The first is the check, which the grape vine experiences in the approach of autumn from the fogs, and cold nights, which succeed the heats of July.—before we had any insects to annoy us, our hopes were often blasted, by the appearance of a mildew, which covered the bunches of grapes and the new shoots, on which they were borne. To this evil succeeded another—an insect with white wings striped with brown, the females without wings, stationed on the under side of the leaf.—they were innumerable. They feed on the epidermis or outer coat of the leaf. Most of us abandoned the culture of the grape out of doors, after trying many remedies, expensive and troublesome. I owe to the Hon. Mr SULLIVAN, of Brooklyn, a simple, efficacious remedy for both diseases.—I reaped his success in the culture of the grape has been extraordinary, and the more grateful, and instructive, as it has proved, that there are few natural evils which careful observation, and industry will not cure. For the mould on the bunches of grapes which will often appear where there are no insects, he found the application of powdered sulphur to the bunches of grapes when in a wet state, so as that the sulphur would adhere, a perfect remedy for the mould. His own experience, that of S. H. PERKINS, Esq. and more recently my own, confirms the certainty of this remedy. No ill effect whatever is produced on the grape itself. It is easily washed off and no ill is left in the fruit.

The same application to the leaves of the plant, if not absolutely successful, a very valuable check to the prevalence of the insect so fatal to the leaves. It must be shaken over the leaves while in a moist state—it is not fatal to the insect. I must therefore be repeated. The effect seems to be to render the leaf less eatable to them. The expense is trifling, and labour not to be put in competition with the small loss of this admirable fruit. The insect attacks the native grapes, nearly to as great an extent, as the exotic ones.

A GARDENER.

Roxbury, September 2, 1826.

JE. PARMENTIER, brother of a gentleman of the same name, distinguished for the cultivation of the science of Natural History in Flanders, has established himself at Brooklyn, Long Island, near New York, where he has undertaken the management of a horticultural garden, which will be visited principally to the grape. In a late visit to this vicinity, he communicated the following advice for the destruction of insects, especially those which affect the grape. It is one which has been long tried in France, and found to be successful. As it is very simple and its ingredients are all known to be injurious, if not fatal to in-

sects, I beg leave to ask you to insert it in your Journal.

Roxbury, Aug. 8, 1826.

RECIPE TO DESTROY INSECTS.

Three pounds and a half of strong soap—four of sulphur 3 pounds—mushrooms of the wild sort, 2 pounds; or three pounds of tobacco leaves or stalks—sixty quarts of running water or rain water. Divide the water into two equal parts—pour one half into a small barrel which is to be exclusively used for this purpose—put the soap in and stir it well, and add the mushrooms after having crushed them lightly. Boil the other half of the water in a kettle and put all the sulphur in it, after having tied it up in a linen bag, to which you will attach a weight which will cause it to descend to the bottom—let it boil 20 minutes and stir it with a stick so that the water may receive all the virtue, and take the colour of the sulphur. If the dose of these materials is greater, the power of the application will be proportionably increased—the amount stated being the minimum which will answer. Pour the boiling water into the barrel, shake it daily, till it is exceedingly fetid and offensive—bung up the barrel after every stirring, and after you make use of a part of the mixture. Syringe with this liquor the plants or parts of a tree infested by insects in a dry morning.

It is a remedy almost or entirely certain against the aphids and probably against others.

Persons who try it will be kind enough to make known to Mr PARMENTIER their success.

The employment of it has never been injurious to fruits or vegetables. Mr Parmentier has tasted even cauliflowers, treated with this infusion for the destruction of caterpillars, and never perceived any ill effect on the flavour.

[Translated from the French.]

MR FESSENDEN—You will please to publish in your valuable Journal some practical observations, which I have tried on the culture of Indian corn and tobacco, than which there are few roots more exhausting. But I have always seen the finest crops on those grounds where the roots have been pulled up, after cutting the heads from the stocks. There are few cultivators who fully appreciate how much the roots, after the stocks are cut, continue to exhaust the land. It is therefore a very useful practice to pull up the roots. I would give the same advice to the kitchen gardener, to pull the roots of salads and cabbages, for they exhaust the land very much, after cutting the tops, and afford no profit. Pasture is always dear and scarce in the neighbourhood of Boston; and care about these things, and to keep the land from useless and pernicious plants would have a great influence on succeeding crops, and save a great consumption of fodder.

A. PARMENTIER.

Brooklyn Horticultural Garden, N. Y.

CURRENT WINE.

We are informed that the Mess. KERRICKS of Newton have manufactured about 3000 gallons in 1825, and 3600 gallons the present season.

This wine is very fine, and generally admitted to be superior to most of the common kinds im-

ported from abroad, and is sold at a lower rate according to its intrinsic value; but, like virtue and many other good things not in general use, though highly commended, it is not yet so extensively known as its merits deserve. The greatest discouragement attending the manufacture of this article is the duty on sugar, which is an essential ingredient. In the two last seasons they have melted down 16,336 pounds of sugar, the duty on which is \$487. This duty must be paid in advance, or long before the wine can be fit for sale, or use, and adds about 8 cents to the price of every gallon.

Would it not be sound policy in the government of the United States to encourage this manufacture by remitting the duty in every instance where proof shall be given that sugar, to a certain amount, has actually been used in any season, in any single manufactory? As this article may be made to any amount in the Middle, the Western, and Northern States, and has been found to improve both by age and transportation, as has been lately evinced in a couple of pipes sent to South America, ought not the government to extend its patronage, rather than discourage the manufacture by exorbitant Taxes?

We have been informed that Messrs. DYER & Co. who have heretofore manufactured Currant Wine in large quantities, have relinquished the business the present season, in consequence of the high price of sugar.

Boston, Sept. 4, 1826.

ON THE MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF HORSES.—Continued from page 46.

The *tumaps*, which is a fulness, or swelling of the roof of the mouth near the front teeth, is sometimes an impediment to a horse's feeding, but according to Surgeon White, not so often as it is supposed to be. In all young horses this part is rather full, and often on a level almost with the teeth, without being tender or hindering them from feeding. When the mouth becomes inflamed and sore, either from teething or some disorder of the stomach, the roof or palate of the mouth also is generally in the same state. For this swelling or *tumaps*, farriers and grooms think it necessary to apply the hot iron, and Surgeon White observes "I cannot say that I have ever seen any injury arise from the application, except in a few instances, where it had been carried too far; but I have always found that after the operation has been performed, and some lotion given to wash the mouth, no further complaint has been made to the horse's feeding. It is better, however to try the lotion in the first place, which with a dose of laxative medicine and a few washes, will, generally render the operation unnecessary.

Judge Peters of Pennsylvania, in an article, published in *Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society*, vol. iii. page 169, says "Two of my horses had swellings of the bars or roof of the mouth, called *tumaps*. Young horses are most subject to it. It is occasioned by fever, and the horse should be treated accordingly, sometimes a mess or two of hard corn (Indian) banishes this protuberance. Burning is usually practised. It is not so ruinous as cutting for the *haws* (a disease of the eyes) but I never suffer it to be done; hav-

ing known horses irretrievably injured by repetitions of this operation."

Whenever a horse appears to feed with difficulty or pain: if he throws out his hay after chewing it a little, and moves his jaw in an unusual manner, or with difficulty, or if much unbroken corn is found with his dung, let the mouth be carefully examined, and the cause will probably be found.—But if nothing can be seen to account for the horse's feeding badly, if the food and water are good, the manger and rack clean, as well as the pail from which he drinks, and free from any offensive smell; and if it is ascertained also that there is no difficulty in swallowing, then it is to be presumed that the stomach and other parts connected with it are in an unhealthy state, and that the loss of appetite and loss of condition depend on that circumstance.

The most common cause of loss of tone and energy in the stomach is feeding upon unwholesome provender, or such as is difficult of digestion: of this kind are musty oats and hay, &c. By keeping a horse on such unwholesome food for some time, he not only loses strength and condition, but becomes subject to very serious diseases, especially when he is made to work hard, or to do only what many consider moderate work for him when in good condition. In this case a change of diet is of course the principal remedy; but when the stomach has been much weakened it will be necessary to feed the animal more frequently than usual with small quantities of food, that is light and easy of digestion; such as mashes of ground malt, boiled barley, or oats, &c. A dose of laxative medicine about once in a week or ten days, will also be useful during the horse's recovery; and regular walking, exercise, and good grooming are no less essential. Drinking cold water freely, when heated by exercise, will often produce an injurious effect upon the stomach, and consequently upon the skin and coat; from this cause arise small tumors on various parts of the body, hide-bound, rough unhealthy looking coat, loss of condition, and many other evils. The same effects may be produced by making a horse stand in a cold wind or rain; after having been heated by exercise, especially when the exercise has been such as to cause fatigue or exhaustion; in this case, indeed, the most serious diseases are often produced, such as inflammation, or acute rheumatism, or what is commonly termed a violent chill. The digestive organs sometimes become weak gradually without any apparent cause; and such is the connexion of the skin with the stomach that the coat and general appearance of the animal is sure to partake of the affection. This is first indicated by a failure in the appetite, or by its becoming depraved, the horse eating his litter in preference to good hay, or eating any earthy matter that comes in his way, or licking the walls.—This is soon followed by general debility, emaciation, and an unhealthy coat. The most effectual remedies in this case are tonic medicines, nutritious diet, given in a state in which it is easily digested, such as bruised oats, mashes of ground malt, &c. Previous to the tonic medicine the following laxative should be given.

Aloes, from 3 to 5 drachms,
Sopar, - - - 3 drachms,
Powdered ginger 2 drachms,
Oil of Caraways 20 drops,
Syrup enough to form a ball.

This ball is intended to purge very moderately; but should its operation be more considerable, which may happen when the bowels are weak and irritable; gruel made of wheaten flour or arrow root should be given to restrain it. Moderately warm clothing will be very useful, and brisk friction of the skin, hard rubbing of the legs, with walking exercise are essentially requisite. It should be understood however, that although exercise tends to promote strength, yet if carried beyond the animal's power, it is sure to diminish it; therefore, whenever a horse is very weak voluntary exercise only is proper; such as he may get in a large stable, or in favourable weather in a small field or enclosure.

A horse in this state should be fed and watered oftener than usual, and his water should be at the summer temperature.

Worms in the stomach and bowels are a frequent cause of leanness and debility. A defect in the organs of respiration will also produce weakness and emaciation.

If the blood be not duly supplied with that vivifying principle, which is derived from the air by breathing, a greater or less degree of debility must be the consequence; hence a want of tone is always observable in the stomach and bowels of broken winded horses, as well as a deficiency in the muscular power in general. The same evils will result from keeping a horse in too close a stable, where the air does not contain the usual proportion of this principle.

PEAR TREES.

MR FERRENDEN.—If you will permit me to reply to some parts of Mr LOWELL's communication of the 30th ult., published in your paper of the 1st inst. I will, with deference, hazard some observations in defence of Mr DUHANEL, who seems to be made answerable for ignorance, which, in the case before us, is attributable exclusively to me.

Putting the cause of the disease in Pear Trees out of the question, I will with pleasure join Mr LOWELL in his recommendations as to the means of remedy, and I repeat what I have before stated, that no time should be lost after the disease is discovered, in amputating the limb, or limbs, where it makes its appearance; for in my garden it has not been confined to one, two or three limbs on the trees affected—but when one has been cut off, it has made its appearance in others, until I have been obliged to cut some of my large and most valuable trees to such an extent, as to ruin, or nearly ruin them.

Mr LOWELL says that he could have wished that gentlemen who differ from him, had not stated the reasons on which their dissent was founded, or had assigned more conclusive ones; and he wishes that he could have some more satisfactory solution than Mr DUHANEL's—that you, Mr Editor, and your Brookline correspondent, present views of the Physiology of plants which are entirely new to him, and which are not recognized by the Physiologists of Europe—that you proceed upon the idea that the sap does not ascend in the heart-wood, but solely in the albumum, which led you into this unwarranted opinion.

I am no Physiologist, Mr Editor, but from all that I have been able to gather from my limited researches, and the little observation I have made, I have been led to suppose that the great flow of sap was through the ligneous parts of the albumum or sap-wood, and that after circulating throughout

the extremities of the branches, and performing its functions through the leaves, it descended between the albumum and the inner bark, increasing the volume of the plant and forming a new ring of albumum from the extremity of the branches to the extremity of the roots; and that these rings or layers of wood indicate the age of the tree.

That trees sometimes live for several years after a good deal of the bark is removed round the body of the tree down to the sap wood, there is no doubt, and even when that which was once sap wood has become hard, black and even decayed from exposure to the air, they occasionally maintain a feeble existence. This I have myself seen in two instances. But if my memory does not betray me, Mr LOWELL was as much surprised at this fact as I was, and considered it one of those extraordinary phenomena which occasionally show themselves in the vegetable, as well as in the animal creation. That they are of rare occurrence may I think, be seen by constant facts.

The new settler in the woods applies his ax to the trees of the forest, taking out a circle or ring of bark and wood as the most ready way of destroying the trees. The gardener who girdles his vines or lilacs, is cautious not to wound the albumum, for fear of injuring the branch above the cut. The mice in our fields frequently seek their food from the bark of young trees which they girdle, and the tree dies generally; and inevitably if the sap wood be eaten off. Now if the sap had its circulation through the ligneous part of the heart wood of the tree, I don't see why either of these operations should destroy it.

But suppose there is a portion of sap carried through the heart and inner woods generally, it is even by Mr LOWELL's showing, but a small portion, for he admits that it does not pass within, freely as through the albumum.—I have not the article before me that was written by a Cultivator but I do not recollect that he applied the passage of the sap through the albumum to prove that the disease was not occasioned by the "Scolytus." I do not see therefore how Mr LOWELL means to apply his argument, unless he means to show that the sap does not pass through the albumum, and therefore could not rupture the cellular vessels as described by DUHANEL.

Herbaceous and annual plants are all sap wood and the circulation may be through the centre of these as well as elsewhere—but is it regularly in the old oak, the old elm, the pear and the apple that have attained any size? The first year of shoot, whether it be from an oak seed or from a pear seed, is all sap wood—but as it advances in age that which was sap, becomes heart wood; and the channels of circulation are more open and more easily passed in the outer coats, and of course the sap makes its way through these more readily than those that are more compact and tough; in the same manner that the sap will push its way through the soft and tender bark of a limb when obstructed in its natural course, more easily than it will through the hard and tougher bark. But if the obstruction be great, owing to severe heading down, or rancid pruning, then the sap, for the want of other channels in sufficient number, will force its way through the hard thick and rough bark of the tree, and cover the stem and large branches with sucker. The same thing to a certain degree may take place in a vigorous tree deprived of its albumum to a limited extent.—The channels in the heart wood may be still sufficiently open in some trees to admit

the passage of the sap in small quantities, and in a sluggish manner, just sufficient to keep the tree from perishing altogether, and keep a few roots on the top alive. But this I conceive is no evidence that these are the natural and usual channels through which the sap passes in a healthy sound tree.

Mr LOWELL says, "every day's observation leads us to expect most extensive disease in all the vessels below, when, in extreme heat and full growth, the sap is stopped in its progress and offices. Arrived at the point of disease and finding the vessels all dry and unfit for its passage to the leaves already decayed, unable to return to the root by the principles which caused it to rise, it must stagnate, ferment, become acid, and then putrid, and this will continue until it reaches its point of junction with the main stem—there the evil would stop if too many limbs were not affected."

I will ask, Sir, whether the cutting off, or breaking off, or otherwise destroying a limb at a given point, does not stop the progress of the sap as effectually as if the limb was so far dead and remaining on the tree? If it does, then cutting off the limb below the diseased part is as bad or worse than the disease itself, according to Mr LOWELL's reasoning—for the sap is equally thrown back in one case as in the other, and the greater the deprivation of its branches the more surplus sap there will be to stagnate and become putrid, and of course an increase of the disease will be created in proportion to the suppression of branches, and the consequence would be sudden death. But is this the fact? Every year's experience shows us it cannot be. On the contrary, the reverse of this is the fact, for pollards live longer than any other trees. Let us inquire, then, what becomes of this superabundant sap. It must find vent somewhere, because, as Mr LOWELL says, it cannot return to the roots, by the principles which caused it to rise. The answer is already given above,—the sap will seek the most tender issues, which are found in the old and young branches or shoots in the neighborhood where it is checked in its natural progress, in the first place; and if they are not sufficiently numerous or strong to absorb it all, then it will burst through the harder and less tender bark of the branches, producing the shoots that are called suckers. If the flow of the sap is excessive these will assume the character of luxuriant or glutinous branches, which if not removed, soon exhaust and destroy the lateral fruit branches by drawing to themselves the principal part of the nourishment which is afforded by the roots. Our orchards bear melancholy testimony of this fact in almost all directions, where this upright, stiff, and unprofitable shoot is allowed to grow till it forms a new head at the expense of the old one.

I am aware that if some trees, such as the apple for instance, (the juices of which are very acrid and liable to ferment,) are deprived of too many branches in the spring before the leaves and young shoots put out, as is sometimes the case in preparing a tree for grafting, that the surplus sap that would have issued at the small branches of which the tree has been deprived will be thrown back, and before it can find new issues through the hard and thick bark, stagnates, ferments, and becomes putrid, and in this state destroys the bark and sometimes the tree itself. But in the case before us there is no such deprivation of the natural issues for the sap as to cause the effect laid down

by Mr LOWELL. The diseased shoots may be at the end of a large branch and numerous small vigorous ones below the diseased part ready to receive and to give vent to the sap—but in this most destructive malady which infests our pear trees, it matters not how many channels exist to carry off the sap in different directions. The disease descends with a rapidity that is appalling, until it strikes the body of the tree.

Mr LOWELL admits, in his examination of Mr Duhamel's theory that he was "the best practical cultivator of fruits which the Horticultural art can boast." But he adds—"still he lived in the infancy of the science, and when he states his theories and gives the reasons for them, we may all judge of their soundness."

That Mr Duhamel was a man of extensive science in the Physiology of Plants I should not have supposed Mr LOWELL would have doubted. I believe in this opinion, at least, he will stand alone; his writings are, I think, as extensive on this particular point as any one else, and to the present day his works are considered as leading and standard authorities throughout France, if not throughout Europe. He was a member of most of the distinguished Scientific Societies in Europe, such as the Royal Academy of Sciences in France; of the Royal Society of London; of the Academies of St. Petersburg, of Palermo, of Bologna, and of Edinburgh; and Inspector General of the Navy. With these qualifications I should hardly think him an object of ridicule and contempt, and chargeable with empiricism and ignorance, because he imputed the disease in question to the corrupt state of its circulation. What would more naturally and more certainly produce disease in a plant than the corrupt state of its juices? Mr LOWELL says, "In this age we must demand a reasonable cause for a destructive effect in a healthy patient." I should think a diseased state of the blood, (which frequently exists in an individual apparently very healthy) was a "reasonable" and a sufficient cause for disease in any part of the body; and accordingly we frequently see a high fed and luxurious man healthy in appearance, but with local disease attached to him in the form of cutaneous eruption or gangrenous affection; and it does not follow, I conceive, that the corruption does not exist in the blood or system, because the whole surface of the body is not affected equally and at the same time.

With respect to the specific cause of the disease in pear trees, it may not be in the power of any one to trace it—but so far as my own observations go, (and I have suffered as much I believe as any one from it) the trees in highly cultivated grounds, and in low, wet and rich soil have been most seriously affected; while those in my high land and uncultivated soil have escaped infection. So far my experience accords with Mr Duhamel's theory.

Mr LOWELL's closing paragraph says, "Duhamel adds (to be sure) to his stagnated water and superfluous manure"—"or some other causes" a phrase which a Lawyer would call a saving clause," "but which is in effect nothing less than an avowal of his entire ignorance of the true cause."

In the translation which was given of Mr Duhamel's view of the subject by "Cultivator," the words are—"If the evil be caused by manure, or stagnant water (for it may be produced by other causes) the earth should be removed, &c." The

words imputed to Mr Duhamel were used by "Cultivator," and whatever ignorance or empiricism they may imply is imputable to him and not to Mr Duhamel.

As I apprehend that little or no good will be produced to the public from a continuance of this discussion, I shall take my leave, hoping that you will not involve yourself any further in giving support to the opinions of your Brookline correspondent.

CULTIVATOR.

September 4, 1836.

NEW WORK.

We understand that a professional gentleman of this Commonwealth has it in contemplation to prepare for publication a work on which for his own information and amusement he has for some years bestowed considerable thought, viz. a Gazetteer of the Colleges, Academies and Schools of Learning, public and private, together with all Literary Societies of note and distinction which have at any time or do now exist in the United States. In which will be contained an account of the studies pursued, the manner of instruction, the attempts to improve the common course of Education, and as far as can be ascertained the successful or unsuccessful results of these attempts.

The whole to be followed by an essay on education, drawn from a general view of the practice and experience of these institutions, together with such suggestions on this all important subject as shall be thought calculated to improve the general cause of education, and secure to the rising generation, the knowledge, best adapted to the condition of our civil, religious, and social institutions.

Such is the nature of a work, which has been maturing for years by a gentleman distinguished for his reflection, experience, and learning. The utility and value of the work will be greatly enhanced at this period when so many laudable exertions are making to improve our system of Education. We shall wait with great interest for the completion of the benevolent undertaking, and have no doubt but the author will receive an ample reward for his labours in the praise and gratitude, of succeeding generations. [Laverhill Gaz.]

From a personal acquaintance with the author of the work alluded to in the above article, we have no doubt that it will be well and faithfully executed. The usefulness of such a publication is too obvious to require comment. Every man who is or aspires to be a member of the great family of literature, will no doubt feel some solicitude to learn the pursuits, character and standing of his connexions.—EDITOR.

ARKANSAS.

The season in this Territory had been very favourable to the last date (July 11.) Almost all the early corn is sufficiently forward to come to maturity, even if there should be no more rain; and that which was planted at a later period will yield good if a drought should not set in within two or three weeks. From present appearance it is believed that corn will be very abundant and cheap in the fall. The season is also said to have been favourable for cotton. And the produce of the Territory will probably exceed that of any former year. The Arkansas river had taken a rapid rise during the preceding week, but was again falling.

Corn was lately sold in South Carolina at two dollars a bushel, and flour at ten dollars a barrel.

From the Mass. Agric. Journal.

SOME REMARKS ON THE DESTRUCTIVE POWERS OF THE ROSE BUG.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society having received from various parts of the State, in the summer of 1825, accounts of the extensive devastation and injury produced by this insect, were induced to offer a premium to any person who should produce an essay on its natural history, and point out any probable means of checking their progress. No such essay has appeared, to our deep regret. We remain in ignorance, as to their mode of propagation, and the wonderfully sudden appearance of them in such clouds is left still unexplained. Having been a severe sufferer by them the last year, and a still greater one during the present season, I thought that an account of their appearance and progress and effects might not be useless.

The rose bug is not one of those insects, which, like the locust and the caterpillar or the slug worm appear in great numbers either at stated, or intermediate intervals, and then wholly disappear. It is an annual and constant visitor, and this circumstance renders its occasional inundations, if I may use a metaphor, the more unaccountable, for we can see no apparent reason why it should not every year abound to a destructive extent. In ordinary seasons, the rose bug is seldom seen except upon the plant whose name it bears, and I never recollect a year in which the rose was not more or less injured by it, but it is rather a curious, though an unquestionable fact, that in the seasons in which it becomes a general scourge, it deserts the rose bush, and that plant almost wholly escapes uninjured. The rose bug is the most general feeder of any insect which I have ever known. The Canker worm attaches itself to the apple and the cherry, and when it is abundant, it will strip the American elm of all its foliage.—The slug worm prefers the cherry and the pear. It rarely touches any other plants except the thorn, a cousin german of the pear. The common caterpillar prefers the apple, will take the cherry and rarely the peach, and leaves undisturbed all other plants, unless driven to it by famine. The rose bug is omnivorous. It eats with apparent relish, and it has destructively attacked not injuriously simply, but destructively, the cherry, the apple, the grape, Indian corn, peas, beans, the common potato, squashes, pumpkins, the sweet potato and the elm, besides its favourite, the rose. It attacks also meadow grasses, and in the summer of 1825, when my meadows were cut, they rose in such clouds, as to cover the hats, and clothes of persons employed in mowing them.

The first recollection which I have of the appearance of this insect in such terrific numbers, was in the year 1810. They then fastened upon my grape vines, and though I employed all my own hands, and hired additional labourers, they succeeded in cutting off the crop of grapes.

From that year, though they occasionally annoyed my grape vines, yet they gave me no anxiety, till three years since. I then discovered them in vast numbers, such as could not be described, and would not be believed, if they were described, or, at least none but an ocular witness could conceive of their numbers, on a *rusting apple tree*, which stood remote from all others.—The numbers on this tree were so great, that destruction by hand was out of the question. I put

sheets under the tree and shook them down and burnt them. *Water will not drown them.* They can live in tobacco juice 12 hours, and will climb up the sides of the vessel and escape. Fire or crushing are the only remedies, unless our naturalists will discover how we may attack them in the egg, or in the larva, or chrysalis state. This single apple tree has been successively attacked for three years, and has been nearly destroyed by them. I mention this fact, because I think it has some tendency, coupled with other interesting ones, yet to be stated, to show the *locality* of the evil, that the eggs are deposited in certain districts, which are contiguous, or convenient for the food of the future progeny. In 1825, they were abundant over all my grounds, but still I did not suffer much injury till about the 25th of June, when they took possession in *one day* of a bigaroon cherry tree, (the large white heart,) about fifty feet high, and loaded with 4 or 5 bushels of cherries nearly ripe. Their appearance was so sudden, that two days before, I thought of gathering the cherries, which were entirely fair and free from them. In two days after the examination I could not find a cherry, without two rose bugs upon it, and many had ten. The leaves of the tree certainly not less than 10,000 in number, were covered with them, were literally *alive* with them. In five days, the whole tree was precisely in the state in which the canker worms leave the apple tree; nothing but the ribs of the leaves was to be seen. The tree fell a victim to it as I expected. It was the most vigorous cherry tree I ever saw, and three fourths of it is entirely dead this year, and the residue must follow. This was the only serious loss I sustained last year. In the present year not a rose bug was visible on the 31st day of May. On the 1st day of June I gathered at 8 o'clock in the morning a mess of peas, and not a rose bug was to be seen upon the vines. At ten, I had occasion to visit those vines again, and they were literally swarming with rose bugs of both sexes, generally double, of full size, and no appearance of youth. I proceeded to kill them by *hand*, the only sure remedy. In three hours after they appeared on some rows of bush beans to the number of some thousands. I killed them all, and as soon as I had gone through, I returned to see if any had escaped, and I found them *as full as before*. They appeared the next day on my corn, and to give some idea of their numbers, we killed 25 on one leaf, the corn being then only 6 inches high. They then attacked my young cherry trees which they stripped in 12 hours. On one hill of corn we killed 105 rose bugs, and there were not more than 12 or 14 leaves on the stalks, which were only 5 in number. It would be but a moderate computation to allow, that we killed 100,000 of them on a quarter of an acre. I followed them up for one week, every morning, and have nearly subdued them on that piece of ground, but they have yet three weeks to run, and they may re-appear in greater numbers than ever. How do they propagate in summer? I can find no eggs. The yellow and black striped bugs which infest the squashes present the same difficulty; you see no eggs; they must be deposited in the earth, but you see no young ones; do they come forth full grown at once? No, this is impossible. Do they remain under the surface till they are full grown? I am inclined to believe it, as they are capable of living below the ground, and always seek a refuge there, when attacked. It is not so with the dis-

gusting squash bug, the companion and the friend of the yellow bug, who agree to *divide between them* this plant of our care. The yellow bug preys upon the leaf, the black triangular squash bug feeds upon the bark or cortex of the root and stem. This bug is easily destroyed. It is sluggish. It places its eggs in open view on the lower or upper sides of the leaf, and the careful farmer or gardener will crush the eggs before they hatch. If he does not, his vines will be covered with the young squash bugs of all sizes and ages, and no state or vigour of the squash, the cucumber or melon, (even when the fruit is nearly ripe) is any security against them in dry seasons.

As we know that the squash bug lays eggs which produce, not larva, but the *perfect insect*, is it not probably also the case with the rose bug, and the yellow bug? Their incessant amours cannot certainly be without *production*, and their constant re-appearance for many weeks would lead us to believe that they produce the perfect insect either viviparous, as does the Aphis, or from eggs as the squash bug certainly does. No doubt all these points are settled, and were well known to Fabricius and Olivier, but unhappily those who have these treasures of knowledge keep them from us under lock and key. If the knowledge of the mode of propagation should not enable us to meet the evil and to subdue it, yet in our day of inquiry, it is agreeable to know the truth, and the whole truth, under the hope, that ingenuity will devise a remedy. J. L.

ON THE WILD INDIGO PLANT AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR WOOD.

The wild indigo plant growing every where in this country, ought to be brought into use for the blue dye. I gathered some in the fall of 1821, too late in the season to obtain it in maturity, and had it boiled, and used the liquor in place of swill from bran and madder, to assist the fermentation of the vats. The plants were too old to retain much of those succulent juices in which their value chiefly consists, yet they answered far beyond my expectation; for the liquors, so long as I was enabled to supply them with it, worked much more freely and more vigorously than in the usual way; and although this experiment was not decisive, for want of a sufficient quantity, and from the plant being too old when gathered, yet I am convinced, by the effect produced, that it might be used to considerable advantage. In Bancroft's first volume on permanent colours, this article is noticed as follows:

"It is well known, according to Mr Clarkson, that the African dyers are superior to those of any other part of the globe.

"The blue dye is so much more beautiful and permanent, than that which is extracted from the same plant in other parts, that many have been led to doubt whether the African cloths brought into England were dyed with indigo or not.—They apprehended, that the colours in these, must have proceeded from another weed, or have been an extraction from some of the woods which are celebrated for dyeing there. The matter, however, has been clearly ascertained: a gentleman procured two or three of the bales, which had been just prepared by the Africans for use: he brought them home, and upon examination, found them to be the leaves of indigo rolled up in a very simple state."

As this plant is found every where in the Unit-

States, and in many places in great abundance, would be well to have some experiments made to test the superiority of the colour attributed to it; and if it should be found to possess the qualities ascribed to it, of which there appears to be but little room for doubt, it would become an object of great national importance, inasmuch as the colour made from it would be superior to those obtained from Europe, and thereby give to the American fabrics a preference in the blue dye, in which they are now decidedly deficient.

Apprehend these balls are made by simply tying the leaves together the face ways as they gathered; that when a ball is made, it ferments and exudes sufficient moisture to cause an action of the mass; and that this process decomposes the colouring matter, so as to enable a vat to extract it with sufficient facility.

The indigo made from the wild plant is said to be of much better quality than that which is obtained from the cultivated; but that the former is not affords so great a quantity as the latter.

Patridge's Practical Treatise on Dyeing.

FINE GARDEN.

We were highly gratified, the other day, by a visit to the farm of our friend, Mr. *Alston Marsh*, of this village. What excited our particular admiration, was his extensive Peach Orchard, containing about 3000 trees, many of which have been inoculated with the choicest species of that fruit, which could be procured. There were several kinds embraced in the orchard, which were in succession, and thus afford the enterprising proprietor an opportunity of disposing of them to the best advantage. The orchard has not been very productive this season; yet in our walk through it, our eyes feasted upon the luxuriance of numerous trees bending beneath their fruiting load, to the very earth. It appears, generally, to be in a very thrifty and promising condition, and is kept with the greatest neatness.

M. has also figs, almonds, &c. growing in abundance; but we were particularly delighted to see an arbour of about a hundred yards in length, covered with native and exotic grapes. The vines, though but two years old, have entirely overspread the arbour, and are closely hung with large clusters of grapes, which are just now turning ripe.—The native grape, which is from South Carolina, is the most prosperous condition, and much larger than those of the exotics. They afford even a luscious sight, and cannot fail to afford the cultivator a handsome reward for his care.—M. deserves credit and success for the pains he has taken to improve his fruit, and, if a bountiful Providence smile upon his labour, we have no doubt he will receive it.—*Rahway (N. J.) Adv.*

NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. The eighteenth anniversary of this excellent institution, which has done so much to encourage and improve horticulture in this vicinity, was celebrated yesterday. The members of the society assembled at 2 o'clock, in the Literary and Philosophical room of the New-York Institution, where, in the presence of the society and numerous ladies and gentlemen, an interesting and instructive address was delivered by Professor Samuel L. Mitchell, of the Vice Presidents. This address (which we understand will come before the public), contained much valuable and scientific information relating to horticulture, botany and agriculture,

and will we doubt not, be read with interest and profit by all who are engaged in those pursuits.

The society then proceeded to the election of its officers for the year ensuing; after which, the members, with several distinguished strangers and invited guests, repaired to the hall of the National Hotel, where an excellent dinner was prepared, and a centre table, extending the whole length of hall, was loaded with the richest and choicest fruits of the season, contributed by the practical gardeners and other members of the society, all tastefully and beautifully arranged, and relieved by pyramids of flowers. Among the variety of fruits, the names of which were unknown to us, was a profusion of melons, peaches, plums, pears, apples, Alpine strawberries &c. &c. of the largest kind and of excellent flavour.

The Orchestra, over the entrance of the Hall, presented a beautiful parterre of flowers, in the rear of which was stationed a band of music. In the centre of an arch of evergreens and flowers, was a bust of Linnæus, presented by the President of the Linnæan Society of Paris to the President of the New-York Branch Society. Suspended from the centre of the arch, and immediately over the bust, was a delicately wrought coronet of flowers, composed of the 24 classes of Linnæus; in the rear, rising like the spire of a church, was the eternal flower, overlooking the whole of the gay forest.—On either hand were corresponding arches, and the walls were decorated with festoons of evergreens and roses. The flowers and fruits were, (as we understand) principally contributed and arranged by Messrs Floy, Hogg, Farmentier, and Wilson, under the direction of the committee.

At half past 4 o'clock the Society sat down to dinner, Judge William P. Van Ness, President of the society, presiding, assisted by the Vice Presidents. Among the guests, we observed Major-General Brown; the commander of the Swedish 74 lying in this harbour; the late President of the Cortes of Spain, and Mr. Buchanan, the British consul. After the cloth was removed, numerous toasts were drunk, accompanied by songs, mirth, anecdote and innocent amusement.

[N. Y. Statesman.]

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Monday last says—"Never, within our recollection, were the Philadelphia markets so abundantly supplied with the different fruits of the season; peaches of a large size and most delicious flavor, were sold on Saturday, at from 6 to 10 cents the half peck, and water melons weighing from 15 to 20 lbs. for 12½ cents—indeed so abundant were the last mentioned articles, that a correspondent informs us they were after the usual market hours given away to the boys and negroes, on condition that they should take away not less than two."

TEST FOR COLOUR.

A correspondent in the New York Statesman recommends to dealers, as an infallible test to discover whether the colour of blue cloths is permanent, to "take a small vial of muriatic acid (spirit of salt) diluted with about one third water, rub a small portion of this on any blue, (as much as will attach itself to the cork will answer) and the colour will immediately change, if not permanent.—When a test is applied to a real blue, the colour is rather improved than injured by the application."

Salem Observer.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICES, &c.

Derived from the "Bulletin des Sciences Agricoles et Economiques," for May 1826.

MULBERRY-TREES.

Attempts are making in France, to extend the culture of the mulberry, and the production of silk. This tree was cultivated in almost all the provinces of France, in the time of Henry IV; it is now confined to twelve departments, and large quantities of raw silk are imported from Italy and elsewhere, to supply the French manufacturers. The importations in 1824 amounted to 37 millions of francs, about 7 millions of dollars.

HORSES AND OXEN.

M. Dupetitmont, in a late agricultural work, examines the advantages of cultivating land by the labor of horses, and by that of oxen. He concludes that the food of horses costs twice as much as that of the oxen required to perform the same work; that horses have 241 kinds of diseases, and oxen only 47; and that the manure produced by a horse will enrich only half as much land as that furnished by an ox.

TEA OF PARAGUAY.

Various plants are employed as tea in different countries; there are many vegetables in America, that furnish a wholesome drink. The most celebrated of all the teas of America is the tea of Paraguay, called *matte*, great quantities of which are exported to Chili, Peru, Buenos Ayres, &c. The inhabitants of those countries always have a quantity of this tea prepared, whether they are at home, or on a journey. It is prepared by pouring hot water on the leaves, and passing it through a strainer, into a vessel called *matte-pot*; this pot is suspended to the neck by a little chain. European travellers prefer this tea to some of the teas of China. The tree which produces the Paraguay tea is a species of *Ilex*, and is found in Paraguay and in some districts of Brazil; it resembles the orange tree. The leaves have no odor until warm water is poured on them; then they diffuse an agreeable fragrance.

TEA OF CHINA.

The black tea of China comes principally from the leaves of the *thea viridis* mixed with those of the *camellia sesanqua*, a vegetable which is not tea; and the best teas, both green and black, appear to be the leaf of the *thea bohea*. The quality and color depend entirely upon the time the leaves remain on the tree, and the manner in which they are prepared.

WINE FROM FRUITS.

M. Bathusius, of Prussia, says if we wish to imitate the wine furnished by the grape, we must take fruits which unite the different qualities of the fruit of the vine. The juice of the apple contains sugar, gum, and malic acid; and the juice of currants (groseilles) contains acetic acid and citric acid. By mixing these together M. B. thinks an agreeable wine may be made.

CASHMERE GOATS.

A gold medal has been awarded to M. Polanceau, for his experiments in crossing the downy goats of Cashmere with those of the Angora race. The mixed breed produced by these crosses yield three times as much down as the Cashmere goats, and the down is much longer.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN FRANCE.

The French farmers devote too much of their attention to the cultivation of grain, and not enough to raising domestic animals. The consequence is that a country which might export provisions to other markets, does not supply its own, but imports every year products of the animal kingdom to the amount of 2 or 9 millions of dollars. In 1825 horses to the value of \$1,400,000 (7½ millions of francs) were imported into France; "We have to resort to foreign countries," says the Bulletin, "to mount our cavalry." In the same year the importation of horned-cattle, more than half cows, was \$1,530,000; swine and sheep \$1,515,000; wool \$1,750,000; cheese \$800,000; butter \$225,000, &c. The Bulletin states as proofs of the insufficiency of animals in France, that 20 millions of acres (arpens) are left uncultivated for want of manure; and that 10 millions of the peasantry live upon buck-wheat, oats, potatoes and maize, and know not the use of meat. The low state of agriculture in France is attributed to the ignorance of the people.

Some French proprietors have imported several of the long wool sheep from England. This wool is necessary for the manufacture of smooth stuffs, as Bombazetts, &c. The fleece of these animals furnishes 10 or 12 pounds of wool fit for combing.

DAIRIES IN SWITZERLAND.

In some villages of Switzerland, the proprietors of cows form companies, and bring their milk to one place, where it is made into cheese or butter. A committee elected by the company, superintends the manufacture, keeps an account of the milk received, the cheese and butter returned, &c. If a partner skims his milk, or adulterates it in any way, he is immediately excluded from the company. In the butter room, one man very easily keeps four churn-dashers (battans) in motion by a simple piece of mechanism. The four dashers or beaters are raised up and let down by segments of a circle fastened to a horizontal, moveable cylinder.

COFFEE.

The *Astragalus Baticus*, species of vetch or pea, is cultivated in Sweden, where it is substituted for coffee. From Sweden, it has been introduced into Germany, where, it has become an article of commerce. It is commonly mixed with coffee in the proportion of two thirds of these peas to one third of coffee, which are burnt and ground together. Each plant bears 200 pods with 10 peas each.

SALT.

A Danish agriculturist, who has applied salt as a manure to cabbage and potatoes, is of opinion that the increase of the crop does not compensate the expense of the salt.

SEA-WEED.

Some of the isles of Denmark have made use of sea-weed as a manure from time immemorial. The peasants mix it with the manure of their barn yards and hogpens; sometimes they cover their lands with it during the winter, and let the rains and melted snows wash the saline particles into the earth.

In the department of Finestere, on the coast of France, near Brest, there is one of the most productive districts in Europe; wheat yields 25 times the seed sown, barley 40, and rye 50; and other crops are equally abundant. This fertility is the effect of manuring plentifully with sea-weed, which is every day brought to the shore by the waves.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1826.

WINTER FOOD FOR CATTLE.

We learn from various parts of the country that there is a great deficiency of fodder for cattle—that the drought and grasshoppers have reduced the crops of hay, on an average throughout New England, to less than one half the usual quantity. It is therefore an important object to look out for and collect, while there is time, such articles as may serve for substitutes for hay, and prevent a famine among cattle the winter approaching.

Weeds of every description, which are not noxious, or poisonous to cattle, should be cut while yet green, and if possible before their seeds are ripe, dried and put under cover. Indian corn should be cut up near the roots, as soon as the ears have become hard, carefully cured, and every part of the plant which appears above ground, should be converted into food for man or beast.—The cobs should be ground, or pounded, and cob meal may be made a valuable auxiliary to the means of subsistence which we provide for cattle and sheep. It is a query with us, which we leave for the consideration of the practical farmer, whether it might not be advisable even to pull up the roots of Indian corn, wash and dry them, cut them fine and mix them with other food for cattle. Cabbage stocks, and perhaps roots, cut with a straw cutter, a sharp spade or some other implement, proper for the purpose, would furnish a great deal of nutritious matter. The haulm (tops or vines) of peas and beans, are useful for fodder, if dried without being too much bleached by wind and weather. Mr Lisle, an old English writer, recommends elm leaves, dried on the small branches as a great relief to cattle in winter. He says the cattle will eat them in preference to oats, and thrive on them exceedingly. The leaves of beech and maple, and probably of others among our forest trees, would, no doubt, be useful for the same purpose. We should apprehend that oak leaves would prove too bitter and astringent to answer well for cattle-food. Potato-tops, dried, (if possible under cover,) are said to afford a solid and nourishing aliment for hungry cattle. The tops of carrots, beets, parsnips, and other garden vegetables, should be carefully dried and preserved for fodder. In short, almost all vegetable substances, which contain no poisonous quality, and which can be reduced to a state which will enable cattle to masticate and swallow them will serve as substitutes, more or less valuable, for those plants, which enter into the composition of what we call hay.—They should be cut fine with a straw cutter, or some other suitable implement, and those which are least palatable mixed with those which are most toothsome. The messes should be sprinkled with a little salt-water, when administered, and we should guess that even pumpkin, squash, and melon vines, well cured and given in that way would serve for cattle-food during a sharp frost.

A London paper, speaking of their fruit market, pleasantly remarks: "the magnificent size of the fruit produced by our recent improvements in horticulture, no longer leaves it a proverb, to make two bites of a cherry."

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

The Government of Guatemala has granted to A. H. Palmer, Esq. and others of the city of New

York, the right to open a direct canal communication for ships, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, through the river San Juan, and the lake Nicaragua, with the privilege of an exclusive navigation for twenty years. This important grant was obtained recently from the government of Guatemala through the presence of Col. Williams, our minister, by Col. De Beneski, agent for the company, who arrived in this country, after having accomplished his purpose, early in the present month, and who was recently in this city.

The whole extent of excavation, we are informed will not exceed 17 miles, (the distance between the lake and river,) which will require a lockage of 200 feet. The work is required to be completed in 18 months, and it is said will be commenced with 6000 men from this country. An attempt will be made, (and doubtless a successful one) to obtain an act of incorporation of the legislature this state. The style of the company is "The Atlantic and Pacific Ocean Company."

The agent of an English company was desirous to obtain the grant, or to participate in the advantages of it, and offered a large bonus for the privilege; but it is a source of gratification to the enterprise; skill and means of our own countrymen, have been charged with the execution of this truly great undertaking. It can scarcely fail to be a source of wealth to the company, and advantage to the whole commercial world.

The Crops in Virginia.—We have seen, in the Baltimore Chronicle, a gentleman who I just returned from a visit to his friends in Virginia, he states that the crops of corn in the neighborhood of Woodstock and the adjoining county, he never promised so fair as at present. Such are the prospects of a prolific crop that one plan had offered to deliver a large quantity of corn five shillings, Virginia money, per barrel, delivered at Winchester.

New-Faneuil Hall Market.—We understand stalls of this Market are leased at the same proportion to the number of feet, that was for those in the old market. The leases of stalls amount to \$19,000, and those of the cellars to \$1000; thus giving an annual income from the upper and lower floor of \$25,000. The income of the chambers and from the wharf is not yet certain. The sum of \$100,000 has been offered for the purchase of the wharf, and refused.

There were 31,812 barrels of flour made Fly's Mills, Rochester, during last year. A quantity made in the village for the same period estimated at 150,000 barrels.

The United States Gazette contends that a family may be well supported in Philadelphia twenty five per cent less than in any other city in Union.

The quantity of rain which fell during the month of August was eleven and a half inches. It fell during six hours, on the 14th, than in whole month of July.

Ireland.—The editor of the Cork Chronicle says "The accounts of distress in this city, which reach us every moment, are of a description to harrow the feelings of the most obdurate. There are at this instant in the city of Cork, families which I not tasted a morsel of food for two days and nights."

FRENCH WORK ON THE U. STATES.
M. La Vasseur, who accompanied General Lafayette in his American tour, has written a letter to a friend in Virginia, in which he says—
“The desire to make our countrymen acquainted with what is beautiful, simple, and admirable, the institutions of the U. States, has suggested an idea, which appears a happy one and will obtain. I sincerely hope, your approbation. It is the publication of a monthly journal, the *Revue Americaine*, a periodical paper of from eight to ten sheets of letter press, whose special purpose is to denounce by facts, the immense advantages of the system introduced in your country and to make the Europeans more exactly acquainted with the happy results, which such wise institutions have procured to the United States. It will be our endeavour to take advantage of all the discoveries in the sciences, manufactures, and agriculture, which enrich the two Americas; we intend also to follow in the progressive increase of their literature. The stockholders in this useful undertaking are gentlemen very well known and highly respectable. The editorship is to be confined to a young gentleman, who is my friend, and was my companion in arms, whose talents, sentiments, and personal integrity are sure guarantees of the excellence of his work.”

How different is the situation of the agricultural laborer in America from that of the operative in manufacturing districts in Great Britain! If an American farmer cannot obtain money for his labor, so as to give pecuniary wages, he is unable to feed the laborer: not so, the manufacturer: for when he ceases to pay, the operatives starve, and is driven by hunger to crime or rebellion. We have been struck with the following passage of one of the letters of Wilson, the ethnologist, who was, himself, in his youth, engaged in the trade of weaving, in Scotland.
An old weaver is a poor, emaciated, helpless being, shivering over rotten yarn, and groaning in his empty flour barrel. An old farmer sits in an arm chair, before his jolly fire, whilst his fields are crowded with hung beef and gammon, the bounties of heaven are pouring into his barns. Even the article of health is a consideration sufficient to make a young man prefer the life of the field: for health is certainly the first element of life. Haggard down trees is hard work, no doubt; but taken moderately, it strengthens the sinews, and is a manly, independent element.”

Wilson referred to the British weaver. The American operatives are, certainly, in a more unfortunate condition in every respect. [Nat. Gaz.]

Ignorance.—A man in Kentucky, on being inquired that Mr. Jefferson was dead, said he had never heard of such a person.—We are told that a man in the county of Hampshire, Mass. over 40 years of age, inquired of his neighbor a year or so since, whether Bonaparte was the name of a man or of a city. [Northampton Gazette.]

CHURCHES IN ENGLAND.
The commissioners for building new churches in England, have determined on, and made provision for the erection of one hundred and sixty-five churches and chapels, of which sixty-four are finished, and have been or are ready to be consecrated. The number of persons accommodated in the

churches which are finished, is ninety-nine thousand, four hundred and seventy-eight, including fifty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-three free seats, to be appropriated to the use of the poor.—The amount already expended under the commission is seven hundred seventy-seven thousand two hundred pounds.

From the Worcester *Register*.

MR EDITOR.—Of all the numerous prescriptions, for the cure or removal of the evils of domestic life which have been published, I do not recollect to have seen any one denominated,

A CURE FOR THE RED ANTS.

The evils of this little visitant, are well known to perhaps every house-wife, and perhaps nothing would more exasperate the domestic circle than the discovery of a remedy for the red ants. Such discovery I have made and wish you to communicate to the public through your useful paper.—Common Salt is a complete barrier to the approach of the red ant.—Let the salt be so placed that they cannot approach the place from which you wish to exclude them without passing over it, and the remedy is complete. For instance; if you wish to exclude them from the cellar cupboard or any moveable cupboard, if it has no legs, make artificial legs to your cupboard, then provide something suitable to hold for each leg of the cupboard, a pint or a quart of salt in which place the legs of the cupboard, and sit it free from every thing else so that nothing can creep on to it without passing over the salt, and the remedy is complete.—Having tested this remedy for two seasons I have no hesitation in recommending it as a complete cure.

Yours,

DANIEL HITCHCOCK.

Western, August 18, 1826.

Valuable Horses and Bulls of Imported Stock, FOR SALE.

WITHIN the last three years the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture have received from England several very valuable Animals, presented to them by the public spirited British Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and also his brother General John Coffin, natives of Massachusetts. with the sole object of improving the breeds of this State. And the Trustees believing that their generous intentions would be more extensively realized, if owned as private property, than by any method they have been able to devise as a public body—have resolved to dispose of them at Public Auction at their next Cattle Show at Brighton on the 12th day of October next, under the positive limitation of their being always kept within the State of Massachusetts.

The Subscribers have appointed a Committee for this purpose, which will receive proposals for private sale, till said day, and give every information relating to them.

No. 1.—The full blooded “Improved Durham Short Horned” Bull *Admiral*—was raised by the celebrated John Witherill, England—is the “grandson on both sides of Comet (of which testimony can be exhibited.) He is of a beautiful Roan colour, was 5 years old last May, is perfectly gentle, and is presumed to be equal to any Bull of this most celebrated breed ever imported to this country, having cost in England One Hundred and Twenty Guineas. This breed are presumed to arrive at maturity for the stall much earlier than any other—and are generally great milkers.

No. 2.—The “Cleveland Bay” Horse *Sir Isaac*—is a beautiful dark bay with black mane, tail and legs, 15½ hands high, was three years old last May, and has scarcely arrived at his prime.—This breed is considered in England very superior for gentlemen’s Carriage

Horses, and being always of the same colour are easily matched—and highly valuable for all Farming purposes, and crossed with the “thorough Blood” make the best Gig and Saddle Horses.

No. 3.—The celebrated Horse “Columbus”—he is 11 years old—is of the English “Sudolk light Cart breed”—is of a beautiful dappled grey colour. He is a Horse of very great power, probably the strongest in the State. His Colts are highly approved, and one of them now owned at Cambridge at less than 4 years old, has frequently drawn over one and a half Tons, exclusive of the wagon, from Boston to Cambridge.

No. 4.—The “Hereford Bull Sir Isaac.” This Animal was 3 years old last May—is dark red with white face—was raised on the estate of a Baronet and member of the British Parliament, and by him recommended as one of the best of the breed.—They have long been known as first rate for Draught Oxen, and for the Stall; and have at the most celebrated Cattle Shows in England for many years competed with the “Improved Durham Short Horns.” They rank high also for the Dairy.

This Animal is now at Northampton and will be for sale at the Hampshire Cattle Show in October next, under the direction of the President of that Society.

(Signed) JOHN PRINCE,) Commit-
RICHARD SULLIVAN, & Sec.
Roxbury, 18th Aug. 1826.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 23 1 37
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	69 00 32 50
pearl do. - - - -		95 00 97 50
BEANS, white, - - - -	bush	2 60 2 12
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	10 00 10 25
cargoe, No 1, new, - -		8 00 8 50
No 2, new, - - - -		6 00 6 50
BUTTER, inspect, No. 1, new,	lb.	15 18
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		8 10
skimmed milk, - - -		4 3
FLAX - - - -		9 10
FLAX SEED - - - -	bush	95 1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	4 75 4 87
Genesee, - - - -		4 50 4 67
Rye, best, - - - -		3 25 3 50
GRAIN, Rye - - - -	bush	72 75
Corn - - - -		73 76
Bailey - - - -		73 76
Oats - - - -		33 42
HOGS’ LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	15 12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		15 18
LIME, - - - -	cask	90 1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75 80
PLASTER PARIS, retail at	ton.	2 50 2 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 25 14 50
navy, mess, do. - - -		11 25 11 50
Cargoe, No 1, do. - -		10 57 11 50
SEEDS, Herd’s Grass, - -	bush	1 67 1 70
Clover, - - - -	lb.	3 8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		33 50
do do unwashed - -		25 33
do do 3-4 washed - -		30 35
do do 1-2 do - - -		25 30
Native - - - -		20 30
Pulled, Lamb’s, 1st sort		40 45
do Spinning, 1st sort		35 38

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	10 12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		9 6
“ whole hogs, - - -		6 9
VEAL, - - - -		6 10
MUTTON, - - - -		5 10
POULTRY, - - - -		10 20
BUTTER, keg & tub, - -		18 20
tump, best, - - -		25 12
EGGS, - - - -		90 1 00
MEAL, Rye, retail, - -	bush	90 1 00
Indian, do. - - -		90 1 00
POTATOES, - - - -		50 50
CIDER, Hugar, (new) - -	bbl.	1 37 1 42

MISCELLANIES.

STANZAS

Suggested by hearing a person assert that Henry Kirke White did not merit the degree of fame he had acquired.

(BY MRS. CORNWALL BARON WILSON.)

And dost thou grudge the wreath of Fame,
Upon the mistle's grave to lie?
And dost thou grudge the Poet's name,
To him, thus early doom'd to die?
Alas—the child of genius knows,
How dearly are such honours won—
By faded cheeks—by lost repose—
By life extinguish'd ere begun!

Beside his lamp, at midnight hour,
Learning's pale martyr sat and kept
Vigils of soul-inspiring power,
While those less gifted slept!
'Twas then, he turn'd the classic page,
When favouring silence reign'd around;
Then pored o'er many an ancient sage,
And trod on sacred ground!

Yes! 'twas in midnight's hallowing gloom,
Wasting life's dim and feeble fire,
The poet dug his early tomb,
And woke his plaintive lyre!
Then, his heart burn'd o'er Homer's theme,
Or wept with Britain's matchless child,
By Avo's fairy-haunted stream,
Echoing his "wood-notes wild!"

None but the child of genius knows
How dearly are such honours won—
By faded cheeks—by lost repose—
By life extinguish'd ere begun!
Then do not grudge the wreath of Fame
Upon her Henry's grave to lie;
Like spring's first flowers, the poet came,
To blossom—and to die!

Biter bit.—A travelling Tin Merchant, from the land of "wooden nutmegs and horn gun flints," while moving with his portable ware-house through an adjoining town, called upon a very shrewd descendant of St. Crispin, or in other words, a pretty "wide awake" Shoemaker, who having on hand a Plattsburgh dollar, thought the present opportunity a very fine one for disposing of it—besides the immortal honour he would acquire by having "sucked in a Yankee Pedlar," a consideration of no small importance, it being generally believed a very difficult point to accomplish. He accordingly bought a tin paste horn, and giving a knowing wink to the by-standers, offered his Plattsburgh bill and requested the change. The pedlar looked grave, and shook his head—he did not like the bill, he said, for he heard the bank was down. Crispin said, "there was no such a thing—the report was set afloat by brokers and speculators, men not to be relied upon—the bills were perfectly good; as specie—and as to that matter, a little better, because it was less trouble to carry it;" and all the spectators joined with him, in recommending the bill to be a good bill, and the bank that issued it, to be a bank of "exceeding good repute." The bill being so highly recommended, the unsuspecting pedlar put it in his pocket, and handed out the change—the by-standers put on long faces—the shoemaker laughed behind his ears and no one looked really honest but the pedlar. But trading did not stop here; Crispin, elated with his success offered to sell the man of tin, a lot of shoes, at a reduced price, for cash. The pedlar bargained for them at \$10—deposited the shoes in his cart box—paid the amount in Plattsburgh bills—and drove leisurely off, whistling the old tune of "Catch a Fleazle asleep." [Schoharie Republican.]

English Election.—Mr Beaumont, who was a candidate for Northumberland, had fought a duel with Mr Lambton, a relation of Lord Howick, who was a rival candidate, for some expressions used on the hustings. They fought in the rain at twelve paces, and exchanged one ineffectual shot, the police being all the time in hot pursuit.

London papers estimate Mr Beaumont's election expenses for Northumberland at \$337,000, Mr Liddell and Mr Bell, \$135,000, each, and Lord Howick about \$888,000.

War against the Swinish Multitude.—As the hogs have recently become exceedingly bold, not regarding the laws of our city, or the wishful makers thereof, the Mayor yesterday directed the marshals and constables to prepare for fatigue duty and have the hog carts brought forth for service this morning. Our citizens, therefore, may count upon louder music to-day, than the musquets made last night, and there will be greater discords. By the bye, we never saw the harmony of the police officers so much disturbed, as last evening, while dwelling upon the mayor's order, and the anticipated horrors of to-day. The terrors of bludgeons and butcherknives, pikes and pistols, were nothing in comparison with their dread of their new duty; and from their language you would have sworn that any two of them would sooner attempt to rescue a robber from the body guard of Satan himself, than to fill a single hog cart. Fortunately, however, the mayor's order was peremptory, and the officers will be obliged to clear the city of the swine, or clear out of office themselves. After this week, therefore, our Philadelphia friends may rest assured that hogs will no longer be seen running about our streets with ladies on their backs, or children in their mouths. [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

A tradesman has just commenced business, and to the great surprise of all his customers, has only four weights, with which he weighs any number of pounds from one to forty.

Query.—the size of the weights?—*Alexand. pa.* [1, 3, 9, and 27 pound weights.]

A short time since, 5,000 water melons were brought to Newbern in one day. One person alone in that vicinity, has realized \$112 50 this season, from the sale of melons, at from 5 to 20 cents each, the produce of one and a quarter acres.

[Raleigh Star.]

The silk worm.—The Orleans county Advocate says that Mr David Bottom of Ridgeway, in that county, has engaged in the culture of the silk worm and mulberry tree to a considerable extent. He has already 300 trees, and has had this season, about 1200 worms at work, from which 120 knots or skeins of raw silk have been produced.

[N. Y. States.]

A store is about to be opened in Philadelphia, where, for the encouragement of raising of silk worms, raw silk and cocoons will be purchased and promptly paid for.

Hydrophobia.—A most melancholy occurrence took place on the 6 ult. on the south side of Fishing Creek, Chester District, S. C. Mr Pagan and his whole family, consisting of seven persons, and three of Mr Abraham Gill's children, in the same neighborhood, were bitten by a dog belonging to Mr Pagan. Mrs Pagan has already showed symptoms of this most terrible disease.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's

Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near N York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the nursery, the subscriber solicits the order of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the fine sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculation and engraving of all their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester, cured from this nursery for three or four years, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to
Rogers' Building—Congress Street
Boston, August 25th, 1829. ZEE COOK
epit.

Public Sale of Wool.

On THURSDAY, the 14th of Sept. at 9 o'clock At the east end of the Hall over the New Market under the regulations of the "A. E. Society."

A large quantity of Merino, Grade and Native Wool which will be exempt from the State duty per centum.

Farmers and others, who wish to avail themselves this opportunity of disposing of their Wool, are invited that we are in readiness to receive at any time the 9th September, at which time our catalogue is closed.

—Also at the same time—

300 bales Smyrna
65 do. Saxony Electoral, } WOOL.
100 do. Spanish

This Wool may be examined on and after the 9th Sept. until the day of sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auct. Ju

To Farmers and Agriculturists.

WHITE MULBERRY TREE SEED

GEORGE MURDOCK, No. 14 Market Square, has received from Windham county, Connecticut, a quantity of White Mulberry Tree seed, of this season's growth. The excellence of the leaf for the food Silk Worm is too well known to need further recommendation. 6t. August

ROMAN. An elegant, full blooded horse, a Bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephens in Northborough (Ms.) at \$20 the season, paid before the mares are taken away.—See Newland Farmer, April 14.

Subscribers to the New England Farmer are informed that they can have their volumes neatly bound and lettered at 75 cents, which is as cheap as they can be done in this city—by sending them to this office.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars a annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure fire responsible subscribers are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1826.

No. 8.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

APPLE TREE BORER.

Mr FESSENDEN—Having more than once lately seen in your excellent paper, and often heard in conversation also, by very respectable persons, on the subject of the "Apple Borer" that the best method of destroying these insects was to "plug the holes"—and by others to fill in "corrosive lime,"—sulphur," &c. I suppose "*Hasty Liding*" would be as good as either. But, to be honest,—for the writer of this has probably had as much experience in this matter as any person, for 6 or 8 years past,—whenever I see a hole about as large as a goose quill, in a few inches above the surface of the trunk and on the stem of the tree, the insect in its present state has *escaped*—and any substance put into the hole will have no effect whatever, only to rot out the weather. I feel fully convinced that outward application will destroy the worm in— they must be extracted or killed by piercing with a wire or some such thing—all the dead substance should be cut out and plastered over. The winged insect may doubtless be prevented from depositing its eggs in the bark near the trunk by some coat of tarred paper, canvas, birch bark, tin, lead, or a thick plaster of lime, clay, &c. ashes, or any thing that would be offensive to the insect, so that it is impossible to deposit their eggs—and obliging them to lay their eggs higher up on the stem or branches they would be more readily discovered by the *worm castings*, and therefore easily got at.

Yours, with much respect,

NORFOLK.

S. As it is well ascertained that the perfect method of leaving the tree to deposit its eggs is those in June, an application of the above, from the first of June to the middle of August at latest, will answer the purpose of prevention.

The above should have appeared several weeks ago, but it has been mislaid.—EDITOR.]

SEASON IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The past summer here has been a remarkable one, the early part for the drought, and in consequence a scanty crop of hay; and the subsequent season for heat and moisture, by which the crops of grain are at least equal to that of any season;—that of potatoes, (a very important crop indeed) surpasses any former instance. Added to the copious rains have filled the lakes and rivers, so that one of the staple manufactures of the country,—sawed lumber,—never at this season of the year, in my recollection, was in such a low operation.

The early part of the summer our gardens were infested greatly with grubs,—and young plants of every description, potatoes, cabbages, turnips, &c. were most unmercifully destroyed. It was recommended to me to try an experiment with cabbage plants, which I did, as well as with radishes, and it was completely successful, viz. to hollow the soil from below the roots of the plants in a circular manner, and in this instance did I find that the grub ascended, nor

did I lose a plant when the earth was properly and carefully moved from it. As they grew I carefully earthed them, but not so as to reach the heart—early in July I found that the grubs disappeared, having assumed another form, and since then I have had no further trouble.

This communication is probably neither sufficiently explicit or written in a manner sufficiently careful to have insertion in your publication, but you may make any use you please of the facts.

I am very respectfully,

Your obed^t serv^t

PETER STUBBS.

St. Andrews, (N. B.) Sept. 4, 1826.

PINE TREES AND ELM TREES.

Mr FESSENDEN—For several years past I have tried to obtain the seed of Pine and Elm trees, frequently searching for it in the burrs of the former, and among the branches of the latter; but in vain. I looked in Deane's New England Farmer and other books of a similar character,—but could find no answer to my inquiries. Several of my neighbours, as well as myself, wish to plant the seed, but never having seen it, nor a description of it, we do not of course know when it may be gathered. Any information through the medium of your useful paper, would be thankfully received by
A SUBSCRIBER.

Remarks by the Editor.—Having had no experience in the culture of either of the above named trees, we can give no information on the subject, excepting what we derive from books. Rees' Cyclopaedia, under the head "*Pinus*," presents the following

"*Method of Culture*.—In all the sorts and varieties [of the Pine Tree] the increase is effected by means of seeds, which may be obtained from the well ripened cones by exposing them to the heat of a gentle fire, or that of the sun, in which way the cells open and the seeds may readily be taken out. When the cones are not made use of in this way, they will remain several years without the seeds being injured, especially where they are close.

"They should be sown in the early spring months, as March or the following month, on beds of fine earth, in a north-east aspect, or in large pots or boxes for the purpose of being occasionally removed into different situations as may be found necessary. They should be covered with nets to prevent the birds from pecking off the tops of the young plants, while the husks of the seeds are upon them; and be screened likewise from the heat of the sun at first.

"All the sorts, except the stone pine and a few others, the scales of the cones of which are very hard, soon come up; but these frequently remain more than a year; the ground should therefore not be disturbed, being only kept clean from weeds in such cases.

"Soaking the seeds in these cases may be useful, as well as sowing them in shaded situations.

"The young plants in all the sorts should be kept quite clean, and occasionally refreshed with water when the season is dry, in a very gentle manner, so as not to disturb the plants.

"When they come up too close, the plants should be thinned out in summer, the thinnings being planted out immediately in a separate bed, in a shady place, being gently watered as there may be occasion. They should be set out in rows at the distance of four or five inches, and three or four inches in the rows. The tender kinds should be sheltered during the winter by frames or mats from the frosts, but with the others it is unnecessary.

"When the plants have remained in these beds a year or more, according to circumstances, they should be removed into other rows in the nursery at the distance of two feet, and one or more in the rows. In this situation they should remain till the periods of their being finally planted out.

"The best season for the removal of the plants in all cases is towards the latter end of March, or the beginning of the following month.

"Where it can be done it is the best way not to let them remain too long in these nursery situations, as the plants are always found to succeed best when planted out before they have acquired too large a growth.

"When large plantations are to be made, it is advised by some to raise the plants, on a portion of the same ground, or as nearly similar to it as possible.

"It is advantageous to transplant them every two years, by that means they form better roots, and such as spread out more laterally, and of course the plants may be afterwards removed with greater safety.

"In removing the plants at all times great care should be taken to preserve the roots as much as possible, as well as all the branches, without cutting them.

"When they have been finally removed they require little more trouble, it being only necessary to keep them perfectly free from weeds, and supporting the larger sort of plants with proper stakes; all the sorts should be suffered to take their own natural growth; being careful to preserve their tops perfectly entire, to shoot up as fast as possible, and to branch out in their own way, as no pruning is wanted, unless in the lowermost branches of particular trees which are thought too low and straggling, when these may be occasionally trimmed, cutting them close to the stem; but pruning should be very sparingly practised to these resinous trees, as lopping the branches contributes to retard their growth as well as to impair their beauty."

Evelyn's Sylva, an English work of high authority, gives the following directions for making a nursery of elms. The directions are adapted to the soil and climate of Great Britain, but perhaps may answer without material variation for this country.

"The seed must be gathered the beginning of June, laid in a dry place for a few days, and then it will be fit to sow. After having formed the beds four feet wide, rake out the earth, about two inches deep, and sift it into the beds again, except leaving about half an inch of it to cover the seeds; rake it level again, and flat it a little with the back of the spade, then sow the seeds, and sift the remaining earth over them. When you have

sown the seeds, the beds must be hooped, and covered with mats to screen them from the sun; but when it rains take them off; and if it be very dry weather, the beds must be frequently and gently watered. In about a month, many of the young plants will appear; towards September the mats may be taken away, but before winter the beds must be well weeded, and a quarter of an inch of ashes sifted over them. In spring the rest will appear; and during the summer they must be constantly weeded, frequently watered in dry weather and have some earth sifted over them. The February following [March or April in this country] they must be taken out of the seed bed and planted in rows three feet asunder, and each plant at eighteen inches distance, where they are to remain with the usual care of digging between the rows, and hoeing the weeds in summer.

The last American edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia contains the following observations on the *Elm*.

"This beautiful tree is of great value; and well adapted for planting shady walks, as it does not destroy the grass, and its leaves are relished by horses, cows, goats, hogs, and sheep, all of which eat them eagerly. Its wood, being hard and tough, is used for making axle-trees, mill-wheels, keels of boats, chairs, and coffins: it is also frequently changed by art, so as completely to resemble mahogany; for this purpose it is saved into thick planks, stained with aqua-fortis, and rubbed over with a tincture, of which alkaneet, aloes, and spirit of wine, are the principal ingredients.

"This plant affords subsistence to a variety of insects that prey upon it, but more particularly to the *aphis* of the elm, which generally causes the leaves to curl, so as to make them a secure shelter against the weather. No effectual method of extirpating them has hitherto been devised. Silkworms devour the leaves with great avidity; and though we doubt whether they afford wholesome food to these insects yet when alternately given or mixed with lettuce, elm-leaves may become an useful substitute, in situations where the mulberry-tree is scarce.

"A decoction of the inner bark of the elm-tree, if drunk freely, has sometimes procured relief in inveterate dropsies. It has a bitterish taste, and abounds with a slimy juice, which is recommended in nephritic cases, and also externally as an useful application to burns. The outer bark is bitter, contains but little mucilage and is totally destitute both of smell and taste. The internal bark of the branches is more bitter than that of the trunk, and is, probably on that account, more efficacious. It is chiefly used for cutaneous complaints, such as the herpes, or shingles, and the leprosy.

"We have two species of the *ulmus* or elm, in the United States, viz. the red, or slippery elm: the *Ulmus Americanus*, or American rough-leaved elm of MARSHALL, (*Ulmus Rubra* of Muhlberg); 2d, *Ulmus Mollifolia*, American soft-leaved elm.

"The first mentioned species, on account of its many valuable properties, deserves particular mention. It rises to the height of 30 feet with a pretty strong trunk, divided into many branches, and covered with a light coloured rough bark. The leaves are oblong, oval, and sharp pointed, unequally sawed on their edges, unequal at the base, very rough on their upper surface, and hairy underneath. The flowers are produced thick upon the branches, upon short, collected footstalks, and are suc-

ceeded by oval, compressed, membranaceous seed-vessels, with entire margins, containing one oval compressed seed. The inner bark by infusion or gentle boiling in water, affords a great quantity of insipid mucous substance, a fact that may be of service to travellers who may lose their way in our wilds.

"The late Dr. JOSEPH STRONG, of Philadelphia, stated, that during the time he served as surgeon in the western army, he experienced the most happy effects from the application of poultices of the elm bark to gun-shot wounds, which were soon brought to a good suppuration, and to a disposition to heal. It was applied as the first remedy. When tendency to mortification was evident, this bark bruised, and boiled in water, produced the most surprising good effects. After repeated comparative experiments with other emollient applications, as milk and bread, and luscious poultice, its superiority was firmly established. He thinks that the mucilage is slightly sweet. He particularly stated the cases of the wounded in the action in which general WAYNE defeated the Indians in August 1794, as proving, in the most evident manner, the beneficial effects of the poultice. In old ill-conditioned ulcers and fresh burns, equal benefit was derived from it. In diarrhoeas and dysenteries, the infusion of the bark was used with advantage as a diet drink. A soldier, who had lost his way, supported himself for ten days upon this mucilage and sassafras. The red elm tree may be considered as a highly valuable addition to our stock of medicines, exclusively, and ought to be carefully searched for by the medical gentlemen in the country, and preserved from the indiscriminate axe."

Mr FESSENDEN—I am charged in your paper of the 8th with having doubted the scientific attainments of Mr DUHAMEL, and surprise is expressed at my doubts. No man can be so surprised as I am, at learning this state of my own mind. I was very explicit in saying, that "Mr DUHAMEL is justly respected as a physiologist." Your correspondent by omitting, I hope inadvertently, this essential part of a sentence, and by italicising the word "practical" without authority from the text he was quoting, has wholly changed the sense, and made me deny Mr DUHAMEL's claims as a man of science, which I explicitly admitted. To aver that a man is justly esteemed as a physiologist, is equivalent to an avowment that he is distinguished as a man of science,—the physiology of vegetables being the most difficult and profound part of botany.

Your correspondent need be under no apprehension of a reply; he has taken the most effectual course to prevent one. Although I have the most profound respect for the learning and laborious research of Mr DUHAMEL, yet I do not feel bound to admit all his opinions, especially where they appear to me to be vague and incomprehensible. Dark theories characterized the age in which he lived. One may laugh at, or even ridicule the Comte de BUFFON's theory of the origin of the earth,—composed, as he seriously contends, of fragments of the sun struck off by a stray comet—and still admit and admire the various learning of that distinguished naturalist. To M. DUHAMEL the science of vegetable physiology owes more, perhaps, than to any other man. Among other discoveries, he was the first who proved that the albumen could reproduce the bark even without the agency of the latter. Mr KNIGHT has gone far-

ther, and shown, that if the bark and albumen be both removed, the sap and vessels of the heart-wood are competent to renew the bark. This incontrovertibly established the circulation in the heart wood.

An eminent physiologist of this day has justly remarked that when we consider the almost inconceivable quantity of fluid thrown off by the leaves every 24 hours, it is impossible to doubt that the sap passes through the heart wood as well as albumen—and as old trees have a much greater proportion of heart wood to the albumen, while the demand of their leaves is constantly increasing with their growth, more sap, in proportion, must pass the vessels of the heart wood in old trees than in younger ones. The heart wood of old trees has been the subject of accurate experiments for purposes of naval architecture, as to the quantity of fluid it contains, and its amount and weight when first cut is very great. If the elm tree in Boston common, for example, should be cut in June, its heart wood would be found to contain many tons weight of fluid which would escape in desiccation. In what state is that fluid, Mr Editor, in the capillary tubes of that tree? Is it stationary? Does it disobey the laws which govern all other fluids? Or does it ascend, like the thread of mercury, when expanded by heat? I do not ask this question because I wish a reply, because I know from your course of studies and information what the answer must be. Is, or is it not, a stick of old compact heart wood, when dry, capable of absorbing near its own weight of fluid? If so, how does it pass and has not the living wood the same power?

It is not because there is any thing new in the remarks, that I make them, but it was necessary that I should explain the principles on which no opinions, formerly expressed, were founded.

Borbury, Sept. 11, 1826.

J. L.

CEDAR APPLES.

Mr FESSENDEN—Having seen in the 384th page of the 4th volume of the New England Farmer, cure for worms in children, by applying the cedar apple, or knot, I wish to inquire through the medium of your paper, whether the apples referred are such as grow upon the red cedar, about the size of common peas, or whether they are the production of the white cedar, as there are two kinds in this place.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Scituate, Sept. 11, 1826.

Remarks by the Editor.—The white cedar is called by botanists *Pinus Cedrus*. It is a species of the 4th genus of the pine tree, and is the same which is usually called Cedar of Lebanon. It does not bear berries but cones, and whether the cones possess vermifuge (worm-dispelling) properties or not we cannot say. The red cedar is of a different genus from the white cedar, and produces small blue berries. It is described by Dr BRIDGES in an American Medical Botany, vol. i, page 49. It is by him denominated *Juniperus Virginiana*. It possesses medical properties similar to those of *savin*, (*Juniperus communis*.) but less powerful. We cannot say which is the kind recommended for worms in children, but believe there is a similarity in their properties. The berries however of the red cedar would probably have a powerful operation on the human system; and we should advise great caution in administering them without the advice of a physician. We should be happy to receive information on this sub-

et from medical gentlemen or others who possess it.

We suspect that spirits of turpentine, in proper doses, would answer every purpose of the said apices, knots, or berries; but the former may not ways be so easily procured, and requires perhaps more care in administering.

From the American Farmer.

ORCHARD GRASS.

Although I have cultivated orchard grass for several years, and have observed and heard of many of its valuable properties, yet its superiority over every other grass, has never been so fully brought under my view as during the present season. About the 20th June, I cut a crop of seed in a field of orchard grass, and in mowing my moly on the 21st July, (which was adjoining the orchard grass in a part of the same field,) my people were tempted by the fine swarth which the hard grass afforded, to mow a part of the same ground from which I had saved seed about a month before. And although I had before witnessed the rapidity of its growth, yet I was nevertheless astonished in walking over the field to-day to find the grass very nearly knee high where it had been closely mown only three weeks before, and on the timothy adjoining it would hardly furnish a bite for a sheep. Indeed, I have no doubt that I shall, in the course of a few weeks, cut nearly a crop of hay from this same ground as I have ever secured.

The great advantage of a grass which recovers soon from the scythe and the tooth, are so obvious as to render it unnecessary to enlarge on the subject; indeed my object in making this communication is barely to state the naked fact, relying those who may be desirous of more particular information, to the pages of your useful journal, in which ample justice has been done this valuable grass by several of your correspondents who have had longer experience and closer observation of it than myself.

I am, with respect, your obed't serv't, D.

White Mountains.—The Haverhill, N. H. Intelligencer of the 6th inst. gives an account of a most tremendous and destructive slide, or avalanche on the White Mountains, on the 28th August. The slide had been undermined by the heavy rains of several days preceding. The slide was near the top of the mountain, and has made the road, which is feared, utterly impassable. Mr. Wiley, those who read the extract from the editor of the Galaxy's visit to the White Mountains, will remember, kept a comfortable tavern near the slide. There was a slide near his house two or three months before, which so much alarmed the family, that they were making preparations to abandon their dwelling. By this last avalanche, the meadows of Mr. W. containing 30 or 40 acres were covered with stones and earth, and probably destroyed. The family of Mr. W. who had just retired, alarmed by the roaring of the avalanche from the house with the greatest precipitation seeking safety in the "Camp," a building which Mr. Wiley had erected as a place of refuge since the slide of the 23d June. The whole family, consisting of Mr. W. his wife, five children and two servants, were overtaken by the sliding mass of stones and earth, and every soul perished. The "Camp" too was destroyed, and it is a remarkable

fact, that the house from which they retreated escaped uninjured, and was the only place where they could have been safe. At the last accounts, the bodies of Mr and Mrs W. and one of his servants had been found. "The magnitude of the rocks thrown down and whirled about, and the whole desolation is horrible beyond description." [Greenfield Post.]

TO KEEP APPLES FOR WINTER USE.

Put them in casks or bins, in layers, well covered with dry sand; each layer being covered. This preserves them from the air, from moisture, and from frost; it prevents their perishing by their own perspiration, their moisture being absorbed by the sand; at the same time, it preserves the flavour of the apples, and prevents their wilting.—Pippins have been kept in this manner sound and fresh, till midsummer; and how much longer they would have kept is not known. Any kind of sand will answer, but it must be perfectly dry.

BOSTON FAIR.

[Patronized by the New England Society, the Legislature, and the City.]

The PUBLIC SALES of this important Institution commenced on Tuesday, the 12th inst. in the spacious Hall of the New Market House, with great spirit, and under very favourable auspices. The company was extremely numerous, composed, besides our own citizens of many respectable and intelligent Dealers from other towns and States, and many from southern cities. The sales were brisk, and the articles, we were informed, commanded fair prices; but sufficiently low, we trust, to remunerate our Visitors for their trouble and expense. Some judgment may be formed of the extent of the numbers who proposed to make purchases, from the fact, that six hundred of the Catalogues were delivered out on Monday, which being found too few to supply the demand, a second edition was provided.

We confess our inability to do any thing like justice to the display of Domestic Manufactures on this occasion. The Hall of the Market House is 530 feet by 50, and was filled in all parts, scarcely giving sufficient room for the purchasers, with products, and mostly with sample packages. We took the pains to count the items of two of the many Catalogues in circulation—from which the sales were made in regular course, without reserve, and in strict compliance with the regulations established.

The public universally anticipate invaluable benefits to Country and Town from the new Institution;—the Patrons and Agents of which are richly entitled to the public gratitude for their spirit and enterprise.—The Legislature also is entitled to thanks for its well-timed liberality in exempting the articles sold from the auction tax; and the City, we hope, claim some share in the offering for having provided a Hall of Exhibition which we are assured will not greatly suffer when compared with the Halls of London, or the Louvre in Paris.

We see by an advertisement of the Secretary of the New-England Society that subscription papers for the signatures of such as are disposed to become Members of an Institution, by whose laborious exertions and public spirit, this Commencement of Periodical Sales, (which we trust is the beginning of a new era of prosperity) has been made, are lodged with Mr APPLETON, Superinten-

dant, at the Hall. The terms are only two dollars per annum, during pleasure, or \$25 for life.—We hardly need add, that the funds thus subscribed are to enable the Society to award generous Premiums to Ingenuity, Mechanic Skill, and patriotic Enterprise. [Centinel.]

From Memoirs of the N. Y. Board of Agriculture.

ON WINTERING SHEEP.

JESSE BUEL, Esq.—Agreeably to your request, I herewith transmit a brief statement of facts and observations, in relation to the keeping of sheep; and should you deem them of sufficient importance, you are at liberty to make them public, for the benefit of others engaged in that important branch of agriculture.

It will be recollected, that in the summer of 1822, the drought was severe in many parts of our country. In the county of Cayuga, where I reside, and in the counties adjacent, it was greater than in any former year, since the settlement of the county. Our meadows were so much parched, that we did not secure more than one-third of the hay we do in ordinary seasons. At this time, my flock consisted of about 500 sheep, including about 120 lambs; and as I had a very scanty supply of hay, I was obliged to resort to some expedient to winter my flock upon less than the usual quantity of it.

About the fifteenth of December, I commenced feeding them, at which time I had only about nine tons of fine timothy and clover hay. I divided my sheep into flocks of about 100, and commenced giving them, say half a gill of corn per day, in the ear, dividing it so as to give half of it in the morning, and the residue in the evening, except that to the lambs I gave nearly the same quantity of oats in the sheaf. I fed in this way, until about the first of January following, when the quantity of grain was a little increased; so that, between the 15th of December and the 15th of April following, I actually fed to my 380 sheep, 145 bushels of corn, and to the 120 lambs, 40 bushels of oats, which would be something less than a gill of corn and oats per head, per day, to both sheep and lambs, during the winter. The flock had little more than enough of hay to form a cud, except that in extreme cold weather, I directed them to be full fed on hay.

In this manner 500 sheep were wintered, with the loss of only three lambs; and at the opening of the spring, they were in better health and condition than any flock I ever wintered in any former season since I have been engaged in rearing sheep and growing wool.

I estimate the expense of keeping my flock of 500 sheep through the winter, as follows:

Nine tons of hay, at \$7.00	-	\$63.00
145 bushels of corn, at \$0.52	-	75.95
40 do. oats, at \$0.19	-	7.60
Salt with the hay, &c.	-	5.00
Attendance of shepherd,	-	20.00
		\$171.55

I have adopted the same course with my sheep, this winter, and from letters recently received from my son, who has the charge of the flock, I entertain a confident expectation of the same result.

JEDEDIAH MORGAN.

Cayuga, March 18, 1824.

The London Times states that the custom house duties are falling off at the rate of £600,000 per quarter.

OF EXERCISE IN INDIGESTION.

The exercise both of mind and body demands particular attention.

The total want of exercise is not more pernicious than that which occasions fatigue.

Of the various modes of exercise, horseback is among the best when the patient is strong enough not to be soon fatigued; but walking is, of all exercises the best. It is that which nature intends for us.

When too much debility attends to bear these exertions, the gentler modes of exercise, such as riding in a carriage, or sailing, should be substituted.

Any rough exercise soon after meals disturbs the process of digestion. It is a good rule therefore, for the patient to avoid exercise of all kinds, for an hour and a half after eating—and here as in other instances, we still find the dictates of nature pointing out what is best; for all animals are inclined to repose, after eating.

Those exercises in the open air, in which the bodily exercise is combined with a moderate and pleasurable exercise of the mind, are well adapted to this disease.

The maxims by which the exercise of the body is regulated are applicable to that of the mind.

Although it is of consequence for the debilitated to go early to bed, there are few things more hurtful than remaining in it too long. Rising early often gives a degree of vigour which nothing else can procure. Lying late in the morning is not only hurtful by the relaxations it occasions, but also by occupying that time of the day in which exercise is most beneficial.

It is seldom proper, all at once, to attempt the correction of the most injurious habits; the change should be made with caution and judgment.

[Dr Phillips.]

CARD-MAKING MACHINE.

Mr Stephen Steward, a very ingenious mechanist, of the Northern Liberties, invited us a few days since to an examination of a machine which he has invented, and made for the manufacturing of cotton and woolen cards, by a single operation, bending and cutting the wire of a suitable size, piercing the leather and setting the teeth, thus completing a card of any desirable length or width, with no other effort than that of turning a small crank, requiring about as much force as to propel a small grindstone. It is probably known to most persons, and indeed to all conversant with the manufacturing of cotton and woolen that Mr. Amos Whittemore, of Cambridge, (Mass.) many years since invented a machine for performing a similar operation with this of Mr Steward, and from a hasty examination of the present invention and an indistinct recollection of that of Mr Whittemore, we are not prepared to say that Mr Steward's machine will perform more work in the gross, or do it better than Mr Whittemore's, the advantages claimed by Mr S. for his invention, and they are certainly worthy consideration, are, great simplicity of construction, and an immense difference in the cost of construction. If we are correctly informed, a card machine of Mr Whittemore's invention, costs from \$700 to \$1000, (we speak without a personal knowledge)—one of Mr S's invention may be finished in the best manner for about one hundred dollars. In the present state of the manufactures of our country, we cannot doubt that Mr S. will find his card making machine a useful and

profitable invention. It is certainly worthy the attention of the ingenious, generally, and of manufacturers in particular—independently of the valuable purposes to which it is applied, it deserves notice as a handsome piece of machinery. Mr Steward, we presume, will willingly exhibit the card machine to persons interested in its success, who will apply at his residence in St. John, above Noble street. [U. S. Gaz.]

AGRICULTURE OF THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

"Besides the 'fatness' of the olive, they reckon in this country (the neighborhood of Avignon), four other harvests: the hay of the artificial grasses, of which lucerne is the chief; with this hay they fatten cattle, and make a great deal of manure; indeed, I saw at Avignon a covetousness of dung, much to the credit of their agricultural management; those who sweep the streets bring straw, cut into little bits about three inches long, which they throw into the kennels and dirty puddles, to suck up the fertilizing moisture. Manure must be in great demand, and an article of the first necessity, in a country where, besides extensive gardens, they intercale, after the wheat, repeated usually at the end of June, a crop of haricots or French beans—a standing dish during the winter, at all tables. I remember at how high a price I had bought a few of these beans for seed, that I might have this vegetable young and green, as a side-dish, or in pickle; yet these haricots seed, or the dried grain of the French bean, are the cheapest food at Avignon, cheaper even than bread; and it was with reason that I was alarmed at my own extravagance, when I saw them spread in such abundance on the table in my kitchen. Garance or madder, is another recolté, and a source of great wealth. Add to these harvests their wine; which by the help of the climate and good manipulation, is, in my opinion, the best in the world, except perhaps that of Xeres and Madeira. "Melons and pasties, or water melons, are here delicious, and the food of the common people.—Bread is excellent, light, white and nutritious, many degrees whiter than that which I made of my own wheat in England, though not so white, nor so quickly dry and tasteless, as the adulterated bread of London.

"I consider French agriculture, as far as I was able to observe it in the south, to be in a flourishing condition. They have not the grand cultivation: the subdivision of property, and the nature of the products forbid it. They have no expensive plans for deluging their dripping pans. They would regard almost as thrown away, a rich plot of land given up to the fattening of sheep and bullocks. In the southern moiety of France, indeed, they have no choice; there are water meadows, where irrigation is possible, but no pastures.—Their cattle are fed on mountains and hills, and poorest lands during summer, and brought home in winter.

"The end of agriculture is to obtain the greatest value of produce from land at the least expense, and that for ever; and in this end the French (the spirit of calculation coming in aid of their soil and climate) succeed, in a great degree. The chattels, the stock, both live and dead, belong to the proprietor; he superintends; the land is not worse managed on that account indeed, as Pythagoras or Plato said, that states would never be well governed till philosophers were kings, or

kings were philosophers; so it may be said that land will never be well cultivated till proprietors are farmers, or farmers are proprietors; their interests are opposite, and not to be reconciled; leases or conditions of obligations; one desire immediate, the other continued profit; but the interest that a French proprietor has in his share of the produce, is not great enough to induce him to diminish his capital by deteriorating the land which the tenant always will do if he can; even the material of the farm, no unimportant part of its value, is better cared for by the landlord than by a tenant. In short, France, in the southern part of it, is rapidly advancing towards garden culture, the perfection of all cultivation, since the more farm is cultivated like a garden, the more will its management of it be applauded, and the great will be its produce in proportion to its extent.—The space and hoe are very much used in field especially where, as is often the case, these fields are traversed by rows of mulberry or other tree, and the vines trimmed into the form of bushes, as the garance and haricots, and lucerne in rows, and drills, and the slight fences, occupying the least possible space, and set rather as limits than as guards, give to a rich tract as much of the appearance as it really has of the nature of a garden.

"The silk worm, though silk is a most valuable recolté of this country, has no connexion with agriculture, except that this worm feeds on the leaves of the mulberry tree. These leaves are plucked as soon as they have attained their full spread, and before they are at all dried or even hardened by the sun. While nature is preparing the food, the silk worm, art is forcing into existence the worm itself. The eggs are hatched by artificial heat, and from the time the worm can eat till it becomes a cocoon, this savory food is administered. The mulberry is of the white sort; but the fruit is hardly known to the Avignonnais; it is a course destroyed by plucking off the leaves. These trees look very miserable without leaves under a fine sky: by the end of summer a second crop of leaves is plucked off, and given to cattle.

"It was pleasing to me, as carrying me back into former ages, to see the threshing floor of the Avignonnais; they are on the outside of the building that serves for the granary; the sheaves are laid in a circle, in the centre of which stand a man who drives two or more horses round over the ears of corn; another man stands without the circle to correct any irregularities in the work."

"They built, while I was at Avignon, a very good abattoir (public slaughter house), near one of the gates of the town. I saw here the process of skinning an ox; air is thrown in under the skin by a pair of bellows, which air is then forced forward by beating the inflated hide with clubs.

"French agriculture has made rapid strides within twenty years; they procure and disperse improved machinery; in the breed of their sheep they pay attention to the quality of the fleece.—They call the English their masters in the science of agriculture, but entertain confidence, I hope well founded, of soon equaling those masters."

Four years' residence in France.

* This mode of threshing, if so we may call it, ill accords with the garden culture, and the general eulogiums of our author on the economy of French husbandry.

From the *New-Jersey Mirror*.

CURE FOR THE COLIC.

Messrs Editors—I have for many years been subject to that severe, and often fatal complaint, the *bilious colic*, and after using in vain, all the usual remedies recommended by professional gentlemen for the complaint, I have succeeded in finding out an infallible antidote against that most excruciating pain, and am now happy in communicating to the public, the result of what at first, was merely an experiment, but has since been so often demonstrated, that I can confidently recommend to the afflicted as a medicine worthy of their peculiar notice.—The remedy is simply this:—Take one oz. of camphor, and dissolve it in half a pint of spirits of wine, let it be kept in a bottle corked, and it will at all times be fit for use. When suffering with the colic, or when symptoms indicate its approach take one tea-spoon full of the above mixture, and should it not remove the pain in fifteen minutes, repeat the dose, which I have invariably found to be sufficient to give immediate relief.

N. B.—The above medicine must be taken into the stomach in its undiluted state, or it will not produce the desired effect till next day; after suffering with the colic a gentle dose of medicine may be taken, such as opium salts, castor oil or the like.

JOSEPH MILLER.

City of Burlington, N. J. July 4, 1826.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

In New England, in the days of my grand-mother, they used to preserve their ripe *Watermelons* and *Green Corn*, so as to have them fresh in winter, by placing them, till used, under their stacks. This practice might perhaps be applied usefully to some other fruits and vegetables. Farmers too, might easily save the flesh of *Horses* and *Cows*, and confer a kindness on their manes, in preventing the usual annoyance of *Flies* simply oiling the parts most exposed. Flies do not alight a moment on the spot, over which oiled sponge or cloth has been pressed. Probably either fish or flaxseed oil would answer; but what I have known used with success was the *linen's* oil. Every man who is compassionate to the beast, ought to know this simple remedy, and every Livery Stable and Country Inn ought to have a supply at hand for the use of Travellers. [Philadelphia paper.]

HARTFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This flourishing association does not depend upon novelty or parade for its continuance—every year adds a new proof of its usefulness—a new item to its exertions, and a new feeling of encouragement from the benefits which have followed its efforts. Six farms are already offered for the inspection of the committee appointed to that duty, and the other departments which the Society have in charge are equally promising.

[Hart. Mirror.]

CURE FOR WEAK EYES.

Take a small lump of white copperas—say about the size of a pea; put it in a small phial, holding out two ounces of water; carry this in the pocket, occasionally taking out the cork, turn the phial on the finger's end, and thus bathe the eyes.—This will positively effect a real cure in a short time.

September, the month of fruits and fevers, of sultry noons and dewy evenings, has commenced its reign of incipient desolation. The deep and opulent green of the summer verdure begins to fade into a variety of sickly tints under its withering influence: and the dry rustling of falling leaves, robbed of their juicy elasticity, and scattered by every breath of the autumnal breeze, will soon begin to teach us the gloomy but salutary lesson, of our own decay. There is, after all, however, a mellowness and a beauty in the autumn landscape, which, to the contemplative mind, is more fascinating than the gaudier livery of the summer. The vegetation of our forests "dies like the dolphin," changing to a thousand splendid hues; day pours its profusion of light upon us with a moderate intensity of heat; and the intellectual and physical systems begin to resume the vigorous tone which had languished and become paralyzed under the powerful influences of a vertical sun. The vintage and the gathering of fruits belong to this season; the grape yields its wine and the apple and the peach give their grateful juices; the harvests are housed; and nature pours all her annual bounties into the lap of man. If we were to designate the period in human existence to which the month of September corresponds, we should select the time when the hair turns grey, when the blood abates its fiery and tumultuous course through the veins, when the intemperance of the passions subsides into a calm and even course, and when we begin to nerve ourselves for the struggle of decay and death. [Nat. Jour.]

The National Advocate gives the following recipe for making coffee, which, it is said, will equal the best Mocha: we doubt it.

Shell the common chestnut, roast and grind it as you do coffee grains; mix some succory or chicory with the chestnut powder, as is commonly done with coffee, and in the same proportion and you will find it so palatable and pleasant that you will never again feel disposed to purchase foreign coffee.

The experiment is easily tried.

Grasshoppers.—The Troy Budget of the 15 ult. says—A correspondent informs us that in the town of Poulitney, and a considerable extent around, the ravages of these destructive insects are truly alarming. Whole fields of hay have been mowed after every leaf had been destroyed, leaving nothing but the stalks or straw. Cabbages are entirely divested of their leaves, and other garden vegetables are destroyed. Apple trees in some places entirely leafless and even apples are eaten by them.

The corn is greatly damaged. The distresses of the farmers must be severe. It is said that good cows are sold in some parts of Washington county for three to five dollars; the drought and grasshoppers having destroyed the grass, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ADDRESS, Delivered before the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, by William Hunter.—Concluded from page 43.

I have before said that manufactures have been everywhere introduced by the impulse of powerful extraneous causes. Our capability to establish, and with fair and judicious encouragement to succeed in Manufactures, has undoubtedly been discovered by the accidents of the revolutionary era, in which our lot has been cast. That capa-

bility is now acknowledged—it was elicited and developed by events—what a sound and sagacious theory suggested, is now proved as a fact. Are we not to improve the treasure we have found, merely because the convulsions of the times and the tempest of the revolution threw it, as it were, a wreck on our shores? Is it not given to us in the kindness of Providence, as a compensation for the evils and disasters we have in a degree endured from the fury of that very tempest? Is it not given to us in compensation for opportunities of profit and commercial enterprise, from which we are now debarred by the present pacification of Europe? For even yet it is in a two-fold point of view that we ought to speak of our situation. Affected as it was by the affairs of belligerent Europe, and reaffected as it is by the condition of pacified Europe. If our whole population were to be devoted to the single pursuit of Agriculture, that pursuit must languish, because its former support, foreign commerce, now fails. The necessities of Europe no longer avail us.—Those countries that supply us with their Manufactures, prohibit the importation of our grain and provisions. The product of our farms on shore, and more than that, of our fish and oil, the product of our ocean farms, are not to us the means of foreign remittance for foreign Manufactures.—Buy where you can buy cheapest, is the cry of those opposed to Manufactures, who quote Adam Smith without understanding him; for to buy in simple honesty means payment; and if all you have is refused in payment, how can you buy?—The argument addressed by our forefathers to the British Parliament so long ago as the discussion upon the sugar bill, is directly applicable to our present situation. If, said they, you will not permit us to dispose of our provisions abroad, for the purpose of procuring remittances for the payment of your Manufactures, we must manufacture at home. Just in proportion to the extent of our Agriculture, if its products are refused by foreigners, must you encourage, and in fact create, a domestic market. That can only be done by selling to those who are not employed in Agriculture. We shall exchange a foreign demand, which, while it existed, was only casual and precarious, for a domestic demand certain and constant. A superior capacity to furnish the produce of the soil, is nothing unless other countries agree to take it, or we can profitably consume it at home. The fruits of our soil, though they will not be taken in payment by the foreign, are most willingly received by the domestic manufacturer. The fine flour of Virginia is a good payment for the coarse cottons of Rhode Island. A neighborhood market is what farmers want, and that the manufacturing towns and villages give. Perishable articles cannot be transported at all. The price of distant transportation absorbs the value of the hardest. Look at the immense effect in any country where Manufactures have been established. The adjoining farms gradually assume a new appearance. A calculating and scientific Agriculture commences, and the stimulus of prompt demand converts morasses into meadows, and meadows into gardens. What is the degree and mode of protection which a wise and paternal government will extend for the promotion of Manufactures, is a question depending upon details and niceties too minute for present consideration. But does not the protection of Manufactures to a judicious, that is to a successful degree, rest upon deeper principles than even

those of political economy? Is it not founded on a state necessity, where the interference is not to protect the interest of an individual, but that of a nation? It is even allowed by Adam Smith, that defence is of more importance than opulence, and that an independent supply of subsistence lies at the foundation of the means of defence.

The truths of political economy must in their practical application be limited by higher maxims of state, to which even in theory they are held subordinate, as being less general. The second law enacted by the first Congress under the present Constitution, the act of the 4th of July, 1789 for the imposition of duties, declares in preamble, that its object is to impose such duties as would render the United States independent of foreign nations, for military and other necessary essential supplies. And is not clothing as necessary as food? Have we so soon forgotten the distresses of the revolutionary army—the embarrassments of the last war, occasioned by a want of clothing? You cannot at once establish Manufactures upon the event of a war, and they never will be established, if upon the recurrence of peace you vote them useless. For want of clothes and blankets, your army must perish. For want of canvass, your proud Navy must lay by the wall; or else perpetrating something like treason, you must trade covertly with your enemy, giving him aid and comfort, sustain his resources and help him to the means of victory over yourself.

Our course is clear. We must sustain Manufactures—not only for the reasons already assigned, but as the true, best nutriment of our foreign trade, and our strongest bond of political union.—Great Britain condescends to receive from us the raw materials of her Manufactures—she admits for her purposes and interests our cotton. The cotton growing interest of this country is a great and important one; nothing ought to be done, or said, or thought, that can injure it. But I cannot conceive how cotton planters can be injured, when you raise up at home a rival customer—able to pay—who purchases more, with the exception of England, than all the other countries of Europe—and who next to England purchases the most and pays as well. We must have announced to us new notions of commercial dealing, if between two commercial competitors, the introduction of a third is injurious to the holder of the article. Can any one doubt that home competition has kept up the price of our cotton abroad? And is not this a direct benefit to the Southern planter—a substantial support to foreign trade—a new bond of connexion—a source of reciprocal benefit and grateful feeling between the North and South? Will not then the errors—the flimsy errors that have veiled the truth of this matter—be soon stripped away? Will not the bubbles that have been frothed up and blown out from the ferment of Congressional declamation, though irradiated by many a rainbow hue, explode at the touch, and vanish into empty air? Indeed it is only from manufactures that we can now look for an active and extended Commerce.

With some, and to be sure, important exceptions, we are ceasing to be the exporters of the gross produce of the forest, or the field—we have a vast old country of our own to supply. Our coasting trade, the best nursery of seamen, is hourly increasing, through the aid of manufactures. In extent, variety, quickness of returns, requisition of nautical talent, and of course the

faculty of forming it, it is unparalleled. I deem this last circumstance as important as it is peculiar. A voyage from the State of Maine to New-Orleans, for instance, demands all the varieties of skill and care, all the ruggedness of strength, all the intrepidity of spirit, all the look-out vigilance, if I may so express it, that constitute the merit and character of a sailor. It indispensably requires every thing but astronomical navigation, and costly chronometers; and these we may safely leave to those highly estimable but favoured sons of Neptune, who traversing the Indian seas under the kind influence of trade winds and serene skies, enjoy a comparative ease and luxury of condition.

Undoubtedly the most specious and able opponents of Manufactures, are those alarmed commercial capitalists who kindly some years since, and very fairly under the circumstances, furnished us with coarse India cottons at thirty cents a yard.—They say they are tired of having constantly sounded in their ears the fact—the truth—that those incomparably better are now furnished for seven cents a yard by our own manufactures.—Truth it seems loses its relish by repetition. It is the sad complaint of a recent grave publication that its authors sickened at finding it every where renewedly repeated from Hamilton's Report, that the temporary favour to the manufacturer would end in national benefit; that the momentary enhancement of price would assuredly terminate in certain and steady diminution. The Parliament of Great Britain deemed it necessary to impose for the protection of her peculiarly home manufactures, against the claims of her India manufactures, a duty of £123 sterling for every £100 of the true value, as evidenced by the public sales of the East India Company. Here in addition to all costs and charges, freight, insurance, commissions and agency, was a duty of one hundred and twenty-three per cent, imposed, and so imposed as to render evasion impossible. This was done in spite of the East India Company—an empire within an empire—connected with the finance of the country—in some degree controlling its great organ, the Bank of England—respected if not dreaded by the ministers—with at least sixty able members of parliament, chosen by its influence—representing its interests—and itself the Regent over sixty millions of men. And yet some of us who have been instrumental in procuring a measure of faint analogy for our own country, have been charged by those not quite yet an East India Company, with hostility to that great essential interest, the navigation of the country. As if we could have been so senseless and inconsistent in urging a fair degree of support to the general Manufactures of the country, to harbour any ill-will to the proudest and most successful of them all. For what is a ship but the noblest specimen of manufacture human skill can exhibit—and in that, what nation has shown skill surpassing our own? No—no—God speed the ship—the shuttle—and the plough—says every manufacturer who understands his own interest and that of the nation.—That ship is every day returning more and more freighted with the gross materials that manufactures demand—and is every day more and more accustomed to add to its outward cargo the improving articles that our shuttle furnishes, beginning to be cheap enough for foreign competition, and valuable enough for foreign envy; and they both are increasing their demand of the plough,

with no other envy of it than the delightful of that it is its proud prerogative to make that better which it vexes, and to draw inexhaustible pleasure from that it can never exhaust.

What was Brougham's consoling apology for the excessive exportation to this country of '16, '17, '18? He rejoiced in them because by their growth they would stifle in the cradle those rising Manufactures in the United States which the war had forced into existence. After this declaration from a liberal and enlightened statesman, seeking the country's good, though perhaps wishing us no harm, the security of our national Manufactures becomes doubly an object of national pride and national honour, the Statesman's care and the Patriot's love. We ought to arouse for them even our most affectionate zeal, when we find their destruction is the object of that powerful, enlightened and persevering nation, who now sits eminent on a throne of prosperity, which has been erected by the labour and decorated by the skill and taste of her manufacturers and artists—and whose broad and deep foundation it is the constant efforts of her statesmen to confirm and consolidate. "Our steam engines," her statesmen and orators exclaim, "pay the interest of our national debt and fight our battles." The invention of Arkwright more than redeemed the errors of Lenoir. The improvements of Watt—the genius and taste of Wedgwood sustained the political heroism of Pitt, and enabled him to be the pilot that weathered the storm—they now aid the firmness, prudence, and dexterity of Canning—an promise a durability of pre-eminence coeval with science, and unless checked by American free sight and imitation, co-extensive with the Globe.

It is here on this very spot—this dear Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, that I wish to proclaim again and again, as with the voice of messenger bringing glad tidings, that the interest of Commerce—of Manufactures—of Agriculture are congenial and identical. Let us, then, united in perfect political harmony, raise here a temple to the genius of public utility—of national industry—Let it be decorated by three Altars—the first simple and turf-clad, dedicated to AGRICULTURE. The second to MANUFACTURES, emblazoned by the embellishments of every art: The third, to COMMERCE, constructed of the beams of ships, of sterner stuff than the Carthaginian galleys, the rostrum of the Gracchi, and of Tully, surmounted, surrounded by naval trophies. On the first we will leave a space for a name to be inscribed. On the second we would transfer one from a fact recorded, on a more imperishable monument than the altar and temple itself—Hamilton's Report on Manufactures in 1791, in which the introduction of the first cotton mill in this country is mentioned, and the introducer was—SLATER. And on the other we would engrave with the point of the sword of GREENE, the name of PERRY. Yes—this is consecrated soil.—It was here our ancestors first announced in terms plain and unevasive, the doctrine not of mere religious toleration, but of perfect religious freedom. Here they held forth that lively experiment, that a most flourishing civil state may stand, and best be maintained with a full liberty in religious concerns. It is their voices I hear—their forms I see—impelling us to imitate their example, and demanding of us why we cannot be the authors of a new doctrine, of perfect political, as they were of religious conciliation. Our different theories and dogmas, the ex-

giance of our faith, the violence of our controv-
ersies—will not save us—we must show our faith
in good works—we must cultivate those agricul-
tural virtues that feed the hungry and give drink
to the thirsty—those manufacturing virtues that
make the naked—that commercial Samaritan vir-
tue that will leave a penny at the inn, for the re-
lief of either, if wounded or afflicted. As a State,
a policy of our own, dictated by our peculiar
situation, we must endeavour to remain unaffected
unintimidated by extraneous clamour. We
territorially the smallest State in the Union—
we are relatively, and in proportion to our ter-
ritory, the most populous, the most commercial, the
most manufacturing of them all. When we add to
other advantages an improved and scientific
culture, we shall be, if we are not now, the
most opulent and prosperous. We envy not the
spread territory or the weightier political
power of other States. We console ourselves with
reflecting, and we hope not immodestly, that it
is accorded by a master critic of antiquity, that the
name of Hercules, by Lysippus, merely a foot in
height, was a more consummate specimen of taste
and genius, filled the imagination more, and af-
forded it more sublimely, than the Colossus of
Rhodes!

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 1826.

Cultural and Agricultural Society of Jamaica.
Society with the above title has been estab-
lished in Jamaica under very favourable auspices.
The following gentlemen are among the officers
of this Institution—Patron, His Grace William,
Duke of Manchester, &c.—President, Edward Na-
bel Baneroff, M. D. Fellow of the Royal Col-
lege of Physicians, &c.—Vice Presidents, Hon-
orables John Mais, Samuel Murphy, Esq.—Treasur-
er, Robert Smith, Esq.—Secretary, John Miller,
Esq.—Honorary Members of the Council, The
Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Jamaica—
Hon. William Anglin Scarlett, Chief Justice,
Hon. William Burge, Attorney General.—
ROBERT MAXWELL, Esq., His Britannic Majesty's
Consul, in this City, is elected Honorary Member
of this Society.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE SOIL.

A cucumber 6 feet long, was, some time since,
growing in a gentleman's garden in Charlottesville,
Va. There was raised a cucumber in Boscowen,
N. H. which, on the 28th of August was 22 inches
length and 12 inches in girth. Another cucum-
ber in Haverhill, N. H. on the 22nd of August was
12 inches in length and 12 in girth. A
cucumber in Georgia, this season, weighed 45
pounds. The Mercurian Journal of the 1st inst.
contains "a Bean pod which measures over 22
inches and contains 19 well formed beans." A
potato was lately dug from a gentleman's garden in
Folk, Va. measuring 18 inches in circumference,
12 inches from the top of the root to the end of
the largest prong, and weighing 17 pounds. An
early York Cabbage, raised in Virginia, was pre-
sented to the Editor of the American Farmer,
about the middle of July last, which measured 3
inches in circumference. A turnip in Haverhill, N. H.
weighed 18 pounds, and measured 3 feet round.—
Ferguson, of Dixmont, Maine, has raised ap-
ples, measuring a foot in circumference. They
grew on a tree which had never borne before, and
of large round as the tree.

The Annual Cattle Shows will be held at Bright-
on, Mass. October 18 and 19—at Worcester, Mass.
October, 11—at Wilton, N. H. Sept. 20, 21—and at
Concord, Mass. on the 11th of October.

Gen Jones, who some time since wrote a very
able letter on the inefficiency of the present mil-
itia system, has been elected to the North Carolina
House of Commons, against his expressed wish;
nay, he even went about electioneering against
himself, but was quite unsuccessful!

The Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, (England)
in answer to the numerous applications which have
been made to him from the Upper Ward, regard-
ing emigration to Canada, has notified that gov-
ernment have had the subject under consideration;
but it is not possible at present to afford any pub-
lic aid, as no money has been voted by parliament
for that purpose.

The City Council of Savannah has recently pass-
ed an ordinance providing that all grocers who
retail spirituous liquors by less than a quart at a
time shall pay an annual sum of \$75 for a license;
and those who sell by the quart and upwards, shall
take out a license of \$45.

Near 11,000 votes for Members of Congress have
been taken in one District, in that newly settled
state, Indiana!

Recipe for Dysentery and Cholera Morbus.—

Put 1 oz. castor oil, 40 drops laudanum, 2 grains
gum arabic, 2 grains loaf sugar, a few drops pep-
permint, into half a pint of soft water, shake it
well together, and give a grown person one table
spoon full every 15 minutes. The above is said
to have been often used and with uniform success.



Kerrick Nursery.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
for sale as usual near the Brighton Post Of-
fice. The Nursery contains a good variety
of English Cherry Trees; and of Pear trees, and gen-
tlemen who seasonably apply can obtain samples of
several of Mr Knight's new kinds. Also many thou-
sands of grafted apple trees of superior kinds, good size,
and allowed by all to be very thrifty and handsome.—
Several thousand of budded Peach trees, consisting of
a choice collection of about 40 of the best sorts discover-
ed in gardens or the market; the peach trees are from
5 to 8 feet high, and the buyer may take his choice at
20 cents each; there are likewise plenty of Apricots
and Nectarines.

Of good sized Ornamental trees, the Flowering Cat-
alpas, and Horse Chestnut—the Mountain Ash—Weep-
ing Willow—Silver Fir—Larch—Sugar maple—Eng-
lish Walnut—Butternut, &c. Currant bushes, the
common red of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred or
thousand, on moderate terms.—Also the large Dutch,
White, and Red;—the Champagne and the Black.—
Red, White and Damask Rose bushes.—Senna, Gum,
Acacia, English grapes,—Red and White Antwerp
Raspberries, &c. &c.

This Nursery, within six miles of Boston and so eas-
ily viewed, stands in no need of that exuberant and in-
cessant praise, the interested and artful lavish on dis-
tant splendid Nurseries, which they well know are lo-
cated in a wrong direction for supplying people in these
Northern States. For it is an established maxim, of
which they cannot be ignorant, that trees of rapid luxu-
riant growth, ought not to be robbed of their roots
and removed from a mild to a colder situation,—but
the reverse; hence experienced Agriculturists in Rhode
Island and its vicinity, give a decided preference to
trees from Northern Nurseries.

Orders addressed to J. & W. Kenrick, and sent to
the Brighton post office, or left at the office of Dana &
Fenno in State Street, will be duly attended to; and
trees will be packed in clay and mats for shipping when

ordered; but distant gentlemen should always employ
some agent in the City to receive and pay for them.—
On Saturdays, packed trees will be delivered in Boston
free of charge for conveyance.

It is now pretty well known that in removing trees,
one year's growth is frequently lost, if the trees hap-
pen to survive, by an unreasonable diminution of the
roots, therefore special care shall be taken for their
preservation. Sept. 15

Bremen Geese.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, at his place in Charles-
town, 24 large Bremen Geese, which at 5 months old
weigh'd from 15 to 20lbs. each. Some of this same breed
have been fattened to weigh 30lbs and not unfrequent
25lbs. each.

They are recommended in preference to all other
geese, by their weight, fine flavoured meat, are remark-
ably prolific and hardy, yielding three times the quan-
tity of down and feathers in the course of the year, and
of extra quality compared with the common geese.—
They are perfectly white.

The original stock of these geese was imported by
Ebenezer Rollins Esq. of Boston. The price is \$5 each,
taking one or the whole. **SAMUEL JACQUES Jr.**
Sept. 6th 1826.

☆ CASH will be paid at this office, for the follow-
ing numbers of the New England Farmer, 40, 43, 44,
45, vol. iv.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 50	1 75
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	too.	50 00	52 50
pearl do. - - -		95 00	97 50
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	2 00	2 12
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	10 00	10 25
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		8 00	8 50
No 2, new, - - -		6 00	6 37
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	18	20
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		9	12
skimmed milk, - - -		3	5
FLAX - - - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	4 75	4 87
Genesee, - - - - -		4 50	4 87
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 25	3 50
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	71	74
Corn - - - - -		80	82
Barley - - - - -		73	76
Oats - - - - -		38	42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	10	11
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -			
LIME, - - - - -	cask	90	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80
PLASTER PARIS, retils at		2 50	2 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 25	14 75
navy, mess, do. - - -		11 25	11 50
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		10 87	11 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	1 67	1 70
Clover - - - - -	lb.	1	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		33	50
do do unwashed - - -		25	33
do do 3-4 washed - - -		30	35
do do 1-2 do - - -		25	30
Native - - - - -		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	45
do Spinning, 1st sort		35	38

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	10	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -			8
" whole hogs, - - -			6
VEAL, - - - - -		6	10
MUTTON, - - - - -		5	10
POULTRY, - - - - -		10	20
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		12	20
lump, best, - - - - -			25
EGGS, - - - - -			14
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	90	1 00
Indian, do. - - - - -		90	1 00
POTATOES, - - - - -			37
CIDER, liquor, (new) - - -	bbl.	1 00	1 25

MISCELLANIES.

Thomas Campbell, the poet.—We are sorry to see any of the chaste and delightful productions of this author, be-rondo'd, if we may use the term, by injudicious musical composers, that on a superficial perusal of them, as set to some music, they seem like arant nonsense. The following notice of two of his songs is from the *London Magazine*: and though rendered seemingly ridiculous by the *airs* which accompany them, the reader should recollect that these *airs* are not the Poet's, but the musical composers', which, may be excellent in themselves, we have never seen them but improperly applied.

What is more calculated to excite contemptuous merriment, than the swelling measure of "*Old Mear*," sung to the words of that well known Psalm, beginning

"With reverence let the sa-a-aints appear,
A-a-and bow-low-ow before the Lord."

Here the music and poetry are both *standard*, but the fault lies in uniting them; and 'tis just so with the following songs, which are the subject of the *London Critic's* exclamations.

Two Songs.—*The Music by Mr J. Barnett, the Nonsense by Mr T. Campbell.*

Song First.—If a—ny white wing'd power above, My joys and griefs survey, The day when thou wert born my love, He sure—ly sure—ly bless'd that day, He sure—ly sure—ly bless'd that day. I gaz'd and felt upon my lips th' unfinished accents hang, One moment's bliss, one burning kiss, to rapture chang'd each pang, each pang; One moment's bliss, one burning kiss, one moment's bliss, one burning kiss, one moment's bliss, one burning kiss, to rapture chang'd each pang.

If a—ny white wing'd power above, My joys and griefs survey, The day when thou wert born, my love, He surely surely bless'd that day, He surely surely bless'd that day— And though as swift as lightnings flash, Those tranced moments flew, Not all the waves of time shall wash, shall wash, thy memory from my view, thy memory from my view.

Oh! Mr T. Campbell, what shall wash shall wash this stuff, this stuff from thy memory, thy memory, thy—thy—thy me—mo—ry! Oh! Mr T. Campbell, mr. mr. mr. mr.—Tommy Camp—bell!

Song Second.—Withdraw not yet those lips and fingers, Whose touch to mine is rap—ture's spell; Life's joy for a moment lingers, And death seems in the word Farewell, seems in the word Farewell—, in the word Farewell—, in the word Farewell, The hour that bids us part and go, It sounds not yet, oh! no no no, The hour that bids us part and go, It sounds not yet, oh! no no no, The hour that bids us part and go, It sounds not yet, oh! no no no no no no.

Time, while I gaze upon thy sweetness, flies, Like a courser near the goal, Tomorrow where shall be his fleetness, When thou—art parted from my soul, Our hearts shall beat, our tears shall flow, our hearts shall beat, our tears shall flow, But not to—ge—ther, no no no, our hearts shall beat, our tears shall flow, but not together, no no no no no no no no no no no!—(eleven times.)

[London Magazine.]

The Steamboat Comet, which was sunk off Scotland, about a year since, and which had so long and so highly excited public attention and sympathy, has been completely hauled up on the beach. £730

in money had been recovered; the notes were wet, but not materially injured. Several papers of value, leases, &c. were found in a state of preservation. The vessel was a complete wreck; a considerable quantity of bones were found in the steerage, but there was such a mass of mud and rubbish in the place that it was impossible to say how many bodies there might be. The jacket of a very young boy was picked up, enclosing the ribs only, and no other part was visible. The body of a female was found on the quarter deck, so decayed that the dress only identified it to be that of Miss M'Intosh. The copper boilers had collapsed in a surprising manner, and are useless, as boilers.—The sudden condensation of the steam, it was supposed had produced a vacuum, and the pressure of the surrounding water on the outside caused this effect. A variety of articles, a sword, silver teapot, baskets, parcels of wearing apparel, pocket books, &c. had been picked up in the cabin. A number of bottles, supposed to have contained whiskey, were found full, but the spirit was invariably changed for liquid of a bitter taste. It is a remarkable fact, that the body of a female, which floated from the wreck, and supposed to be that of a cook maid, was in a better state of preservation than any other that had been found; and it had been freely asserted that she was in a state of intoxication at the time the accident happened. The work of the contractor, Mr Brown, was finished on the 24th of July.

Gymnastics open the chest, exercise the limbs, and give a man all the pleasure of boxing without the blows. I could wish, that learned men would lay out that time which they employ in controversies and disputes about nothing, in their method of fighting with their own shadows. It might conduce very much to evaporate the spleen, which makes them uneasy to the public as well as to themselves.—Addison.

The Rich Farquhar.—It is stated that a lady now residing in America, is the first claimant to the immense property of the late Mr Farquhar, a miser of considerable note. She was some years since married to a Frenchman.

The quantity of Cotton received at New Orleans from the 1st of October last to the end of July, was 246,006 bales, exceeding that of the preceding years by about 40,000 bales.

There is exhibiting in New York a cluster of sixteen apples from a tree in Newark, N. J. They are unripe, on a branch half an inch in diameter, of four stems (four apples upon each) which are within four inches of each other. At the end of the branch 18 inches from the cluster are three more sound apples. They are all larger than hen's eggs.

Above six hundred barrels of flour per day are required for Philadelphia and the immediate neighborhood.

In electing members of the Pennsylvania Legislature the parties are in some part of the state divided into the friends and enemies of the "Grand Pennsylvania Canal System."

Seventy-five cents a bushel is offered for Barley at the Worcester Brewery.

With regard to Capt. Symmes' inner world, it is doubted whether "*Facilis descensus*" will apply. *Palladium.*

North American Review.—We have been informed, and with pleasure state, that the demand for this popular periodical has increased so much of late, that a second edition of the *two last* numbers, and a *third* edition of the July number for 1835, are now in press. Its circulation is not increasing in our own republic alone. Patrons continue to send their names from South America from England, and other parts of the Eastern Continent. Every number of late has exhibited profound learning and pleasant humor to render it palatable. [Traveller.]

Ohio Yellow Tobacco.—This Tobacco has hitherto been sent to the Baltimore market, where it has been sold from \$8 to 50 per cwt. according to quality. Expenses of wagoning something like \$1.—From B. it has been principally carried in foreign bottoms to Holland, Germany, Russia, &c. Some of the Ohio Merchants now propose to try the New York market for sale and export. The quantity raised this year is estimated at 3000 hhds. of from 800 to 1000 lbs. each, near four millions of pounds.

A book has lately been published at Cincinnati Ohio, entitled 'The Vine-dressers' Guide, by John James Dufour.' The price of the work is one dollar.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's
Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of all their fruit trees, and purchases may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

**FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS.**

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if peculiar demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester procured from this nursery for three or four years past some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to

Rogers' Building—Congress Street.
Boston, August 25th, 1836. *encl.*

To Farmers and Agriculturists.

WHITE MULBERRY TREE SEED.

GEORGE MERRICK, No. 14 Market Square, has just received from Windham county, Connecticut, a small quantity of White Mulberry Tree seed, of this season's growth. The excellence of the leaf for the food of the Silk Worm is too well known to need further recommendation. *61.* August 25.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1826.

No. 9.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

PINE AND ELM TREES.

Mr FESSENDEN.—One of your subscribers objects that he has sought in vain for the seeds of Pine and Elm, and wishes to be informed how when they may be gathered.

The cones of the White, or Weymouth Pine, *Pinus Strobus*, must be gathered only in autumn, the scales open about the first of October, when seeds are released, which being furnished with membranous wing, are speedily scattered by the winds to a great distance.

The cones, when collected, should be laid in a dry place, where the scales will open and seeds can then be easily shaken out. In the month of April they may be sown, in the manner described in the New England Farmer of the 15th

of the flowers of the White, or Weeping American Elm, (*Ulmus Americana*), "appear before the leaves, and are very small, of a purple colour, supported by short slender footstalks, and are united at the extremity of the branches. The seeds are contained in a flat, oval, fringed capsule, attached at the base. The season of their maturity is from the 15th of May to the 1st of June."*

The seeds generally disappear in one day, particularly if there is a brisk wind at the period they are ripe, and are scattered some hundred yards from the tree. In the vicinity of Boston, the seeds of the Elm last of May or in the fore part of June. The surest way to obtain plants, is to dig over the ground smooth, about the middle of May, a circle of one or two hundred feet in diameter, round some Elm, which abounds in seed. This should be done ascertained, for the Elm does not produce seeds every year. After the seeds have fallen, they must be raked in, and within ten or fifteen days young plants will appear. It would be best to clear the ground or cover it with rich loam previous to the falling of the seed, which would insure abundance of plants. They will grow several inches high before the autumnal frosts kill the leaves, and then, or in the following spring, they may be transplanted into the nursery.

If this plan cannot be conveniently adopted, the cones, or old sails, may be spread under the tree, a few days before the seeds are ripe, and when they fall, any quantity may be thus obtained unless there should happen to be a high wind at the time. The ground under the tree may also be dug over, and rolled smooth, and the seeds, after having fallen, can be swept into piles and then collected in baskets.

Last year on the 30th of May, I had picked up the walks and borders of my garden, which were overhung by a lofty elm, nearly a pint of seeds. They were sown in drills, on the first of June; on the 10th they were up and grew, from three to ten inches in height, that season. A part of them were transplanted last autumn, and 2000 young spring, which are now from 2½ to 4 feet high. This spring is the best season to transplant, as I find all those set out last autumn, were thrown on the surface by the alternate freezing and

thawing of the ground, during the winter, and it became necessary to set them out again, while many were killed by having their tender roots left long exposed to the inclemency of the weather.

I have for several years cultivated the elm, and find that it grows rapidly. I have trees that are only nine years old, which are from six to eight inches in diameter and from 25 to 30 feet high.

The Button Wood, or American Plane, *Platanus Occidentalis*, is easily raised from the seed. I have trees ten feet high and from 4 to 6 inches in circumference, that are but four years old. Others sown the spring before last, are from 3 to 5 feet high.

The Rock, or Sugar Maple, *Acer Saccharinum*, and the White Ash, *Fraxinus Americana*, I have raised from the seed, without difficulty.

The seeds of these three last named trees, should be gathered in autumn, and may be sown then, or in the spring.

Very respectfully,

your obed't serv't,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley Place, Sept. 18, 1826.

CEDAR APPLES.

Mr FESSENDEN.—The apples or knots recommended as a cure for worms in children, are neither the cones of the White, nor the berries of the Red Cedar, but excrescences growing upon the small branches of the latter, which appear to have been occasioned by some insect in the manner the nut-galls are produced on the *Quercus Infectoria*, and various other trees. I send you several collected this day, from trees growing in Roxbury; some of them are the produce of this, and others of preceding years.

The Cedars of New England, according to Michaux, are the White, or Arbor Vitæ, (*Thuja Occidentalis*), and the Red, or Savin (*Juniper Virginiana*).

The tree called the White Cedar, (*Cupressus Thyoides*), in the southern part of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, is the Juniper of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. The Cypress (*Cupressus Disticha*), is indigenous only in the states south of Delaware, but is nowhere called a Cedar.

Michaux observes, in his North American Sylva, that the celebrated Cedar of Lebanon, (*Larix Cedrus*), was considered peculiar to those mountains in Asia Minor, until Pallas discovered it in the north of Russia in 1770. The first plants were carried to England in the year 1680, which "have yielded seed abundantly, for more than half a century, and have given birth to the fine stocks, that adorn the parks and gardens of the continent of Europe." It does not resemble either of the cedars of this country. "The branches are long and verticillate, with a slight inclination towards the earth." and "the cones are about three inches long and two broad." You therefore perceive the impropriety of applying the name Cedar of Lebanon to the Cedars, of either the northern or southern states.

With great respect,

Your most obed't serv't,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley Place, Sept. 18, 1826.

By the Editor.—The cedar apples above alluded to by Gen. DEARBORN may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer. We think that Gen. DEARBORN's communication decides the question respecting the sort of substance which is intended by cedar apples or knots. It still remains to ascertain the quantity requisite for a dose, the manner of making the infusion, the best mode of administering, the cases in which relief may be anticipated, &c. Likewise it might be well to ascertain whether the berries of the red cedar, or a decoction of the leaves or bark might not answer the same or a similar purpose with those excrescences. Oak galls, oak bark, and oak leaves, we know are similar in their properties, as respects medicine and the arts; and it is probable that the same may be the case with regard to the cedar apple or knots, and the berries, leaves and bark of the same tree. We believe that the substances called galls, on whatever tree or shrub they are found, contain but little more than the concentrated or inspissated juices of the plant to which they adhere. We are under great obligations to Gen. DEARBORN for the foregoing articles, and hope his example may incite others, who have the means, to add to that stock of information, which will benefit the public.

THE SEASON.—PEAR TREES.

Mr FESSENDEN.—The present season, very extraordinary in all respects, but especially for its alternations of extreme drought with overwhelming rains, in our immediate vicinity has produced, as we would expect, some very novel effects in vegetation. The very early drought accompanied with unexampled heat produced an early ripening of all productions, and in all the trees, whether of the forest, or the orchard, the buds of the next year's growth were preternaturally prepared, and ripened. The excessive rains of August following this drought, occasioned a general early fall of leaves and fruit. The quantity of early fallen apples without the agency of wind is beyond all ordinary example. The leaves of potatoes perished by the rains so long continued. Upon certain varieties of the pear tree, the effect has been very extraordinary. The Chaumontelle, Beurre, Spanish Good Christian, and in some cases the St. Michael's, lost all their leaves, while the fruit still continued, and to this day still remains on the naked branches. In some places, this effect is seen on all pear trees indiscriminately. I should not however have called the attention of the public to this anomalous fact, if it had not been the cause of some erroneous opinions.

I have been informed that some persons have supposed, that this premature perishing of the leaf was the effect of the disease, of which so much has been said, I fear without much practical good effect hitherto, the *fire blight*.

I have been informed from authority so respectable that the fact cannot be questioned, that some persons have mistaken this casual destruction of the leaves by drought and rain, for the *fire blight*, and have seriously asked, whether they were to amputate the limbs. Not an hour should be lost in correcting this erroneous opinion. No—it is not disease—it is only a premature ripening of

*Michaux's North American Sylva.

the future bud produced by drought and heat, and the fall of the leaf accelerated by rain. No amputation should be made—it would only increase the evil. This day, the 17th of September, all the buds of my pear trees from which the leaves had fallen have pushed snow, which they ought not to have done till next spring—flowers will be developed, and in some cases fruit will be formed—all this is to be lamented—the trees will suffer—the hopes of the next season will be cut off, but the trees will survive. In most cases, I hope that the evil will not be extensive, but unhappily, it is more prevalent with Mr KNIGHT's new varieties than with others. This I attribute to the transportation from a cold climate to one much hotter. Plants change their habits with climates, but they change them slowly. Mr Knight's fruits presented to our country will ripen earlier than they did in England. This effect, that sagacious man anticipated, as will be seen by his letters to me.

Three varieties of the pears sent by Mr Knight, show their fruit this year. The Cassinott has already ripened in the garden of a friend who is an excellent judge of fruits, and I am happy to say, he pronounces it excellent. It however ripened a month earlier than in England—but our season is this year as to maturity of fruit, a month earlier than usual. I have one variety of Mr Knight's pears, which promises to be from its size and beauty, a great acquisition.

JOHN PRINCE, Esq. of Roxbury, has a specimen of the Napoleon which is highly praised by the European cultivators.

I add only one fact—I am informed that a Scolytus, (not a Scolytus Pyri) but one of its genus, of its family, is making dreadful ravages this year in the elms of the London Parks, and has created great alarm. Perhaps we may come back to the opinion of that accurate physiologist, Professor Peck, and trace the loss of our pear trees to the insect which he first named, the "Scolytus Pyri." To botanists, I shall say nothing new, when I intimate, that the bite of insects, is far more destructive and poisonous than the direct injury which they effect. I could write ten pages in describing the extensive, the various, and altogether unaccountable morbid changes produced by the bite of insects, whose immediate depredations are very considerable, but I forbear to touch a tender question. J. L.

Roxbury, Sept. 17, 1826.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.

We are not ready to add to the number of the remedies which have been prescribed for this painful disease, without a certainty that such addition will be valuable in practice. This certainty we are convinced will attend the remedy it is the object of this article to bring before the profession. It is a mixture of equal parts of the balsam of sulphur and spirit of turpentine. Six drops of this mixture may be given morning and evening, and the dose increased two drops a day until it produces strangury, when the dose should be diminished a little and continued until the disease is removed. We have been recently informed of the good effects of this mixture in a great number of instances, and one very remarkable case has fallen within our notice in which the disease in its worst form vanished before it in a few weeks, although the patient had been long without advantage the usual and other most powerful remedies for his troublesome and painful malady.

[Boston Medical Intelligencer.]

From the American Farmer.

SHEEP AND WOOL.

White Port, July 30, 1826.

MR SAINNER—The interest you have taken in the improvement of sheep as one of the most important relations in your editorial charge, and the politeness you have extended to my communications on the subject, induces me to make a farther offering of the result of our shearing on the 27th of May last. In so doing I trust you will not consider it a mere challenge with the vain glorious anticipation of superiority, but, as has been heretofore suggested, with the view of bringing out reports from others who have sheep worth propagating from, and to compare and estimate their value in their different capacities of usefulness.—Last year it is remembered that a small flock in the state of Maryland sheared a greater average by a pound to the fleece, than any reported, or indeed any I have known or heard of. They were of the Friesland, or rat-tailed breed. If these sheep have wool of good quality, and other properties corresponding in a reasonable degree, the owner would but do them justice by giving the public a better knowledge of them. The honorable competition amongst the fine wool growers, will serve in part as a stimulus to those who breed more for quantity; permit me to suggest the importance of giving an additional impulse to such as feel an interest in raising an abundance of good wool for domestic purposes on a valuable carcass. If it is most advantageous for our Eastern, and a portion of our Western country to raise sheep principally for their wool as an article of sale, it is not less important that we should raise it of an inferior quality on animals, otherwise better suited to the supply of our wants, in order to meet the demands of our purely domestic manufactures—such being the nature of much of our Southern population as to require an abundant supply of strong, warm, cheap fabric, made with most economy by every head of a family, a surplus of wool may be vended to our Eastern Brethren, or exchanged for some of their more polished fabrics. I have thought, sir, in mentioning the facts of my last shearing, that it might add something to the interest of one of those useful and agreeable monthly meetings of your Trustees to have before them samples of wool taken from sheep of the first shear, producing in the dirt from 11 to 16½ pounds. Seven rams from 14 to 18 months old, being spring and fall lambs, sheared 11, 11½, 12, 13½, 14½, 16, 16½ pounds, an average of more than 13½ pounds. Rams, wethers, and year old ewes, to the number of 29, sheared 302 lbs. an average of 10 6-16 of a pound. Thirty-five ewes, either with lambs by their sides, or having had them the last spring, (with the exception of 7 fall lambs) sheared 234 lbs. an average of 6½ nearly. Many ewes varied from 8 to as high as 14½. The total average of 64 sheep is 8½ lbs. The seven rams' fleeces were sheared and weighed in the presence of several neighbors and gentlemen of the adjoining counties, and the rest, with the exception of six or eight medium fleeces, by one of them. A little time back, when our fleeces were thought extraordinary at 10 or 12 lbs., anticipations of 15 or 16 were thought entirely visionary. I am clearly of opinion there is still great room for improvement, and believe that in three years (barring accidents,) individual fleeces will be nearer 20 than 16 lbs., and an average obtained of more

than 10 lbs.; this will be the result (if realized) of crosses by sheep producing long and shaggy wool, similar to such as is enclosed. A great average can only be obtained by the most uniform attention to the order of the flock, besides annually marking the least productive individuals for sale or use—and what is meant by this attention is not what many erroneously suppose (high feeding), but a general regard to their constitution and habits, limited only by our knowledge of the peculiar nature. If such could be obtained, (which is scarcely presumable in every district of the country,) with occasional shifts, uniform saltings, and water at particular seasons. As it regards food, sheep cannot be better treated, summer or winter, than in the use of a blue grass pasture, save when the snow is on the ground; then hay or trough-feed must be resorted to, as circumstances may require. But I have not, for the last three winters, fed with any thing more than an abundance of wheat straw, since there were but few days at a time excluding them from their pasture. As it regards uniformity of keep, it must be evident that an exuberant summer's grazing, followed by a dry, coarse and indifferent wintering will have a wonderful influence in deteriorating both the form and fleece of an animal so susceptible of change as the sheep, and on the contrary the most abundant and judicious winter keep will be lost on them if crowded early on young grass affording little nutrition, or unaccompanied by sufficient supply of salt and meal as a condiment to their stomachs; hence, without the latter precaution, the scours and other accompanying diseases. But I am getting into a dissertation which I did not intend. In conclusion, I must express belief, that most farmers will meet with similar success, if they do not overstock themselves; in period governed in a measure by the quality of stock they begin their improvements on, if the will persevere in a judicious selection of rams from first to be observed, then uniting in the fleece length and closeness—from 6 to 8 or 10 inches are good medium lengths; when the fib is extended more than 12, it would have a tendency to degenerate into hairy wool, or become as thin as to be light and unproductive; and an exclusion of all ewes that do not prove their value by their first fleece. If it were possible to put the back of one of our large rams, weighing, at times sometimes do, from 170 to 200, wool as close as that of a Spanish Merino, with the length of 1 or 12 inches, more than 30 pounds might be obtained to the fleece. The nearest approach to this in uniting quantity and quality; in judiciously combining length and compactness of fleece, is secret well worth the attention of every breeder. I would venture an opinion, founded only on my little experience, that with a tolerably skillful termixture of the close woolled Spanish Merino and our country breeds, that sheep of a distinguished variety may be raised, to an extent fully and perfectly to meet the demands of every species of manufacture wherein poor wool is required. This suggestion is not intended in the least to supersede the earliest opportunities of improvement by foreign, or already discriminated races of sheep. Far from it, if we neglect to profit by the labours and ingenuity of hundreds who have gone before us, it will be our own fault. Lest the weight of wool here reported should be too trying to the credulity of some of your readers, and our anticipations be utterly set at naught, a further,

brief explanation, may be proper. In England, and 30 pounds, if not more, have been shorn of sheep. Our approaches to this have been but sheep of ordinary size rarely ever shear more than 8 or 10 pounds of good wool, except they are enveloped in their fleeces: that is, so far as to have their legs to the knee, and their bellies tucked, which is the case with those in question, especially under the latter part, of from 3 to 6 inches long, of good quality for domestic purposes. In a proportionate degree owing to this circumstance that such weights are obtained; and greater the quantity of wool carried on such sheep, finer, closer, and longer, so will be an increased ratio of the dirt attached to it. One important remark for those who may breed sheep in this description: attention must be paid to the legs, but particularly the withers, that the urinal passage be not intercepted by the great growth of wool surrounding it; from the accumulation of filth a mortification frequently takes place, and much or two of the wool is not shorn from under the part. I have formerly lost some of my sheep for the want of this precaution.—My best wishes for the increasing usefulness of the Farmer,

I am, respectfully, yours,

R. K. MEADE.

WOLFEH AND MANUFACTURE OF SILK.
Several individuals in this vicinity have recently attracted some attention to the cultivation of the mulberry, and the manufacture of silk—and the Dr Wood, of Boscawen, has for some years supplied his family with silk from his own garden. A great use now made of silks, and the importance of the article in a commercial point of view, render the subject at least deserving of inquiry. The surprising costliness of silk, and the mysterious production, rendered it one of the most valued of oriental luxuries. Its cost was so great, that "when the wife of Aurelian besought him to purchase her *only one* robe, of a purple colour," she refused, because it would cost more than twice its weight in gold. For ages the secret was confined to China and India, until two Persian monks, travelling in those countries, acquired the mystery, and imparted it to the Emperor Justinian.—That was his astonishment to learn that it was produced by a species of worm, and that the monks had purloined and brought off a quantity of eggs from the hollow of a cane, by means of which they might be propagated in his dominions. The monks were munificently rewarded—manufactories were established under their direction—and the luxurious Romans were no longer indebted to their enemies for their costly fabrics, with which it was their delight to clothe themselves. From Constantinople, the silk worm spread upon the wings of commerce over Europe; "and will probably ere long, be as active in our own country, as in its native regions in the remotest east."—*N. H. Jour.*

NORTH CAROLINA.

The accounts of the rich mineral productions and precious ores of this state, have long occupied conspicuous places in the columns of newspapers. From the mineralogical notices of the learned Professor Olmstead, we find that Manganese exists in large quantities of sufficient purity, to make it worthy of the market. This article is of the value \$40 per ton, and is useful in the arts for discharging colors in the process of bleaching, as a material in forming cement for hydraulic works,

and for imparting rich tints to glass. The boundaries of the gold region have been enlarged and new and rich veins opened. The extreme points of the localities of this precious metal are more than eighty miles asunder, and include an area of more than two thousand square miles. A peculiarity of its history is its occurrence in a bed of iron. It has heretofore been found in quartz, among slate rocks, scattered in fine sand, and accompanying a dense blue mud. The largest vein has yielded not less than \$10,000. The occurrence of veins so near the surface is regarded as an auspicious circumstance, affording encouragement for the employment of industry in making extensive excavations and a capital proportioned to the productive nature of the enterprise. [Nat. Aegis.]

It appears from a North Carolina paper, that the alarm respecting Bread stuffs in N. Carolina had subsided. Notwithstanding the drought the crops appear to have proved as good as usual, and according to the information of a gentleman who has been travelling in several counties, if prices warranted, or necessity demanded it, from 15 to 20,000 barrels of surplus corn could be exported from Edgecombe county alone. Old Corn was selling for 90 cents a bushel.

DEPREDATIONS ON ORCHARDS, &c.

The rights of the owners of fruit yards, orchards and gardens, are strictly guarded by the laws of this Commonwealth, and the violations of their property by a system of petty depredations and injury, prohibited by severe penalties proportioned to the vexatious nature of the offences. As this is the season when temptation may lead some inadvertently to expose themselves to the uncivil greetings of the Commonwealth, it may not be useless to the careless to be informed, what is the punishment in modern times for the plucking forbidden fruit, lest they fall into the hands of the officers of justice.

The Statute of 1818, Chapt. 3, enacts, that if any person shall enter upon any grass land, orchard or garden, without permission from the owner, with intent to cut, destroy, take, or carry away, any grass, hay, fruit, or vegetables, with the intent to injure or defraud such owner, he shall forfeit and pay for every such offence a sum not less than two or more than ten dollars to the use of the Commonwealth, to be recovered on complaint before any justice of the peace within the county, and be liable in damages to the party injured.—If the person so offending shall take any vegetable, fruit, or shrub cultivated for ornament or use, he shall be liable to pay a forfeiture not under five nor more than fifty dollars to the use of the Commonwealth, and three times the value of the article carried away. If the offender break, bruise, cut, mutilate, injure or destroy, any fruit trees, tree for ornament or shade, or shrub cultivated for ornament or use, the penalty provided is not less than ten, nor exceeding one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment or information before the Court of Common Pleas. If any of these trespasses should be committed in the night time or on the Lord's Day, double the above mentioned penalties accrue.—*Ibid.*

Coal is becoming more and more an important item in the export and import trade of Philadelphia. Large quantities of it have been brought to that city from the Lehigh and Schuylkill this season, and shipped round to New York and Boston.

EXPERIMENTS WITH STEEP.

December 7, 1787.—Sowed fourteen beds with the same wheat seed, as black with the smut as ever I saw any.

No.	Smully ears.
1. Sown dry, nothing done to it, had	377
2. Washed well in clean water, had	325
3. do. in lime water, had	43
4. do. in a lye of wood ashes, had	31
5. do. in arsenic and salt mixture, had	28
6. Steeped in lime water 4 hours, had	12
7. do. in lye 4 hours, had	3
8. do. in arsenic four hours, had	1
9. do. in lime water 12 hours, had	6
10. do. in lye 12 hours, had	0
11. do. in arsenic 12 hours, had	4
12. do. in lime water 24 hours, had	0
13. do. in lye 24 hours, had	0
14. do. in arsenic 24 hours, had	5

Young's Annals.

MUSTARD—(Synopsis.)

Two species of the Mustard are objects of garden culture,—the Black, which is cultivated for the seed, and the White, which is a good substitute for Spinach, and which is sometimes used with pepper grass, as an ingredient in sallads. Both species grow well in a great diversity of soils and with a small portion of labour—but the richer the soil, the greater the care, the more vigorous will be the plants.

If the seed of the first species be our object, we should remember, that as the pods do not either form or ripen but in succession, we must not delay our harvest until all have been matured—as in this case, we should lose the seed soonest ripe, (which is always the best,) for the sake of preserving that which is later and worse. The best rule therefore is to pull up or cut off the crop, as soon as the stems become yellow, and carry it into a barn, where it may remain covered with straw for a month. At the end of this time, it will be fit to thresh, and this will be done on cloths, and not with flails, which would bruise and break the seed, but with bunches of rods. Passed two or three times through a fanning mill, it will be fit for use, and the sooner it is used after cleaning, the better mustard it will make.—*N. Y. Board Agricult.*

THE PLAIN OF JERICHO.

The traveller Brocchi, in going from the Dead Sea to Jerusalem, took Jericho in his way. With respect to the apple of Sodom, whose outward form and beautiful appearance allures the eye, and deceives him who thinks to enjoy it, containing within nothing but a light dusty substance, he believes that Halbequist has erroneously taken it for the fruit of the *Solanum Melongena*, which our traveller found no where near Jericho, but only the *Solanum Sanctum*. He himself conceives the apple of Sodom to be nothing else than the bladder-formed gall-nut, which is raised by the stings of insects upon the *Pistatia Terbinthus*. He remarked, that nowhere had Flora undergone greater changes than in the Plain of Jericho. The valuable shrub which gave the balsam, had disappeared: of the celebrated rose of Jericho, no vestige is left: of the numberless palm-trees, on account of which Jericho was called the City of Palms, there remains only a single representative: in vain should one look for that fig-tree of which St. Luke speaks. The whole broad plain is now a naked desert waste, which stretches from the mountain of Judah to the banks of the Jordan.

[Nuov Gior de Litterati.]

From the Hampshire Gazette.

COAL MINES.

England and Scotland contain the most extensive coal mines that exist in the world; and by the aid of canals, inclined planes and railways, this combustible is transported to all parts of Great Britain, and delivered to the consumers at a low price. The mines of New Castle employ more than 60,000 persons, and produce annually 36 millions of quintals. France contains many coal mines, but the expense of transport to the places of consumption is so great, that the mines are not extensively worked. Only 9 millions of quintals are extracted from the mines annually, which is not an eighth part of the quantity consumed yearly in England. The Netherlands are rich in coal; there are 350 mines in the vicinity of Mons, Charleroy and Liege, which occupy 20,000 workmen, and yield 12 millions of quintals. Germany is not rich in coal; there are however some very important mines, especially in Silesia. Saxony, Bohemia, Austria, Bavaria, Hanover and Hungary have mines of coal, but they are not of much importance. In Sweden coal is found only in the province of Scania. Norway appears to be deprived of this mineral, and none has been found in Russia in Europe. Italy, Spain and Portugal have some coal mines, but they are neglected. Mines of coal are worked in China and Japan, and they are known to exist in Africa, Madagascar and New Holland. Coal has been discovered in the Cordilleras of America, in Niyati, Cape Breton, Canada and Louisiana, and is extremely abundant in Pennsylvania and Virginia.—*Translated from the Bulletin des Sciences.*

BRITISH EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A few months since, M. Moreau, the French vice consul in London, published a sketch of the past and present state of the British possessions in India. From a review of this work in the "Bulletin des Sciences," we derive the following facts.

The British East India Company was incorporated in the reign of queen Elizabeth, in the year 1600. The charter has been many times renewed; the last time in 1813, for 25 years, ending in 1839. The charter of 1712 granted to the company the monopoly of all the commerce of Britain with India and China, and this privilege was continued until the renewal in 1813, when all British subjects were allowed to participate in the trade with India; the company still retaining the whole of the China trade. The funds of the company in 1621 were divided into 4000 shares of £100 each; the number of shares has since been augmented to 60,000. They are now worth from 267 to 300 pounds. For the last 50 years the annual dividends have varied from 8 to 12 per cent. The number of stockholders in 1822 was 2002. The debts of the company in 1822 amounted to 180 millions of dollars. The revenue in 1824 was 140 millions of dollars, and the expenditures exceeded 143 millions. This excess was occasioned by the expenses of the war with Burmah.

The East India Company had at first nothing but supercargoes to manage their affairs; afterwards they sent out agents and established factories. They had built a fort at Madras before 1653, and in 1670 king Charles II. gave them Bombay, which he had received from Portugal as a part of the marriage portion of queen Catherine. In 1689 they obtained permission to buy territories of the

princes of India, and in 1690 they purchased three villages on the right bank of the Hoogly, and founded the city of Calcutta. Other acquisitions were subsequently made, but in 1745 they had only 10 settlements in India. Since that time they have acquired many extensive provinces and kingdoms—some by purchase, but more by conquest; and this company of merchants have now more people under their dominion than any sovereign on earth, except the emperor of China. Their subjects are estimated at between 70 and 80 millions, and their tributaries and allies at upwards of 30 millions. The army of the company in 1822 amounted to 203,454 men, nine-tenths of whom were natives, and only one-tenth Europeans.

The company export from India to Europe vast quantities of cotton, spices, indigo and sugar; and from China 25 millions of pounds of tea per annum. They commenced the culture of Indigo in Bengal in 1779, and for the last 10 or 12 years, have exported about 5 millions of pounds annually. The average price in Bengal is 6 shillings (£1,33) per pound. They first planted mulberry trees in 1780, and in 1821 exported 1,057,000 pounds of silk.

It is estimated that England has received from India, since the year 1600, in net profits, 150 millions of pounds sterling.

The British have always been victorious in the east; every war has extended their possessions, and they are now the undisputed masters of India. Recently the king of Burmah has been terrified into submission, and a large portion of his territory has been added to the empire of the East India Company.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

From the Buck's County Patriot.

RATTLESNAKES.

It appears that our most barren and roughest mountains afford a profitable article for exportation, on which the sagacious English parliament have not laid any duty. It is *Rattle Snakes!* The facts are as follows. Some two years ago there came a young gentleman from England, on a speculation, to procure a quantity of Sugar Maple logs, as the hardest wood. I have understood he wanted them to make rolling presses, for printing calicoes; and with other articles he took home 7 large Rattle Snakes.—He has returned for more Sugar Maple logs; and says that on his seven Snakes he cleared 70 pounds sterling; that he deposited money in various places, to the amount of several hundred dollars, for the people to pay cash for all sound, merchantable Rattle Snakes according to the following prices:—

Small Rattle Snakes .	\$0.50
Middle size do.	1.00
Large size do.	1.50
Very large do.	2.00

I am informed that several people have left the labours of the harvest field, and gone on the mountains with their baskets, boxes and devices, to try for extra wages by catching Rattle Snakes. I am told that at one place where money was deposited, they have so many collected as would fill a barrel. I have been well acquainted with Rattle Snakes and doctoring for the bite, for 40 years.

Expecting that some of those snake traders may pay dear for their temerity, it may not be improper for me to publish the best mode of curing their bite, if it can be cured; and that wholly depends on how and where they strike their fangs—if only in the flesh, it is readily cured, and the pain soon

relieved, by the patient drinking plentifully of *Seneca snake root boiled in milk*, bathing the wound with the same, and binding the root on the wound. This is the famous Indian cure. But if the snake happens to strike into the sinews of the heel, or any large vein, death hath ever been the consequence before any remedy can be applied.

If such a large Rattle Snake trade is profitable it is equally dangerous; as there is no certainty of calculation to be made on accidents that may happen. To horses the bite of a Rattle Snake is a certain death; and I never could cure them, nor knew one to survive that was bitten. Three years ago, this summer, I was on the road between Bethany and Milford, where a young man had a very large one in an open barrel, as a show. I told him to cut his head off—he said no: that he had drawn its teeth, and dare put his hand to it. He did so—it struck him very hard on the back of the wrist. I examined the spot, but could not discover the skin to be broken—he must have driven the poison through the pores, for it swelled very fast. I have been informed that he went next day to a doctor, then to a hospital, where his arm was twice amputated, yet he died. So much for playing with Rattle Snakes.

SAMUEL PRESTON.

HOME INDUSTRY.

The advancement of this country in manufacturing industry is perhaps unexampled in history. In the year 1805 the total consumption of cotton by the manufactories of the United States was a little more than 1000 bales. Now Rhode Island uses 30,000. In 1815, our woollen factories could not furnish the army with 6000 blankets. During the last war, capital was taken from commerce and invested in manufactures. This was the first impulse. In 1816 a report made to Congress showed that *forty millions* of dollars capital were invested in cotton manufactories, and *twelve millions* in woollen. In that year we manufactured 40,000 bales of cotton. In 1816 it was estimated that the whole amount of goods manufactured in the U. S., was equal to fifty or sixty millions of dollars. It is now believed that we manufacture, of all kinds, to the amount of 250 millions in a year, about 25 millions of which are exported, and the rest consumed in the country. The internal or domestic trade of every country is perhaps more permanent and useful than the foreign. It is not subject to the fluctuations of the commercial world, which frequently break out and spread desolation around. The English journalists have been consoling themselves that our industry was as frustrated as theirs. The facts which we have stated do not indicate much depression. [Snowden's Adv.]

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The harvest, particularly in the interior of our State, has never been more abundant. This information we learn from a gentleman who has been some time in that section. The evidence of this is quite conclusive; it may not be improper however, to detail a single fact, that while passing the Ferry, near Anson, he asked the ferryman, a respectable man, whose name is Weston, how his crop was the present year; He replied, that it was quite as good as usual; that he had finished securing the grain part of it that day; and that he had ascertained he should have twelve hundred bushels of Rye, eight hundred bushels of wheat, and judged he should have more than one hundred

bushels of Corn, as it was out of the way from injury by the frost; he has also cut hay sufficient for a large stock of cattle, kept on the farm.—Young men, who are about commencing their business, as farmers, will, no doubt do well to visit the interior of the State. This they may be assured of—they will find better roads, and better farms, than can be found on the sea-board.

[Maine Inquirer.]

The Hallowell Advocate says "The crops of grain have been very good the past season; and recent appearances indicate that we shall have an early and abundant harvest of corn, potatoes and garden vegetables."

SOLILOQUY ON BATHING.

Soliloquising in a refreshing tepid bath of pure and wholesome water, I came to the sage conclusion that all sorts and sizes of people ought to bathe in the warm season twice a week at least, not three times. Young women ought to bathe to preserve their beauty; married women to preserve the affection of their husbands; for Love, at least disgust, flies off like a bird frightened by powder; and when once he takes wing, he goes to return no more. Young bachelors ought to bathe to preserve their vigour; and married men to bathe for the same reason, but that their wives may enjoy the pleasure which all those did who reached the person of Alexander. Old men and women ought to bathe, to keep alive the lingering sparks of animation, to give elasticity to their aged limbs, and enable them to walk with usefulness at least, if not agility; for I know of nothing, wisdom and virtue excepted, which adds either older or more interesting charm to the venerable aspect and impressive dignity of age, than an early and graceful walk. To my brother mechanic of all descriptions, and to all indeed who earn their bread by the sweat of the brow, there is nothing more delightful, or more essential to their welfare, than frequent bathing, that their skins may be kept clear of that perspirable matter which, as labour increases, and which if not cleansed from the surface by timely ablutions, induces fever and other fatal diseases. Three or four shillings may save many more dollars, and length of days in the bargain! Who would hesitate, that would not love sickness better than health, and dirt than cleanliness! The great and good author of Christianity sent lepers and the sick and infirm of all descriptions, to the health-inspiring waters of Bethesda; whereof the angel who stirred the waters, was the emblem of temporal as well as eternal life; and how often did he himself bathe anoint with aromatics that preserve the cleanliness and purity of the body. Is it not clear, then, that cleanliness is a part of the divine morality? Can any thing stronger be said in its favour? Then, and bathe all ye that would be neither more sorrowful; for bathing clears the mind as well as the body; and to hard students in particular will answer the same purpose as exercise, the most agreeable relaxation and enable them to return to their books, and grasp with heroic vigour of intellect the knotty points of the profound axioms of Theology; and to do with alacrity the most difficult problem in mathematics.

The quantity of Porter brewed in London, by 11 breweries, for the three years ending 5th July, was as follows:—1824, 1,526,965 barrels: 1825, 1,507,600 do.; 1826, 1,505,630 do.

THRASHING MACHINE.

On Saturday last we went to see Mr Shaw's threshing Machine in operation. It was a misty day, every thing damp, but the machine threshed the grain very effectually at the rate of more than a sheaf in a minute. There is a waste of labour, however, in turning it by manual strength, where a large quantity is to be threshed. A horse can easily be made to turn it, and with such a power applied to a larger machine, we doubt not but 50 or 60 bushels a day can be threshed without difficulty. The machine is simple; it can be made by any carpenter, with the aid of a little iron work.

National Journal.

INDIANA.

Thirteen hundred woodpeckers were killed a short time since, in the vicinity of Connersville by a party of twelve. The practice of destroying birds until the species become extinct is extremely hazardous; the experiment has been made in different sections of the country, and almost invariably some destructive insect has multiplied to such an extent as to do tenfold more injury to the crops than the birds are capable of doing. Even the woodpeckers, in some parts of the country, may be a protection to the farmer.—*Ibid.*

DURABLE INK.

Mr Brande gives the following as the best proportion of ingredients for durable ink: 8 oz. of galls, 4 oz. of logwood, boiled in 12 pints of water, till reduced to six by boiling; then add 4 oz. of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) 1 oz. of sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of cloves. The best writing is liable to lose its color by long exposure to the air, or by the action of the acids or acid vapour, on which account Mr Brande recommends that ink to be used in laboratories, for labels, or in certain manufactories where it is used, should have a stick of Indian ink dissolved in each pint.

INVISIBLE-VISIBLE INK.

Mix alum with lemon juice. The letters written with this ink will be invisible until dipped in water.

THE RHEUMATISM.

In our climate, where, from the frequent changes of weather, all are more or less subject to this excruciating disease, any thing which may approximate to a cure, should be esteemed highly, and hence it becomes the duty of those who may be in possession of a cure to communicate it. With a view to alleviate those who may be suffering under its afflictions, we make known the following simple receipt, which was communicated to us by a gentleman who had been relieved by it, and who had recommended it to a friend who had been confined for two years, and who was so far relieved in about a week, as to be able to walk, and upon whom it acted as a charm.

The receipt is simply this: let the parts affected, be rubbed with a flesh brush, dipped in Palm Oil, before a fire, night and morning—low living and gentle cathartics are recommended as serviceable also. [Bal. Chronicle.]

Another Remedy.—The following simple remedy for this excruciating disorder was communicated some time ago, by a friend, who stated that he had frequently known it productive of the most salutary effects.—Take ripe cucumbers, cut them into halves and remove all the seeds: let the cavity then be filled with common fine salt, and the two parts be bound together. When thus

prepared, put the cucumbers into a clean iron vessel, without any water; cover the vessel, and place it over a slow fire. In an hour or two the salt and cucumbers, except the rind, will be converted into a clear lymph, which, when cool, should be bottled for use.

Bathe the parts affected, two or three times a day, with this water, at the same time rubbing them well either with the hand, or a piece of flannel. At this season of the year, the means of testing this remedy are in the power of almost every one: we therefore make no other comment, than that those who would know more about it may try the experiment. [Mass. Freeman.]

The following Circular Letter, recently addressed to the several Governors of States and Territories, by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Queries which accompanied it, are now made public, in the hope that the latter, by being thus more widely diffused, may attract the notice of individuals whom they might not otherwise reach, and who, possessing the ability and disposition to supply, if not all, a portion of the information desired, may, by so doing, further subserve the purposes of the Resolution of the House of Representatives, on which the queries are founded.

Circular to the several Governors of States and Territories.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 29th, 1826.

SIR—A resolution was passed by the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress, which directs, amongst other things, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be prepared a "well digested manual, containing the best practical information that can be collected on the growth and manufacture of Silk, adapted to the different parts of the Union," a copy of which resolution I beg leave herewith to enclose, that its entire object may be the more distinctly seen.

In determining upon the means by which the information aimed at in the clause of the resolution above recited may be obtained, none have occurred so likely to be effectual, as to address a communication to the Governors of the different States and Territories, asking their friendly instrumentality and assistance. I have, accordingly, the honour to address myself to your Excellency, and to enclose a series of questions that have been drawn up at this Department under the branch of the resolution mentioned. In taking this step, it is neither my expectation nor wish to devolve upon your Excellency any personal trouble, but a hope is entertained that you may be able to command the means of giving to the questions a direction by which the information they seek may, in some instances, and to some extent, if not entirely, be obtained; and when contributions are thus obtained from all parts of the Union, it is confidently anticipated that the aggregate of information will be neither small in amount nor inconsiderable in value. Several copies of the questions are enclosed, that you may be enabled to transmit them to as many of the enlightened and patriotic citizens of—, whose practical pursuits, or the course of whose investigations, may have created ability to answer them, as circumstances may allow; and although the fullest answers that may be practicable would always be desirable, it is hoped that no individual will abstain from answering, because his answers could not be full, or meet all the questions propounded.

The only apology I have to offer for asking the good offices of your Excellency upon this occasion is, that it is one of public concern, and that whatever light and information may be shed upon the subject of the resolution of the House, by the course of inquiry adopted, will, in the end, be made known to our common country, for the common benefit.

Permit me, in conclusion, to add, that whatever returns I may be favoured with to this letter, will be in season if they reach the Department by the first of December, a limit of time the furthest that can be given, but which is rather fixed upon, as it may increase the opportunities of making the returns acceptable.

I have the honour to remain, with great respect, your obdt. servant,

RICHARD RUSH.

His Excellency—Governor of—

QUERIES.

The House of Representatives having, at the last Session of Congress, passed a Resolution that "the Secretary of the Treasury cause to be prepared a well digested Manual, containing the best practical information that can be collected, on the growth and manufacture of Silk, adapted to the different parts of the Union, containing such facts and observations in regard to the growth and manufacture of silk in other countries, as may be useful, and that the same be laid before Congress at the commencement of the next Session;" the following Queries have been prepared, with a view to aid in obtaining, in part, the means of complying with the resolution. Answers to all, or any of them, are respectfully invited from such enlightened and patriotic citizens as may have it in their power to furnish them. The answers to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, on or before the first of December.

1. What efforts have been made in the State of —, if any, and at what periods of time, to raise silk?

2. Whence was the silk worm obtained? Is this insect a native of —, and if so, in what respects does it differ, if in any, from the oriental or foreign silk worm?—Are there any varieties of this insect known in —? Please to describe whatever kinds there may be?

3. Does the Mulberry flourish in — in its different varieties; what soil suits it best; is the White Mulberry an indigenous tree? If not, has it been found to thrive as well in the United States as the Red and Black Mulberry? Which of the latter is indigenous, or are both?

4. Does the Silk worm feed as well upon the Red and Black Mulberry as upon the White? Is there any other leaf or plant known in this country upon which it does feed; and, above all, will it yield Silk of equal quality when fed upon any other leaf or food, as upon that of the White Mulberry.

5. Be pleased to state the best methods of raising and multiplying the several species of the Mulberry tree; how it is propagated; how old it should be before transplanting, what particular modes of treating it are required; the age at which it should begin to furnish food for the worm; whence trees or cuttings can be obtained for transplantation; the price per hundred; how many trees should be planted on an acre; and would it, or would it not, be profitable to cultivate the Mul-

berry, for the purpose of feeding the Worm, in the form of a bush or shrub?

6. What quantity of raw Silk ought to be produced from an acre of full-grown Mulberry trees, planted and reared in the best manner? How many Silk-worms are required to produce a pound of raw Silk? What quantity of raw Silk can be produced from an acre of Mulberry trees by other modes of cultivation than the full grown tree?

7. Be pleased to state, as much in detail as may be in your power, the methods of treating the Silk-worm, with a view to raising the best Silk, and in the greatest quantity; embracing, particularly, the habits of the insect, as to appetite, cleanliness, position, or accommodations, whilst the cocoon is forming; the species of twig or branch on which it is best that it should be spun; temperature, and degree of light most favourable to the insect, and all other circumstances which may affect its health and strength, and its capacity to yield a perfect cocoon; also, a description of the process of forming the Silk by the insect until the cocoon is completed; the best mode of treating the cocoon, and of obtaining the Silk; and how far the labor of females, children and old men, may be usefully employed in the culture of Silk?

8. What difference, if any, exists between the Chinese and Italian or Spanish Worm; which country is reputed to produce the best insect, and what particular part of the country?

9. Does the climate of — admit of raising Silk with full advantage in the open air, or is it best that the insects should always be housed? If the latter, what size and form of building or apartment is best fitted to its operations? If the Silk be raised in the open air, is any shelter, and of what kind, required, as well from the rays of the sun as from wet, and to protect the insects from birds and other animals that prey upon them?

10. Is there reason to suppose that, in some parts of the United States, the climate may admit of more than one crop of Silk being raised from the Silk-worm, in the course of the year, as in Asia? How will this inquiry apply to —?

11. Have lightning and thunder been found to affect the Silk-worm in our climate, and how far if at all? Has any insect of our climate, or animal of any kind, been found to prey upon or injure it, beyond those that are known to do so in other climates?

12. What is the greatest quantity of Silk that has been raised in the State of — in any one year; into what articles or forms has it been manufactured—and have the manufactured articles been consumed at home or sent abroad—and where?—where has the raw silk been sent when not wrought into manufactures?

13. What prices have the raw or manufactured silks commanded in the market of the U. States, as compared with similar articles imported from Europe, China, or the East Indies? What progress has been made in the drawing, spinning, and twisting of sewing silk in any part of —? Have its strength and evenness been equal to the French, English, or Italian sewing silk? How have we succeeded in the colouring or dying? All information on this head will be acceptable.

14. Will you be pleased to describe, with as much particularity as may be, the machinery most approved for winding off the Silk from the cocoon;—for forming it into organdie or thrown silk; and for manufacturing silk into all its different forms, (including velvets,) whether for cloth-

ing, furniture, or any other purpose? If within your power and convenience to add a sketch or drawing of any or all of the above machinery, it would be acceptable.

15. Describe the difference in the quality of the silk produced from all the different varieties of the silk-worm, and annex, if in your power, a drawing (coloured) of all the varieties of this insect in its moth and other states. Is the insect brought from abroad supposed to degenerate in the United States, and if so, to what causes is it imputed, how are they best to be obviated? What are the proper rules to be observed in the choice of eggs, in the choice of cocoons for seed, and in the choice of the insect for laying eggs?

16. If silk has been raised at any periods heretofore in — but not at present, what are supposed to be the causes that have led to its discontinuance?

17. Please to state any other facts or circumstances that may bear upon the objects or spirit of the resolution above referred to of the House of Representatives of the United States, though not specially comprehended under any of the foregoing inquiries.

RICHARD RUSH.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1826.

LEAVES OF TREES FOR FODDER.

Evelyn, in his Sylva, says the Roman husbandmen fed their cattle with the leaves of trees, but the preference was given to those of the elm. The husbandman, who lives in the neighbourhood of extensive woods, would do well to attend to this branch of rural economy. When hay is dear, dried leaves (of all kinds) are highly valuable. Columella considers twenty pecks of dried leaves equal to thirty pounds of hay.

PROPAGATING FOREST TREES.

Sowing acorns, beach-mast, ash-keys, &c. in the autumn, when those seeds fall spontaneously from the trees, appears by much the most natural method; but the destruction made by the field-mouse upon those seeds, both at the time of sowing and during the winter, has induced many gentlemen to prefer spring sowing to the autumnal one.—When spring sowing is determined on, the acorns and other seeds must be carefully preserved during the winter; and, in forming the magazines, care must be taken to keep the different sorts apart from each other.—*Evelyn.*

PLOUGHING.

It is best that most tillage land should be ploughed in autumn. Fall ploughing saves time and labour in the spring; a season of the year when cattle are commonly weak, and the hurry of business presses on the farmer. But a soil which is sandy and light should not be disturbed by fall ploughing, but lie to settle down and consolidate through the winter.

PRESERVATION OF MEAT.

Meat may be preserved fresh many months by keeping it immersed in molasses. A joint of meat or any provision suspended in a flannel bag will keep sweet much longer than by most of the modes commonly practised. The cooler and dryer the meat is when the flannel is put round it the better, and the flannel should be perfectly clean. Fresh meat put in a close vessel containing vinegar, will

be preserved a considerable time. Tainted meat may be rendered good by pickling it in pearl-ash water some time. Before it is cooked, however, it should be dipped in vinegar a short time and then salted in brine.

GRAFTING PEACH TREES.

It has been recommended to graft cions on wild cherry stocks, as worms, it is said, never disturb the wild cherry. We cannot say whether the peach graft will flourish on the cherry stock, but think he subject worth attention, and wish experiments might be made to test the utility of the suggestion.

TO OUR PATRONS.—For the accommodation of our subscribers, many of whom, we presume, have no objection to saving 50 cents by paying in advance for the 5th volume of the *New England Farmer*, we send bills in this week's paper, to remind them of what may be done by a very trifling ready money. If a penny saved is two pence earned, it follows that saving 50 cents is equal to earning a dollar. Let every individual who desires us of want of politeness, we shall make our invitations to take advantage of the saving clause in our printer's proposals as general as possible.

To be serious, we trust that every subscriber who wishes to confer upon us a REAL PATRONAGE, will take into consideration the justice of remitting the amount of his subscription, upon the receipt of his bill. Where no private opportunity to send it is likely to occur soon, it may be forwarded by mail. To avoid inconvenience of sending 50 cents in a letter, a receipt dollar bill can be enclosed, the balance of which will be passed to the next year's subscription.

SUMMARY.

London papers to the 5th of August have been received in this city, by the way of New York, to contain little matter of interest. The new Portuguese Constitution, which is said to be similar to those of France, Holland and Bavaria is more satisfactory than it was at first. The Cortes under this constitution is soon to be convoked.—The new chamber of Peers is to consist of ninety members.

There is a prospect of a fine harvest in England, the distresses of the poor in the manufacturing districts have undergone some mitigation. A petition from distressed workmen, solicited the Government to recommend the repeal of the laws which prohibit the use of machinery in various manufactures. The answer gave no encouragement to the views of the petitioners. It acknowledged that the pressure was great, but temporary, and the Government expressed that the evil would cure itself.

It is stated that money cannot be employed in England at a higher rate of interest than two per cent.

RICE CROPS.

The Rice harvest on the river and neighborhood, has been progressing about a week past; and we understand, that the prospects of our plantations is excellent, as their crops bid fair to be abundant, and will probably exceed that of last year considerably. The late rains have retarded the growth, but little or no injury will be sustained in consequence. [Savannah Georgian.]

Resided in Londonderry, H. H. on 16 inst. Gen. H. H. HASKET DERRY, aged 60. He was a native of Salem, in this state, and was extensively known and esteemed for his honorable principles, generous feelings and private virtues.

Cattle Show.—The Cattle Show and Ploughing Match at Danvers, by the Essex Agricultural Society, takes place on the 12th October.

Something Curious.—We have now before us six *clap-board nails*, and a common *brass pin*, which were taken from the paunch of an Ox, slaughtered a few months since in East Sudbury; by Mr William Hurd; the nails are perfect and uncommonly sharp, and were found sticking through the comb of the paunch, so called. The Ox never appeared otherwise than well, and made excellent beef. [Concord Paper.]

About 500 wt. of fresh salmon, caught in Lake Ontario, and packed in ice, were brought down the canal and sold in New York last week at 31 cents a pound to the first purchaser.

The first Bank.—In 1172 the ideas suggested by the vast increase of the Venetian Commerce, induced payments by transfers, or by writing off the sum to be paid from the account of the payer to the receiver, without the trouble and inconvenience of weighing out gold and silver. Persons thus interested in mutual exchanges, obtained a charter of incorporation for the management of their joint concerns and thus produced the *bank of Venice*, the first bank ever established in the world. It was conducted with such discretion and advantage, that it maintained its credit unimpaired, through centuries of revolution, furnishing the most beneficial facilities to commerce. This example was soon followed, and banks were established in process or time, in all the trading cities of the Mediterranean.



Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

STEPHEN F. MILLS & Co. (late Price & Mills) proprietors of the extensive Nursery at Flushing, Long Island, near New York offer their very choice and select

collection of Fruit Trees of all the various kinds to which they not only give their personal attention, but which have the still greater advantage of being ingrafted from bearing Trees whose accuracy has been tested, they therefore solicit with the fullest confidence the patronage of the public.

The Trees, Shrubs, &c. are in the most thrifty and healthy state, the correctness of every sale by them is guaranteed, and the same attention observed in the selection as if the purchasers were present.

Orders will receive faithful and prompt attention, and catalogues furnished on application to HENRY L. BILLINGS, agent for the proprietors, No. 18 India wharf. Sept. 22.

Medical School in Boston.

THE LECTURES at the Massachusetts Medical College, in Boston, will commence on the third Wednesday in November.

Anat. and Surg. by Dr WARREN.

Chemistry, by Dr GORHAM.

Midwifery and Med. Jurisprudence, by Dr CHANNING.

Maternal Medicine, by Dr BIGELOW.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr JACKSON.

The advantages for attending Hospital practice at this Institution, are considered equal to those afforded in any city of the United States. 6t. Sept. 22.

Medicine, Paints, and Dye Stuffs.

GREGG & HOLLIS, No. 30 Union Street, have just received a large and extensive assortment of Medicine, Paints, and Dye stuffs, which they offer for sale at very low prices, among which are the following:

2 Cases Turkey Opium	2 Cases Aloes
2 Bbls Camphor	3 " Smyrna Saffron
5 Bales fresh Senna	1 " Cardamom Seeds
10 Casks White Lead	20 Bbls Linseed Oil

2 Tons do. do. ground in Oil	25 " Spirits Turpentine
10 Casks French Yellow	2 " Copal Varnish
2000 lbs. nutgalls	5 Tons Logwood
10 Bbls Alum	3 " Redwood
10 " Blue Vitriol	25 Bbls Camwood
ALSO 5 Bbls Refined Borax	10 Cases Crude Borax
10 Carboys Oil of Vitriol	25 Bbls Rosin
Nicaragua 1st quality	20 " ground Rosin
Also of their own manufacture and warranted of the first quality,	10 " Juniper Berries.

2500 lbs French Green	1200 Bottles Superior Lemon Syrup
4 Bbls Japan	50 Groce Soda and Rochelle Powders.
6000 lbs Sal Aeratus	
500 lbs Super. Carb. Soda	

Ink Powder and Liquid Ink of a very superior quality for sale in large and small quantities on very favorable terms, the money will be cheerfully refunded if it does not give the purchaser, after a trial, perfect satisfaction. Schools and Academies supplied at a lower rate than can be had in this country.

N. B. Country Merchants, Physicians, and others are respectfully invited to call, as they will find it to their advantage to purchase at this establishment.

6t. Sept. 22.

CASH will be paid at this office, for the following numbers of the *New England Farmer*, 40, 43, 44, 45, vol. iv.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO	D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 50	1 75	
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	80 00	82 50	
pearl do.		95 00	97 50	
BEANS, white,	bush	2 00	2 50	
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	10 00	10 25	
cargo, No 1, new,		8 25	8 50	
" No 2, new,		6 00	6 37	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	15	20	
CHEESE, new milk,		9	12	
skimmed milk,		5	5	
FLAX		9	10	
FLAX SEED	bush	95	1 00	
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	4 75	5 00	
Genesee,		4 75	5 00	
Rye, best,		3 25	3 50	
GRAIN, Rye	bush	74	75	
Corn		65	66	
Barley		73	76	
Oats		55	60	
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	10	11	
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		90	1 00	
LIME,	cask	75	80	
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	2 50	2 75	
PLASTER PARIS, retail at	ton.	14 25	14 75	
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	11 25	11 50	
navy, mess, do.		10 87	11 75	
Cargo, No 1, do.	bush	2 67	3 00	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		8		
Clover	lb.	33		
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		25	33	
do do unwashed		30	35	
do 3-4 washed		25	30	
do 1-2 do		20	30	
Native	do	40	45	
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		35	40	
do Spinning, 1st sort			32	
PROVISION MARKET.				
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	10	12	
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		7	8	
" whole hogs,		5	6	
VEAL		5	8	
MUTTON,		10	15	
POULTRY,		12	20	
BUTTER, keg & tub,		22	25	
lump, best,			14	
EGGS,		90	1 00	
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	90	1 00	
Indian, do.		90	1 00	
POTATOES,			37	
CIDER, liquor, (new)	bbl.	1 50	1 75	

MISCELLANIES.

Taxes to Support Drunkards.—A writer in the Boston Literary Gazette states that there are not less than seven thousand paupers in Massachusetts, supported at an expense to the state of \$360,000 annually, and that at least one half of these were reduced to want by intemperate drinking. We may safely say then that the people of Massachusetts are taxed \$180,000 every year because they have not courage enough to make or execute efficient laws for the suppression of intemperance; and if the rest of the country suffers in the same proportion, the nation is taxed nearly four millions of dollars annually! a sum greater than the annual income of all the public benevolent institutions in America; a sum sufficient in eight years, to transport the whole of our coloured population to Africa: a sum which cannot be raised by a direct tax upon the citizens of this country for any other purpose without a rebellion!

And has it come to this? Will our sober citizens consent without a murmur, and without one serious effort to have it otherwise, to pay Four Millions of Dollars annually for the support of drunkards? Why not tax whiskey till it produces a revenue sufficient to maintain the victims that it poisoned? Why not punish drunkenness with fine and imprisonment? or, at least, why not rigidly execute the good and wholesome laws that have already been made for its suppression? The only answer to these questions is, It would be unpopular. The legislator who should make such laws, and the magistrate who should enforce them would be driven from office. Alas! it is too true. It is too true that a majority of those who attend the polls of our elections, are either intemperate themselves or derive a profit from the intemperance of others. But is there no remedy for this evil?—Yes. Let our sober citizens do their duty. Let them attend to the polls and agree together that they will send no men to the legislature, and appoint no men magistrates, who will not pledge themselves to make and execute all necessary laws for the suppression of intemperance. Let sober men speak, and speak loud and speak at the polls on this subject. If they will, their voice will be heard, and will be regarded. If they will not, they must continue to pay Four millions annually, in the shape of a poor tax, for the support of drunkards.—N. Y. Observer.

Cholera Morbus.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser prescribes the following remedy for the Cholera Morbus, and says he has known many instances of its success. It is only to swallow a small dose of turpentine, about the size of a common hazel nut (15 or 20 grains) which checks the disease, and generally removes it in two or three hours.

The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, in a style evincing patriotic feelings and local pride, gives an account of a recent sale of blood-horses there. They sold at the enormous prices of from 150 to 3500 dollars each! averaging 994 dollars, 87½ cents. The Intelligencer remarks, that none of the purchasers reside out of the State, and exultingly exclaims—"Virginia is still herself." [Salem Gaz.]

Mr Poinsett, U. S. Minister to Mexico, gave a splendid ball and supper on the night of the 4th of July, which is said to have cost \$1500—a pretty good slice from a salary of \$9000.

Extraordinary Will made by a Miser in Ireland.—The words are:—"I give and bequeath to my sister-in-law, Sarah Dennis, four old worsted stockings; which she will find underneath my bed; to my nephew, Charles Macartney, two other pair of stockings lying in the box where I keep my linen; to Lieut. Johnson, of his Majesty's 5th regiment on foot, my old pair of white cotton stockings, and my old scarlet great coat; and to Hannah Bourle, my housekeeper, in return for her long and faithful services, my cracked earthen pitcher." Hannah in anger, told the legatees that she resigned to them her valuable share of the property and then retired. In equal rage, Charles kicked down the pitcher, and as it broke, a multitude of guineas burst out, and rolled along the floor. This fortunate discovery induced those present to examine the stockings: which to their great joy were crammed with money!

Two dandies who were journeying on the Ridge Road in a gig on Saturday last, met with an adventure which a spectator has made a special request to have recorded.

At the road side a waggoner stopped to grease the wheels of his heavily loaded team. Just at that moment, when there was not room for a third carriage, the dandies dashed on in their gig.—They did not kill the waggoner, though they endangered his life; neither did they lame any of his horses, though they nearly overturned one of the team. But the waggoner, instead of being thankful for escaping with his life and limb, resented the supposed affront, and forthwith saluted the dandies with his pot and the whole of its contents, a mixture of grease and tar. Two new coats were spoiled, and the gig was so besprinkled and bespattered, that the young men deemed it advisable to return to the city by a bye road.

The young men, who were of a respectable appearance, were not to be pitied by the spectators, they had been so evidently in the wrong.

Philadelphia pa.

The Saratoga Sentinel mentions a valuable improvement in the construction of a threshing machine. It is said to be simple and economical, the whole expense not exceeding thirty dollars. Water or horse power can be applied, and a man and a horse may thresh from 80 to 100 bushels per day. The patentee is Col. James Hyde.

The cultivation of Cotton has been commenced in Mexico, by emigrants from South-Carolina and Georgia.

A late writer in a Cincinnati paper, estimates the number of inhabitants in that city at Forty Thousand! It is but a few years, since the city was thought to exhibit a most surprising instance of rapid increase when its population amounted to Fifteen Thousand.

Over 10,000 emigrants have arrived at Quebec this year from Great Britain. More expected daily!

Quince Wine.—Many farmers prepare this wine in considerable quantity in New York. When properly made it is excellent, and preferable to many foreign wines. Pennsylvania is famous for quince wine. [Snowden.]

The elegant map of South Carolina, lately published, cost the state about \$90,000, and the map of Virginia, also lately published, cost that state about \$65,500. [Patriot.]

The corner stone of the building for the London University was to be laid this month (September) on the freehold ground, at the end of Gower street. It is to be faced with stone; and will cost £27,000.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 4th of August contains a handsome notice of the death of Messrs. Adams and Jefferson.

Cherries are natives of Pontus; Quinces were brought from Crete; Damsons from Damascus; Peaches from Persia; Lemons from Media; Fig from Egypt and Cyprus; Walnuts from Pontus; Chestnuts from Surdas.

Canal Anecdote.—We have heard a story, say the N. York Evening Post, which we believe to be true, of an itinerant merchant, vulgarly called a pedlar, who took passage on board one of the canal-boats just before dinner. He made a very comfortable meal, and expressed himself very well satisfied with the accommodations, and in particular with the provisions. After having been dragged two miles on the big ditch, he took a polite and affectionate leave of the Captain, regretting that he could not longer enjoy the pleasure of inland navigation, and tendering a *shilling* for his passage. The Captain said he must pay for his dinner; but the pedlar showed him the rate, which were three cents a mile, including feed, and departed leisurely to pursue his mercantile speculations.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near N. York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of procuring trees and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculation and engraving of all their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of
**FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS.**

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if peculiar demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester purchased from this nursery for three or four years past some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to
ZEB. COOK Jr.
Rogers' Building—Congress Street.
Boston, August 25th, 1826. eptf.

To Farmers and Agriculturists.
WHITE MULBERRY TREE SEED.

GEORGE MERRICK, No. 14 Market Square, has just received from Windham county, Connecticut, a quantity of White Mulberry Tree seed, of this season's growth. The excellence of the leaf for the food of the Silk Worm is too well known to need further recommendation.
August 25.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1826.

No. 10.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

EMPLOYMENT OF PAUPERS ON FARMS.

FESSENDEN—I read your paper with much care, and have derived from it many valuable facts on agriculture and kindred subjects. It did give me pleasure to learn that its circulation among the farmers of our country were a hundred fold more than it is.

One object in this is, to inquire whether you can consistently give as the result of some experiments which I understand have been made in your city for supporting the poor on farms, purchased and managed by towns, for that purpose. This town has had this subject before them for some time; but nothing definite has yet been done, especially, I believe, because no one seems to have the requisite knowledge to guide us to a proper decision. It has been my impression that an experiment has been made with success in your neighborhood—that a farm has been purchased by the town—a judicious superintendent hired, the poor placed under his immediate care, to be paid according to their ability, and the proceeds of the establishment applied to their support—the whole under the direction of a visiting committee. I have not been erroneously informed some towns have essentially diminished their poor rates—besides that the poor have been more comfortably supported, and been compelled to contribute, they should do, something towards their own support. It has occurred to me, that communication on this subject, through your paper, would serve an important purpose. If the poor may be more comfortably and economically supported, and they are now, both benevolence and interest would dictate the adoption of any honest and honorable measure, which will accomplish this end. Will you, therefore, at some leisure time, call the attention of the public to this subject. Perhaps an answer to the following queries might embrace all information which is particularly desirable.

1. What is the average number of poor in the town?

2. What was the average sum annually expended for the support of the poor before the purchase of a farm?

3. How large a farm is owned by the town?

4. Is there any peculiarity in the structure of buildings by which they are better adapted to purpose for which they were designed?

5. What was the cost of the farm, buildings, stock, implements, &c.

6. What salary is given to the superintendent and his family? Has he any privileges on the farm? What is the extent of his power in the management of the farm, and over the poor?

7. What proportion of the paupers can generally be advantageously employed on the farm?—What is the employment of those who cannot labor on the farm?

8. Who has the oversight of the establishment? How often do they meet, &c.

9. Are the poor upon the whole better supported, and has the expense of supporting them been essentially diminished?

Many other questions might be suggested, but I believe the above are perhaps sufficient. Should you deem

the subject sufficiently important, and one that comes within the object of your paper, please notice it as you think judicious. Allow me in conclusion to say that my only motive in directing any attention to this subject is to subserve the cause of benevolence—to alleviate the condition of a class of persons whose circumstances are always sufficiently distressing, and to which we or our posterity may by no very uncommon change of fortune belong.

I remain, sir, respectfully,
your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. GOODRICH.

Berlin, (Conn.) Sept. 21, 1826.

ON THE MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF HORSES.—Continued from page 50.

Impaction of the Liver or Pancreas, or Obstructions in the Tubes or Ducts, by which their respective Juices are conveyed to the Bowels.

It sometimes happens that a horse becomes weak and lean, either from a deficiency or a redundancy of bile. In the former case digestion will be imperfect, and the horse frequently costive; the appetite will be bad, the animal languid and sluggish, and generally hide bound, the coat looking rough and unhealthy. The best remedy in this case, is to give small doses of calomel, soap and aloes, as recommended in jaundice, so as to keep the bowels in a more open state; or, if the disease have existed some time, give in the first place a mercurial purgative, and afterwards the following alternative:

Calomel	- - -	1 scruple
Aloes	- - -	1 drachm
Cascarilla powdered,	{	2 do.
and rhubarb, of each		
Castile soap	- - -	3 do.

Syrup enough to form a ball, to be given every morning for five or six days, unless it occasions purging, in which case it is to be discontinued for two or three days.

The horse's diet should be light and nutritious consisting of ground oats, carrots, malt, &c.: regular exercise is of great use. In the spring or summer a run at grass is the best remedy. When there is too much bile formed, it occasions a loose state of the bowels, which causes the horse to be weak and thin. This complaint depends upon increased action of the liver, which generally ceases in a short time, without the aid of medicine.—Should the purging continue so as to reduce the animal's strength, the following medicine may be given, and assisted by a light nourishing diet, and very moderate exercise:

Powdered columbo root	2 drachms
Cascarilla powdered	1 do.
Soda	2 do.
Opium	½ do.

To be given every morning. It is better to try it first without the opium, and it will generally be found to succeed, if the horse be allowed some grain made with wheat flour or arrow root; and when the opium is found necessary, one dose will generally be found sufficient to stop the looseness, for some time at least.

There are no external appearances, by which

a diseased state of the pancreas can be ascertained, and it is probably very rarely a cause of ill condition. There is reason to believe, that want of condition depends, in some cases, upon an imperfect action of the lacteals, or those delicate vessels which convey the chyle, or nutritious parts of the food into the blood, or upon some disease of the mesenteric glands through which they pass.—All the internal surface of the bowels is covered with very minute orifices, which are the mouths of the lacteals, and are supposed to be always open, to receive such parts of the digested food as are destined for the nourishment of the system.—It is not improbable, that these minute orifices may sometimes be obstructed, or that the lacteals may be deficient in energy. Therefore when a horse continues thin and ill conditioned, without any apparent cause this may be suspected. The following formula may be employed on this occasion:

Barbadoes aloes	- - -	½ ounce
Rhubarb	- - -	2 drachms
Calomel	- - -	1 do.
Ginger	- - -	1½
Oil of Caraways	- - -	10 drops
Castile soap	- - -	2 drachms

Syrup enough to form a ball.

With respect to those horses that are habitually weak, or *washy*, as it is termed, becoming loose and weak from moderate work, or other trifling causes, there is no great chance for a radical cure; but the animal will derive great benefit from medicine and care, and often be enabled to do his work with spirit, and without much inconvenience. The proprietor of such horses should always be provided with the following cordial, which should be given, not only when the looseness and weakness actually are present, but at any time when considerable exertion is required of him. If he be wanted for a journey, or a day's hard work, let him have a ball a little before he sets off, and another when he returns. If the horse be very young, it may be worth while to attempt a radical cure, by a long run at grass. Horses of this description require great attention from the groom; they should never be exposed to the air without clothes, unless in the hot days of summer. Their water should be always at summer temperature, and given in small quantities often. Their food should be of easy digestion, their grain given in a broken or bruised state, and their daily allowance should be divided in four or five feeds. Their hay should be of the best quality; mow-burnt hay is particularly injurious. A brisk circulation should be kept up in the skin and extremities, by frequent wiping the body, and hard-rubbing the legs. Moderate exercise is necessary; and the horse should always be attended to the moment he comes into the stable, either from work or exercise.

Cordial Ball.

No. 1.

Caraway seeds, recently powdered	3 drchms
Winter's bark, powdered	2 dr.
Prepared chalk	2 dr.
Opium	½ dr.
Oil of anise-seeds	20 drops.
Syrup enough to form a ball for one dose.	

No. 2.

Powdered ginger	2 drachms
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Liquorice powder - - - ½ oz.
Oil of caraways and anise-seeds, of each 12 drops
Treacle enough to form the ball.
This is a more simple ball than the former, and will generally answer the purpose. When it is found necessary to give No. 1, the opium should be omitted if there is occasion to repeat it after a second dose.

CATTLE.

Mr FESSENDEN.—I enclose an extract of a letter received by me from a gentleman in the Country, which suggests considerations which I think are well worthy of the attention of the Agricultural Society, with that view I submit it through your useful paper to their notice. II.

Rockbury, Sept. 20, 1826.

"As the Agricultural Society are yearly giving considerable Premiums for the best raised Cattle, Would it not, I ask, tend greatly to the furtherance of that object, for the Society to place bulls of the best breed in a few convenient places, of which farmers with their best cows could avail themselves, to propagate and raise the finest cattle?"

"There are, I am aware, bulls of this description in some places, but they are owned by individuals, and the farmers are disposed to incur at some risk an expense of from five to ten dollars, which I believe is the price exacted. I am not unapprised that the step here suggested ought, if adopted, to be attended by some special provisions, such as that the calf be always raised—that the Society have the right of a bull calf to purchase it at two years old at a moderate price—together with such other provisions as may appear necessary to promote the object intended. By these means there would be many bull calves raised, so that in a few years every town would be amply provided and the increase of fine cattle be much greater than can be now looked for or expected."

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE

CATTLE SHOW &c. AT BRIGHTON

On Wednesday the 18th, and Thursday the 19th of October 1826.

The Members of the Society will assemble at the Hall at 9 A. M. punctually for admission of Members, &c. and at 10 A. M. precisely will proceed to visit the Pens

REGULATIONS for the entry of Animals, Manufactures, Inventions, Working Oxen, Ploughs for the Ploughing Match, Butter, Cheese, Honey, Cider, and Currant Wine.

1. Stock of every kind designed for Premiums, must be entered by letter (post paid) specifying the articles, or by personal application to JONATHAN WINSHIP, Esq. at Brighton, Secretary of the Show on or before the 17th of October, and a certificate will be given of such entry, bearing the number of the Pen, in which the animal or animals of each competitor are to be placed.

2. All articles of manufacture and inventions, exhibited for the premiums, must be entered and deposited in the Hall on Monday the 16th, or before 9 A. M. of Tuesday the 17th.

3. Working Oxen must be entered on or before Tuesday the 17th.

4. Butter, Cheese, Cider, and Currant Wine, must be entered and deposited at the Hall before 10 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday the 17th.

5. Ploughs for the Ploughing Match must be entered before 10 A. M. of Thursday the 19th.

Time of Examination by the Committees who are to adjudge the Premiums.

1. The Committee on Manufactures will commence their examinations at 9 A. M. on Tuesday the 17th.

2. The Committee on Inventions on the same day and the same hour.

3. The Committee on Butter, Cheese, Honey, Cider, and Currant Wine, on the same day at 10 A. M.

4. The Committee on Stock on Wednesday the 18th at 10 A. M.

5. The Committee on Working Oxen on the same day, at the same hour.

6. The Auction for Animals and Manufactures will be on Wednesday at 12 o'clock M.

7. The Ploughing Match will be on Thursday at 10 A. M.

Special Rules to be observed by the Competitors for Premiums.

1. All Stock entered for Premiums must be put into the Pens before 9 A. M. on Wednesday, under the direction of the Marshals.

2. No Animal can be removed from the Pens but by permission of a Marshal or a Trustee.

3. Fat Cattle must be weighed before being put into the Pens, at the expense of the owner.

4. No animal, not bred within the State, can be offered for a premium.

5. Working Oxen as they arrive must be arranged on the right-hand of the Avenue from the Road to the Hall, with their heads towards the Centre—and the Drivers stand by them—under the direction of a Marshal.

6. The person entering any article of Manufacture for premium must deliver to the Secretary the proper certificate that the goods were manufactured within the State; and on depositing them at the Hall must see that labels are affixed to them with a number corresponding with the certificate of entry.

7. No competitor for any premium, to be present during the examination, unless requested by the committee.

8. After examination, the goods will be considered in charge of the owners, but must remain for public inspection until after the auction, on Wednesday the 18th; but a night watch will be provided by the Trustees.

9. Persons presenting new inventions, must furnish the proper evidence of their usefulness, and give their attendance upon the committee at the time of examination, to answer the questions that may be put to them.

10. There must be a private mark put by the owner on each parcel of butter, cheese, honey, cider and currant wine. The lots of cider and wine to be accompanied with a sealed paper, being a statement of the method of making the same.

11. The barrel of cider which obtains the first premium is to be used at the Society's dinner on the 18th, and five dollars will be allowed for the same in addition to the premium.

12. Mention must be made to the Secretary, of Animals and Manufactures to be sold at the Auction in season for a list to be prepared for the Auctioneers previous to the hour of sale. The sale to be in the order of the entries.

13. The services of the Auctioneers will be gratuitous—but the Government Duty must be paid by the owners. The owners will attend to the delivery to purchasers and collect the purchase money.

14. Competitors at the Ploughing Match will be required to observe the particular regulations under that head in the Premium list.

Particular Notices.

1. On the afternoon of the nineteenth, the Trustees will assemble in the Meeting House with the Committees on Premiums, when the same will be awarded.

2. The Treasurer will attend at the Hall immediately after the meeting to pay all premiums. Persons most distant from home to be first paid.

3. Premiums not claimed within six months be considered as generously given to aid the fund of the Society.

4. Mr Jacob Kuhn will attend at the Hall deliver certificates of membership to persons elected on the first day of the Show, and to others who shall not have received their certificates. The sum of five dollars to be paid on admission in lieu of all assessments and entitles the member to a copy of all subsequent numbers of the Agricultural Repository published during life, without charge.

5. No persons will be admitted to the Hall except those who have business there, on any day but Wednesday the 18th, and Thursday the 19th.

6. The avenue between the ranges of Pens is intended exclusively for the Trustees, Committee, Members of the Society and invited persons. The Marshals will therefore be instructed to admit no other persons.

It is most positively prohibited to erect any Booth or Tent, or place for sale of Liquors of any kind, within the grounds now belonging to the Society, nor will any openings through their fence to adjoining lots be permitted.

Tickets for the Society's dinner on Wednesday the 18th may be had of Mr Kuhn at the Hall, and at Dudley's Hotel.

Horticulturalists are respectfully requested to furnish samples of their best fruits as a desert for the Society's Dinner on Wednesday, with a label designating the name of the fruit and of the contributor. Mr Dudley at the Mansion House Hotel will take charge of the fruit and see that the labels are preserved.

Gentlemen who have fine animals, the exhibition of which would do honor to the Commonwealth, and Manufacturers, whose best specimens would embellish the Show, are respectfully and earnestly solicited to send them for inspection, if not for premium.

Vegetables remarkable either for their size or other qualities will have a conspicuous place assigned them at the Hall, with the names of the persons who may be pleased to send them for exhibition.

The following gentlemen being appointed the Marshals, viz. Major BENJ. WHEELER—Col. SAMUEL JACQUES—Capt. ISAAC COOK and Capt. W. H. PRENTISS—they will be aided by the civil authority agreeably to a special law of the Commonwealth, in keeping the peace, preserving order, and enforcing a compliance with the Regulations, and their authority is to be respected by all persons having business at the Show.

PETER C. BROOKS,
JOHN PRINCE,
RICHARD SULLIVAN. } Committee of arrangements.

Sept. 1826.

The number of power looms in the United Kingdom, is estimated at 57,000, which are capable of making 1,254,000 yards of cloth per day, or 1,741 yards a minute.

CATTLE SHOW AT DANVERS.

Exhibitions for the Agricultural Exhibition at Danvers, on Thursday October 12, 1826, by the Essex Agricultural Society.

All claims for premiums must be entered with the Secretary of the Society, on or before 9 o'clock A. M. of the day of Exhibition, and each exhibitor will be expected to furnish a description of the animal or article offered for premium.

All animals intended for exhibition or premium must be placed under the direction and care of the officers of the Society, before 9 o'clock of the day of Exhibition, that they may be ranged in their proper places; and they must be in these places until 2 o'clock P. M.

All articles of manufacture or extraordinary value must be deposited at Dustin's Hall, (the place provided for their exhibition,) before 10 o'clock of the same day, to be entitled to a premium.

The several committees for examining stock, will meet together at Southwick's tavern, at 10 o'clock A. M. and thence proceed immediately to the performance of their respective duties; at the time the owners or keepers of the animals are presented for premiums must be present to give any information that may be required concerning them.

The Ploughing Match will commence precisely at 11 o'clock. Six premiums, amounting to five dollars, are offered on this subject.—It is intended to engage in the Ploughing Match, must make known this intention to the Secretary, on or before the Monday next preceding the day of Exhibition. The expense of keeping teams as may come more than ten miles for the purpose, on the night previous to the trial, is successful or not in the competition, will be decided by the Society.

At half past one o'clock, the members of the Society will dine together. Tickets for the dinner may be obtained on application to Mr George Southwick.

At 3 o'clock there will be a meeting of the Society at the New Meeting House, when the reports of the several Committees will be read, the usual business of the Annual Meeting conducted. At this time the Report of the Committee for viewing Farms will be read to the Society.

The following gentlemen have been appointed duly authorized to act as Marshals on this occasion:—

ESSE PUTNAM, of Danvers,
DAVID EMERY, "Newbury,
OSIAH NEWHALL, "Lynnfield,
JOHN TRAILL, "Marblehead,
WOODY BRIDGES, "Andover,
BENJ. WHEELER, "Danvers,
Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements.
JOHN W. PROCTOR, Secretary of the Essex Agricultural Society.
Danvers, Sept. 24, 1826.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

The Berkshire Society will hold its annual Fair at Sheffield, Ms. on the 4th and 5th of October.—The Hartford, Con. on the 11th and 12th of October.—The Merrimack Agricultural Society at Concord on the 18th and 19th of October.—The Bridge Agricultural Society was to have been at Rockbridge on Wednesday last. It was expected there would be a fine exhibition of horses

on the occasion, for the breed of which premiums were offered.

DETACHED HINTS FROM N. Y. AGRICULTURAL MEMOIRS, WITH REMARKS.

In the treatise on gardening some quotations are made from the London Horticultural transactions, as to the effect of ringing in accelerating the production of fruit on young trees. It is there said "that the decortication, or the stripe of bark removed should not be larger than would fill up in two, or at most, three years in trees bearing kernel fruit and in one year on trees bearing stone fruit."

Long experience has taught us, that all ringing except of grapes is injurious, often fatal; and if it does not fill up the first year, the limb so treated will die. It ought never to be used, except on a single limb, for the purpose of knowing what the fruit will prove.

Dr SHADRACK RICKETSON, of Dutchess county confirms, by his own experience the practice of sowing timothy in the autumn and alone, without grain. It is well to have this practice now getting to be common with us, confirmed by judicious persons in other states.

Judge BUEL has an interesting article on the raising a crop of Swedish turnips after a crop of clover, he has tried it three years successively.—He gives the Swedish turnip to his oxen and cows at the rate of one bushel per day, beginning on the first of March. We are persuaded, that this course is a very profitable one for persons who have small farms, and that they will keep a greater stock in proportion, and in better condition, than some of their neighbours who have a great farm negligently cultivated in the old fashioned modes. Of the value of roots to horned animals in winter, and spring, we can speak with confidence from long continued experience.

PHILEMON HALSTED, of Westchester, recommends the following mode of harvesting Indian Corn. "Give up the old method of cutting the stalk stalks, and when the corn is sufficiently hard, or when you cannot find an ear soft enough to boil and then proceed to cut and stow your corn in the following manner. Bring the tops of two hills together without cutting, bind them with a few spears of straw, then cut and set up about enough to make four sheaves, if bound, then put a band of straw around the top, and then you may add as many more and bind the whole with two bands, always keeping the bottom of the stout open so as to admit the circulation of air. In gathering the corn proceed thus, throw down the stout, unbind and begin to gather the corn. When you have stalks enough for a sheaf, bind them, and lay them aside until you have enough for a stout. By this you save all the silk, and small husks and underleaves of the corn which were all lost by the former practice of topping and gathering corn." He adds, that from careful notice he is satisfied, that it takes no more time than the old method.—Mass. Ag. Rep.

There is a singular curiosity in Rowan county, N. C. called the *Natural Wall*. Some have supposed it to be an ancient artificial wall, but geologists call it a basaltic dyke.

The largest steam packet built in England is called the *United Kingdom*, of 1063 tons, of two engines of 100 horse-power each.

FARM HOUSES.

Among the works preparing in England, we notice a "Series of designs for Farm Buildings, with a view to prove that the simplest forms may be rendered pleasing and ornamental by a proper disposition of the rudest materials. In the course of the work, the Village Church and Parsonage will be introduced, together with the School House.—Occasional Ideas will be added for ornamental roof houses, and seats to decorate the pleasure grounds—by P. F. Robinson, architect." We hope that some copies of this work will reach this country. It is in the proper disposition of the materials, and not in multiplicity of ornament, that the true beauty of Architecture consists, and if this proper disposition be observed, an elegant building may be formed out of the rudest materials. [Phil. Gaz.]

PAUPERS ON FARMS.

We hope the article on the first page of this day's paper, under the above head will meet attention from those who are able and willing to furnish information respecting the objects of the very respectable writer's inquiry. In the 3d volume of the New England Farmer, page 302, we published a brief notice of a pamphlet, entitled "Statement of the Expenditures for the Support of the Poor in the Town of Salem, from March 1824 to March 1825." By this it appears that the net expense to Salem, (containing about 13,000 inhabitants) for supporting more than 250 paupers, during the period above mentioned was only 64 dollars 85 cents! The pamphlet we have mislaid, or we would give such extracts as should appear to us most likely to meet the views of Mr GOODRICH. If a similar account has been published or should be furnished us in manuscript, of subsequent expenditures at the same establishment, we should be happy to receive it, and if agreeable, to publish all, or the most important details which might be of use to others engaged in the superintendence of similar institutions.

GRAFTING FRUIT TREES.

Mr SAMUEL PRESTON of Stockport, Pennsylvania, for whose judicious observations we have often been indebted, recommends to let trees grow in the nursery, "and plant them out as natural fruit; then, when they begin to bear, I go round in the fall and mark such as I disapprove of the fruit, and graft them on the limbs the next spring; and such are the best and most steady bearing trees that I have: they produce a reasonable equal quantity of apples every year, and much larger and fairer than such trees of the same kind of apple as irregularly bear every other year."

CARBURETTED HYDROGEN GAS.

Sir Humphrey Davy has made experiments on Carburetted Hydrogen Gas, the substance which has been used for lighting the streets in London, and says that in theatres and private apartments it produces headache and sickness. It may, however, be useful in lighting streets. Its operation on the human system is, we believe, precisely like that of the gas from burning charcoal, which in a close apartment is known to be injurious, and sometimes fatal.

Oats.—The crop of oats has been so abundant in Pennsylvania, that six and a quarter cents per bushel could not be obtained for them at Pitsburg a short time since!

From the American Sentinel.

CIDER.

Much has been written on the subject of improving Cider in various ways, such as straining it from the press, by filtration through sand or coal, by boiling, freezing, and racking, and by the addition of other ingredients to strengthen and improve it. Many of these and other modes are doubtless very beneficial.

But my object is to point out and convince the practical farmer, by stating plain, simple facts, that the most important part towards having good Cider is in the *making*—to obtain the strength and spirit from the apple in the first place, and that in many if not in most cases, it is not extracted from the pumice. It is needless to state that the rich, dry, sweet apples make the best liquor, or that it is important that the fruit should be ripe and not defective, clean and dry: these things are generally and well understood. The great error lies in the imperfect and hasty manner in which the work is done. It is usually the case that several make their Cider at one mill, and each are allowed but a short time; the apples are broken in a *nut* mill (the kind now in common use) and put immediately on the platform, and in three or four hours a cheese or pressing is made up, the screws forced upon it immediately, and in a short time the work is done.

Such cider as this, and made from sour hard apples, will have a watery appearance at the press, and an actual sour flavor, and soon as fermented will *inevitably* have a light colour, and be but little different from poor weak vinegar, and poorly compensates the maker. The mode in which Cider ought to be made, would be to grind the fruit in the old fashioned trough and wheel mill, until completely crushed to a pulp; then remove it into a vat, and let it remain in a mass until there appears a slight fermentation upon it, which will be varied by the weather and ripeness of the fruit from one to three days; then put it to the press, and not work it off too fast on account of having it clear. Your pumice in the vat will change towards a cherry red, and your cider will partake of the same colour, and if not made too early in the season, will have sufficient body to carry it 'till the next summer, and a good foundation to work upon if you wish to improve it.

My objection to the nut mill is, that it merely breaks or cuts up the apple, and does not crush and grind it like the wheel; still if the work is well done the pumice will very much improve in fermentation. To convince you that I am correct, bruise a sour hard apple, and force out the juice, and you will find it thin as water, white and sour, bruise the other side, and let it remain a few days, and you will find the bruise a deep colour, and the juice the same colour, sweet and rich.

I am well convinced that we lose much spirit in the pumice. In New Jersey and the South, the Distillers never practice purchasing Cider, but receive a certain number of bushels and parts of bushels of apples (as may be agreed upon) for a gallon of brandy, and I am told that they pay more, and are themselves better paid, than our Cider Distillers; they grind them, and ferment the pumice unpressed, in vats, and distil the whole mass; it makes what they call the *apple brandy*, and has a flavor of the seed which makes it differ from our *cider brandy*, which flavor is more or less liked, according to habit in use of either. I

have often thought that our cider distillers would find it profitable to erect vats, and send round and gather pumice from the presses in their neighborhood, (which is always wholly useless,) and ferment and distil it. I may be in an error, but I think it would be an experiment by those fitted for it. The sting of the nose which you feel in walking over a bed of pumice, is caused by the spirit arising from it. M.

From the Brooklyn Advertiser.

GENERAL WASHINGTON.

MR. GRAY,—I have in my possession an original Letter of Gen. Washington's, written soon after his second inauguration as President. It contains minute directions for the management of his Plantation, during his absence at Congress. There may be nothing in it immediately applicable to the agriculture of this part of our country. But we shall all esteem still more that worthy employment, to know that "the Father of our Nation," in the midst of his unnumbered public concerns, made it the subject of careful thought; and was glad when his country permitted him to give to it his particular attention.

Your readers will, I doubt not, peruse with interest a few extracts:—

Philadelphia, Aug. 4, 1793.

DEAR —, Your letter of the 31st ult. enclosing the Report of the preceding week, came duly to hand yesterday. * * * *

Desire — to have the Grass-seed sown in the swamp he has been ploughing, as soon as he can get it in perfect order, and laid smooth.—He has already been instructed as to the mode of doing it, and quantity of seed to the acre.—Tell him not to bury the seed: if the ground is well prepared and laid level, the lightest bush harrow is sufficient to pass over it after sowing; and if there should be any appearance of rain soon, it would be better without even this, provided the ground is well pulverized and lies light.

* * * * *

There is no covering Buck-Wheat entirely. Rolling before the plough, and ploughing in the way the roller runs; is the most effectual, and ought to have been practised; but I suppose the oxen being employed in drawing in the wheat, was the cause that prevented it.

* * * * *

When will the Mansion-house people be done lay-making; and what do they go about next?—The Potato ground will, I hope, be well worked, whensoever they get into it, for the reasons mentioned in former letters. And advise with Butler whether the Oat ground at the Mansion-house, which you say is so thinly spread with the grass, that was sown along with the oats, might not, where wanting, have clover and orchard grass scattered in sufficient quantities over it, and harrowed in, as it now is, without ploughing the ground. If it is not sprung up much with weeds, I should think this mode would do. But it is impossible for me, at this distance, to give any precise opinion on what is best to be done.

* * * * *

Desire all the overseers to be very regular in penning their stock, and not to keep the pens long in a place. The doing the latter destroys the use of the manure; for one part of the field is made

so rich by it, that the grain all lodges: and the rest is left too poor to bring any thing. * * *

I am your friend,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

P. S. A Dutch newspaper is sent for the gentleman.

From the Trenton Emporium.

ESSAY ON THE HORSE.

Improvements of every kind in that which useful deserve attention, and the person who farm my place, by a simple contrivance to make two of posts in a rail fence supply the place, answer very nearly all the purposes of a new one, has contributed more to the good of mankind, than the winnibber Alexander, and the barbarous Gheng Khan by all their victories.

I have often seen, and so I dare say have many people seen, before a farmer's door many old posts which, being decayed, by long contact with the earth, at the bottom, have been laid aside as only for firewood. Take two of these posts, saw off the unsound part, which usually extends very little, if any, above what has been covered by the earth—bury one of them so as to cover two of the post-holes, and you will then have three holes above the ground. Then place the other post close to the one buried, so that the rails will pass through three holes of each, leaving of course, two holes of the latter above any point of their union. The rails thus placed brace the two posts together, and make them sufficiently substantial for a inner inclosures, and the fence will be of the usual height, that is, five rails, or five and a half feet. Simple as this operation is, I am sure I might have saved on my farm some hundred of dollars, had known it twenty years ago.

Sir John Chardin says that the Arabian method of trying a maiden horse is, to ride him ninety miles without stopping, and then plunge him up to the chest in water. If he would immediately sink his head, that proof of the vigour of his appetite so proves the genuineness of his blood." This mode of trial, if ever practised, would indeed be killing two birds with one stone, for if it prove the "blood" of the horse, one would imagine that it proved too, the hardihood, patience and perseverance of the rider. Be that as it may, one fact beyond dispute, it is this, those horses which we call "blood horses," possess in a greater or less degree, probably according to the mixture, or in other words, the purity of their blood, all these qualities which we admire in their progenitors.

It would be no difficult matter to satisfy the most sceptical man, that a horse which is able to travel sixty miles a day, for weeks together, is a better and more profitable animal than one which can journey over but forty miles, and at that rate for a few days only—yet this is about the average difference between the "blood horses" and the common ones. It was stated a few years ago by Mr. Chester Baily, of Philadelphia, a gentleman who has been extensively concerned in the mail line of stages between Baltimore and New York, for a quarter of a century, that "blood horses" were capable according to his experience, of accomplishing one third more labour in a given time than the common breed. Who then, if he be able to obtain a "blood horse," would purchase any other? Certainly not he who has tried both.

A FARMER.

AFRICA.

The late important discoveries in the central parts of Africa, by the English travellers, Denham, Clapperton, &c. will form a epoch in the annals of geography, and perhaps in the history of the human race. Much, however, as these enterprising men have extended our knowledge of the countries and manners of Africa, they have left undecided the great point which has so long exercised the ingenuity of philosophers—the course and termination of the river Niger are yet involved in mystery. A river called Yeou, which comes from the west, and empties into Lake Tsad, was supposed when first discovered by Major Denham, to be the Niger, but it was ascertained by further searches that the river commonly called Niger runs short at Tombuctoo, and runs to the south as far as Nyffce; beyond that place every thing is uncertain. Some suppose that it turns to the south and empties into the Atlantic ocean through the Congo. Major Denham appears inclined to believe that a large river called the Bary, which enters Lake Tsad from the south, the same river as the Kowara or Niger, which runs near Tombuctoo. It is not yet known whether Lake Tsad has an outlet to the east, or whether the waters are carried off by evaporation. Major Denham says the people of Africa entertain a notion that if the Europeans could find out the true course of the Niger, (or Khowara,) they could immediately conquer central Africa. Therefore the information given by the natives respecting the course of this river is contradictory, and unworthy of confidence.

Though the numerous tribes, visited by the English travellers, have not attained to a very eminent degree of civilization, yet we are astonished to find in the centre of Africa, a great number of populous cities, well cultivated countries, an active trade, many kinds of industry, and people who are no strangers to the feelings of humanity. The English were every where treated with kindness by the princes and by their subjects. The habits of the people are sociable and humane, and the women among them enjoy a liberty unknown in her Mahometan countries. Slavery is the principal obstacle to order, security, and the progress of civilization. The continual incursions of these people against each other for the purpose of procuring slaves, are attended with murder, devastation, and the conflagration of cities and villages; and are a perpetual cause of trouble and war. The British power inspires fear and respect in the interior of Africa; the Mahometans of these regions are grateful to the English for having expelled the French from Egypt.

Clapperton was informed at Sackatoo there was a Christian people in the adjoining province of Loobor, who were descendants of the Copts of Egypt. He was told that they spoke their own language and had their own books. It is hoped that he will be able to procure more certain information respecting them in his present expedition from Benin to Sackatoo. [Hamp. Gaz.]

BOSTON FAIR.

The Boston Fair is highly spoken of in all quarters. The New York *National Advocate*, in giving an account of our late Fair, says, "it may be looked upon as a new era in the history of our industry and resources;" and that the best Canal which Boston can boast of, is the *spacious Hall of the*

New Market House."—This, it adds, is a summit level as well as a reservoir of their internal industry from which their productions will flow to every other state of the Union, and even along the gulf stream to the southern hemisphere.—*Continued.*

FEEDING SWINE WITH ACORNS.

A friend of ours, has brought us a small bush of what is called *shrub oak*, bearing as we should judge, more than one quart of acorns; and states, that he has fed and improved 20 swine upon these nuts for weeks, without the use of any other nutriment, except the common offals of a family. His method is, to take a hay-cart into his lot, and cut the most fruitful stocks or branches in the vicinity and soon gathers a load. He then deals them to his hogs in sufficient quantities; and soon as they have gathered the fruit, the brush is removed.—The hogs feed upon them with avidity, and appear to thrive. As it is impracticable to have hogs roam at large over pastures and woodland, and thus helping themselves to the "*fat of the land*," would it not be good policy for our farmers, who have great quantities of these articles on their farms, to try the experiment. If it can be proved that acorns are good food for swine, and can be gathered at a trifling expense, it is worthy of attention; thereby converting an otherwise useless shrub to profit.

[Concord paper.]

GRAPES.

Mr Adlum, who has a vineyard at Washington City, and who has published a very useful book on the cultivation of grapes and making of wine, has found it necessary to advertise in the newspapers a caution to his visitors not to permit their servants to intrude on his grounds. At the same time he informs them that grapes will be given them to eat, and sold to them at 12 cents per pound to carry away. He sells his wine at six dollars per dozen bottles. [Brooklyn Star.]

SPINNING FLAX.

Two mechanics of Lowville, N. Y. have invented a machine for spinning flax, which is expected to be of great value. For such an invention, Napoleon offered a great prize. Hitherto, all attempts to spin flax with a facility at all compared with that with which cotton is spun, have been ineffectual. If this machine succeeds, the price of linen will be greatly reduced, and become an article of export from the United States.

THE SEASON.

This has been an extraordinary season. The drought and the Grasshoppers brought vegetation almost to a stand in July. Currant bushes, and other shrubbery were stripped of their foliage, and even of the bark.—Potatoes and beans had come to a full stand. Since the rains have descended, and the ravages of the grasshoppers ceased, every thing has taken a new start. The vines of white beans present two crops, the last now almost ripe. Potatoes planted in May were in blossom last week, and the *Lilacs* have blossomed as in the spring.—Rose bushes present a June appearance, budding to blossom in September! [Keene Sent.]

Books.—It is a current fact that the empire of China was full of books before there was one man in Europe who could read or write.

A paper mill has been established in Upper Canada.

From the Medical and Agricultural Register.

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIMENTS ON GYPSUM, OR PLASTER OF PARIS, AS A MANURE.

It has been asserted in print, "that it is well known that gypsum does not answer near the sea;" and this has been the prevailing sentiment, to the great discouragement of experimenters. One object I have in view is, to endeavour to remove this *too general idea*; for as no limits have been mentioned, to define how near or far off from the sea the farmer must live, before he can promise himself any success in the use of the plaster stone, it has operated as a general discouragement to farmers in this, and I believe in neighbouring States. I therefore mention, for the encouragement of farmers in general, that by information I have received, and which may be relied on, the gypsum, the most ancient name, and which I shall use, (as to make it the plaster of Paris it must be first burned; and beside, as ours used in America is chiefly the product of this country, it is still less proper to call it plaster of *Paris*;) that this manure has been used in the form of flour (the stone being first ground in any grist-mill) in the State of New York, on land near the shore of the western sound, with great advantage, while other lands near by received no benefit. This information satisfied my mind that it was more in the soil than in the sea air, or marine acid, which prevented the useful effects of the gypsum, as a manure near the sea; for these equally pervaded the fields on which it proved useful as those where it did not; and the same variety of soil existing far in the country, where some fields are greatly benefited, and others on the same farms near by receive no material advantage from the use of this manure.

The knowledge of these facts induced me again to make further trial of the gypsum, having some years before tried some imported directly from France, as well as some from Nova Scotia, without any material advantage. That there is a difference in the plaster, as well as the soil, is equally a fact; for all the chymists who have analyzed the gypsum, as far as I have seen, disagree in the proportion of its component parts; this being, I presume, owing to the different specimens they tried, and shows many varieties of it. But to be satisfied of this by my own experience, I tried by pulverizing four samples, two of white, one blue, and one red; the white was hardest to pulverize, the blue next, the red the softest. I put each specimen into an iron kettle, with a view to try them by the common test, by which it is known or represented by writers and others, as the best for manure. The two first appeared considerably like a fluid, but did not boil; the blue shewed some appearance of air holes, but not in the degree I had heard spoken of and read about; but the red showed much ebullition, and on stirring seemed to bubble briskly, and continued lively some time.—

From this I concluded the red was the best for manure, and proposed purchasing chiefly of that for use the next season. But that I might have the best criterion in future, after I had experienced, if I should live, the several kinds of these samples, I took three samples of the same stones of equal weight, say 960 grains, in open air thermometer 55°, both in and out of water. I weighed these hydrostatically, or in water; the white sample weighed 534 grains, being 42½ per cent. less in than out of water; the blue and red differed very

little, weighing $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. less in water than out. On calcining these three samples to a red heat, they weighed nearly alike, viz. 754 grains, losing about $2\frac{1}{4}$ or 22 per cent, which is more than Chaptal mentions of the French plaster stone, which he says loses nearly 30 per cent.

I have heard that the white kind was boiled briskly in some other experiments, which also shows the great variety of it; however, the only author I have seen that describes an unfertilizing kind, is the "Pennsylvania Farmer;" he says, that which feels rough or gritty to the touch has done his land no good, while that which has a soft feeling has doubled the value of his land. Though this observation corresponds with the recollection and observation I have made on a parcel I tried without success, and of the white which is mentioned, that did not boil, yet I am not certain but even this kind on some land may be productive, and I wish not to discourage further experiments of it. This hard kind is said to be the best for stucco or plaster work, for which purpose it must be calcined, which Peters says, lessens, if not destroys its agricultural use, but doctor Darwin apprehends it would increase it; which I mention, that Peters' opinion (being one of the first and largest writers of experience on the use of the gypsum) may not prevent further experiments, to decide this as well as other diversity of sentiments on the subject of this highly useful manure.*

As it is generally understood, by those who have looked into the subject, that the gypsum is not used as a manure in England, and this has been mentioned in support of the idea of the sea air's destroying its use as such, I will mention some facts to remove this error. It appears by Willich's Encyclopedia, and from the Bath and West of England Society, that "sandy land strowed with gypsum was more productive than the same kind of land covered two inches with stable manure." Although there, as well as in this country, it does not succeed in all sorts of land, yet, says Willich, for chalky and dry calcareous lands its superiority has been clearly evinced over every other manure. And Young, in his Annals of Husbandry, says, oats prepared for sowing, with one bushel of gypsum mixed with eight of oats, after they were wet in water before sowing, exceeded in their produce twenty-six bushels, that of an equal quantity with many other previous preparations; and it appears they, as well as those of experience in this country, prefer sowing the gypsum previous to rains, as thereby it is thought its efficacy is considerably increased. Kirwan gives it as his opinion, that clay soils were more improved by gypsum than calcareous earths, which with other similar observations, being opposed by other writers, should excite the farmer to experiments; for the proverb is perhaps in no instance more clearly verified, that "experience is better than science," than in the subject of gypsum as a manure. Indeed, our imperfect knowledge of its mode of action, the proportionate value of the sev-

eral varieties, the proper application as to the quantity and seasons, and the varieties of soils as well as of plants, require the experience and observation of farmers as well as the investigation of science.

From the little experience I have had for the last four years, on lands lying within forty rods of the salt water, where the tide regularly ebbs and flows; on a nearly level plain, about forty feet above the level of high water mark, of a poor sandy soil, such as we have found highly benefited by the use of live ashes as well as leached, as a manure for Indian corn, for which such land seems most suitable, I have found the gypsum rather better than the best ashes: when a handful of the latter, and a table spoonful of the former have been applied to the hills, side by side, on husking and weighing an equal number of hills of each, the corn has been about five pounds in one hundred hills, the heaviest for three years successively, on different fields, adjoining other land, on which I put gypsum ten years ago without perceiving the least benefit.

This year I have had fresh proof of the usefulness of the gypsum, as a manure for Indian corn. I planted an oblong field, on which my people carted, spread, and ploughed in my hog manure, as has been my custom for several years, on these light lands. At planting time I ordered the principal part of the seed corn soaked, and as much plaster put among it as would stick to the grains, and so planted it. When it came up it showed a stronger color than that planted without any gypsum, as we had before several years observed.—After weeding, our practice has been to put ashes on part, and the gypsum on part of the field; but this year, not having collected any ashes, in confidence that the plaster was at least as good, we used little or none, but put on all the plaster we had, which extended over about half the field; soon after hilling, this half appeared to have nearly doubled the herbage of the other half. I sought and found more plaster, and ordered a table spoonful on one part, and a heaped tea spoonful on the other part, not plastered before, except a small part left for experiment without any: this was on the twenty-fourth of the sixth month, called June, when I also ordered a bushel to be sown broad cast on a measured acre of that part of the field which we first plastered. On the same day we were favored with a refreshing shower of rain; after which, as I passed by the field, I took notice there was no appearance of the gypsum, which before was very visible. The result of this experiment has been, that the corn at harvest, on the end plastered on the twenty-fourth of the sixth month, was nearly, if not quite, equal to that plastered at weeding time; and the acre on which the bushel was strowed, as mentioned above, produced about $2\frac{3}{4}$ bushels more than an acre adjoining, by calculation after weighing an equal number of hills of each. The increase of the crop by means of the gypsum, appears to be $8\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to an acre on that which was twice plastered, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels on that once plastered, more than that not plastered after the corn came up; the field as nearly equal as perhaps any field; the season has been good.

It appears by an experiment reported to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, that 90 bushels of Indian corn was raised there on an acre, by means of a table spoonful of gypsum to each hill, put on after the first dressing. Whether this dif-

ference is owing to the sort of gypsum, the soil, situation, or season, is uncertain, perhaps either may be sufficient to account for the increase of that in Pennsylvania.

Since harvest, on inquiry, I find some other farmers in this and New York State, have been in the practice for several years of putting a heaped tea spoonful on a hill, two and three times during the growing of the corn, with equally as evident an advantage the two last times as the each first, showing its effects in the vigor, color, and growth of the corn, as well as the filling of the ears at last; and some say the color and growth is perceptibly improved in fifteen days. Some of these I have mentioned say, that sowing the gypsum over the field answers as well as putting it on the hill, though it is, as far as I learn, most generally put on the hill by children.

I am lately informed of an observation of an ingenious farmer on the western sound, which, as I think it worthy a trial, I mention it.—That the sowing or putting on the gypsum in a northerly wind renders it more productive, and prevents the supposed bad effects of the marine acid which accompanies our southerly or sea winds. Though this to some may appear chimerical, when I first heard it mentioned, my mind was led to consider and compare the observations of Doctor Home and other writers on the food of plants, and their comparison of the exposure of the earthy materials in the making of nitre to a northerly wind, as being much more productive than when exposed to a southerly wind. If the sea air, or marine acid, is an injury to the use of the gypsum, it being first saturated with a nitrous air, may prove a remedy. The gypsum being powerful in attracting and retaining moisture, and perhaps the very gas that is a food of plants, when it comes within the sphere of its attraction or affinity with it, and the land winds containing more of this than the sea winds, an imperfect theory may be thus assigned, for the curious observation mentioned.

I have tried the gypsum on potatoes, and it has proved not only productive in quantity, but improving in quality; and it has appeared to be useful to various garden vegetables. My clover this year on my plains, where I have sown only the plaster for grass, has been more productive than I have experienced before; but it having been a very seasonable year for such land as to rains, further experience on this article is required, before I can say much about it, though I doubt not its usefulness on the same fields on which I used it successfully when in corn.

Some writers have supposed the European gypsum better than the American, but the experience I have had is the reverse; and from the great varieties in Europe as well as America, I conclude ours is as good as theirs for manure; for perhaps no part of the world receives a greater advantage from the gypsum as a manure, than, according to accounts, the States of Virginia, Pennsylvania and New York, when the Nova Scotia plaster is used there.

I am told by our coasting masters, that in Virginia their old worn out land which produced about eight bushels of wheat to the acre, are, by the use of the gypsum, brought to produce twenty. In Pennsylvania and New York they estimate their land, suitable for the use of that valuable manure, to have been thereby doubled in value. Shall New England, which abounds with this highly useful article, for want of proper perseverance in experi-

* If we recollect rightly, some English writer or writers on the subject of gypsum assures us that its being calcined makes no difference in its effects as manure. They say that the sulphuric acid in gypsum, on which its fertilizing quality is thought chiefly to depend cannot be expelled by the most violent heat of the furnace. You can only drive off the water, which it soon acquires again from the atmosphere.—*Editor N.E. Farmer.*

nents with it, lose that advantage their sister states enjoy?—I say, it abounds in New England. As it was a pleasing fact, the information of which gave me pleasure, in conversation with a surveyor of the land in the eastern parts of the state of Maine, I inquired if he had discovered any quantity of the ypsium in his travels. He put his finger on a map before us, and said, "Yes; here, along the banks of the St. John's river, there appears an inexhaustible quantity." I was before apprehensive that Britain might, by impost or otherwise, render it difficult and expensive procuring a supply; was therefore a satisfaction to find that our own territory could furnish a supply of that valuable mineral.

MOSES BROWN.

N. B. The finer the plaster is ground, I judge, the better; a ton makes from twenty to twenty-five shels.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 29, 1826.

NURSERY.

A nursery, according to Dr Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, ought to be seated contiguous to the dwelling-house, that it may be conveniently inspected in every season: it should likewise be in the vicinity of a brook or rivulet, in order that there may be a constant supply of water during the days of summer.

If it be intended for timber trees, Miller advises the nursery to be formed on the ground which is designed for the future plantation, so that a sufficient number may be suffered to stand, when the others have been removed.

With respect to fruit trees, 1. The soil ought to be fresh, rather dry than moist, and not richer than that into which they are finally transplanted. 2. It should be carefully inclosed, to exclude hares, rabbits, and all other animals that infest young plantations; after which the ground must be cleared from all weeds and trenched to the depth of about four feet, in the month of August, so that the nursery may be ready for the reception of the young plants in October. 3. On the approach of the planting season, the trenches must be filled up, the soil raised as level as possible. The rows should be made three and a half or four feet apart, and the seed planted plentifully without the pomace one or two inches deep. If the pomace is not used soon after taking it from the press, it must be spread and dried, so it is liable to heat and destroy the seeds.

Seeds, which are saved early, or are kept for sowing in the spring, (which some prefer) should be preserved from air in dry sand: let them be put in a box, layer upon layer, covering them several times with sand. Soon after coming up, they are to be thinned, so as to stand at proper distances, (four or five inches apart) and the ground is to be kept hoed but not deep near the plants, and clear of weeds and grass. After they have had four summers' growth, they may be taken up, rooted near the root, and set again in the nursery, at the distance of about a foot and a half or two feet apart in the rows; where they may remain until sufficiently large to transplant into the ground, or they may be grafted into the ground. The cultivation of a nursery is effected by digging and harrowing, each operation twice or three times in the season, with ploughs and harrows of small size, in using which, great care should be taken to avoid galling or injuring the trees. The

plough is not to go so near the rows as not to leave some ground to be dug with the hoe. The earth is first thrown from the trees, and then towards them, and the ground is also worked with a hoe between the trees to destroy the weeds; the more the earth is stirred, and the cleaner the ground is kept, the faster the trees will grow in every stage of their progress from the seedling to the full grown tree.

In pruning trees in the nursery, care should be taken not to run them up too high; this weakens the stems and throws the growth too much into the branches. They must be pruned gradually, and a little each year. No suckers that spring up from the roots should be suffered to remain; and all buds should be speedily rubbed off which would make branches too low on the stems. This attention is not required for those that are intended as stocks to engraft in.

Deep snows are apt to bend down young trees, and make them crooked. The best remedy for this, is to drive down stakes, proportioned to the height of the young trees, and tie them in such a manner that the bark will not be injured by the string, nor by rubbing against the stakes. This is to be done after grafting them.

Although pomace is commonly used in obtaining seeds for a nursery, we think it would be more advantageous to select the seeds which you intend to sow, from the best apples you can procure. It is true that the trees will not resemble the seeds from which they were produced, in all respects.—But probably, they may in some particulars. The offspring will, generally, resemble the parent, in some degree as well in vegetables as in animals. We should prefer selecting seeds from good fruit obtained from young trees. This precaution may be unnecessary, but it can do no harm; and we hope the suggestion may lead to trials which will prove whether the seeds of the best table apples, or of the best cider apples, will not in general produce better fruit trees than the seeds of apples of an inferior quality.

CORRECTION.

The part of the article on *Elm Trees*, page 58 of our current volume, beginning—"We have two species of the Ulmas, or Elm," &c. was not written by Dr COOPER, who was editor of the last edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, but by Mr MEASE of Philadelphia, editor of a former edition of that popular and useful work. Dr Cooper's additions to the articles in that work are invariably marked T. C.

In Mr HARRIS's communication, page 33 column 2, line 14 from the top, for *spires*, read *spines*—page 34, column 2, line 20 from the bottom, for *Gardarius* read *Lardarius*.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nursery, Flushing, Long Island, near New York.



WILLIAM PRINCE, proprietor of this establishment, offers to the public the most extensive collection of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, and Plants in America. The Fruits have been selected by actual investigation of their merits, and nearly all of which are engrafted on bearing trees. In the selection, which has been the particular pursuit of his father and himself for more than half a century, he has spared neither pains nor expense, and such as did not possess particular merit have been rejected and

their accuracy has been tested by the best authors of the age.

In the present catalogue he offers above 500 new varieties of Fruits not to be found in any other collection, in America, and which include the most celebrated kinds that have within a few years past been brought into notice and recommended by those distinguished Horticulturalists, Vau Mous & Duquesne, and by Mr Knight, President of the Horticultural Society of London.

In regard to the character and accuracy of the Fruits sent from this establishment, the proprietor refers to the Hon Jonathan Hunnewell, and other gentlemen in Boston and its vicinity, who have patronized his establishment for the last fifty years, and particularly to the fruit of the various kinds with which the Boston market is now supplied from the extensive collection of trees furnished the late Dr Oliver Smith, Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, who, more than thirty years since, had several thousand trees annually, which were distributed among the members of that Association. It may perhaps be deemed worthy of notice that near 100 varieties of the fruits offered for sale, by the proprietor, are different from those cultivated by other establishments under the same names, and the identity of every fruit sent by him, the proprietors expressly guarantees.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis of the subscriber, and orders left with him, (if from a distance post paid) will meet prompt attention.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, Agent for the Proprietor, No. 25 Court-street, Boston. Sep. 29.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 50	1 75
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	80 00	82 50
pearl do. - - -		95 00	97 50
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	10 00	10 25
carro, No 1, new, - - -		8 25	8 50
No 2, new, - - -		6 00	6 37
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	18	20
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		9	12
skimmed milk, - - -		3	5
FLAX - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - -	bush	95	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	4 75	5 00
Genesee, - - -		4 75	5 00
Eye, best, - - -		3 25	3 50
GRAIN, Rye - - -	bush	74	75
Corn - - -		83	86
Barley - - -		73	76
Oats - - -		55	60
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	10	11
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		90	
LIME, - - -	cask	75	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	2 50	2 75
PLASTER PARIS, retail at	bbl.	14 25	14 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	lb.	11 25	11 50
navy, mess, do. - - -		10 87	11 75
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -	bush	2 67	3 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	lb.	8	
Clover - - -		25	30
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	50
do do unwashed - - -		30	33
do do 3-4 washed - - -		30	35
do do 1-2 do - - -		25	30
Native - - -		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	45
do Spinning, 1st sort		35	38
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	9	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		7	8
whole hogs, - - -		5	6
VEAL, - - -		6	10
MUTTON, - - -		5	8
POULTRY, - - -		10	15
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		17	20
lump, best, - - -		22	25
EGGS, - - -		12	13
NEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	90	1 00
Indian, do. - - -		90	1 00
POTATOES, - - -		90	1 37
CIDER, liquor, (new) - - -	bbl.	1 50	1 45

MISCELLANIES.

Love and Reason.—In affairs of matrimony, some people are governed by Love alone, and some by reason alone. Each ought to have a just concern in these matters—they are hand-maids which go along with the few who are so fortunate as to be among the wise. But as the great mass of people have to jog on in the ordinary road, with a single guide, I will say a word by the way about the comparative value of these very different partners.

Love looks only to the honey moon. He's a near-sighted little mink; doesn't see two inches beyond his nose; and yet depends altogether upon his eye sight, and thinks he has a wonderfully clear vision. He is not able to discover any defects, and therefore most soberly concludes there is none. Consequences all lie utterly beyond his ken—you might as well tell him the moon was made of green cheese, as that matrimony had a dash of trouble in its composition. All this is the natural consequence of his blindness.

Reason is to Love, what a pair of spectacles is to a near-sighted man; it enables the blind little fellow to look beyond the fair cheek and the blue eye—the pretty form and the pretty features of his mistress—beyond the wedding ceremony and the wedding-supper—and the thousand things that cluster round the very idea of marriage. He enables the boy, I say, to look beyond all these, to the domestic fire-side—to the kitchen comforts of wedded life—to the ladder and the ledger—to the pudding and the purse—to the ways and means of living—as well as to the very simple business of love.

I look at these things in a very sober light—for I have no lot or part in the matter. But I do not distrust my judgement the more on that account. People more deeply interested are apt to take a one-sided view of the case.

"Marry the lass that has the cow," was the advice of an old gentleman to a laddie who consulted him on the subject of a choice between a girl with a cow, and one that had nothing but a pretty face—"so far as beauty is considered, there is not the difference of a cow between any two girls in christendom." This is not my notion, however, though there is something in it. But marry the girl who will manage your domestic concerns to advantage, who is prudent, sensible, economical—get a good disposition—an accomplished mind with it, will be all the better—and beauty, if you find it united with all these, will complete the tout ensemble.

Do not marry for money merely—There is neither love nor reason in that. It may buy many fine things, but it won't buy happiness, and without that a man is a poor creature. Money is no objection—it may be, indeed, an important object. But every other consideration bends to the point of being matched as well as paired, when Love and Reason join hands.

But I write to young people—and young people do not like long stories. I may say a word more on this matter in the winter—when the sleigh bells bring the subject again to mind.

Trenton Emporium.

The people of Great Britain, as well as in America, have become a great tea drinking people. The average consumption of tea in that country for ten years past, amounts to 27,750,063 pounds.

Among other premiums awarded by the London Agricultural Society, a Gold Medal was given to a Mr Cowley, for cultivating four acres of the white poppy (*papaver somniferum*), and extracting from it 60 lbs. of Solid Opium, equal to the best Turkey.

Codfish.—A writer asserts, that the number of Cod annually caught on the Grand Banks, the coast of Labrador, and Gulf of St. Lawrence, exceed four hundred millions, without the least apparent diminution of the species.

Nineteen fishing schooners have recently arrived at Marble Head from the Grand Bank, leaving only four "long fare men" out. The above nineteen have brought 420,000 fish, estimated at 4,000 quintals.

The heart of a cod-fish, taken out and exposed to the sun for some hours, till almost dry, still retains symptoms of life; and whenever it is touched, becomes violently agitated for a minute or two.

Upper Canada.—The population of this province is said now to be 200,000. Its internal improvements and lake navigation have increased in a larger ratio. The capital expended in steamboats since 1816, amounts to nearly half a million of dollars.—The inhabitants are almost entirely English and American. Their habits and associations similar to those of their neighbors of the United States; and as dissimilar to those of Lower Canada as those of England and France are to each other. In the nature of things the connexion of such incongruities cannot long continue.

Continued.

Manufactures.—In 1816 the United States manufactured about \$55,000,000 of goods; in 1826 the amount is estimated at \$250,000,000, of which \$25,000,000 are exported.

Provisions in Holland.—Meat in Holland is 2 pence per lb. notwithstanding 16,000 cows perished by the inundations of the last year. Of fresh butter the price is only 4 pence, and potted 5 pence.

Female Education.—A young girl was presented to James I. as an English prodigy, because she was deeply learned. The person who introduced her, boasted of her proficiency in ancient languages. "I can assure your majesty," said he, "that she can both write and speak Latin, Greek and Hebrew." "These are rare accomplishments for a damsel," said James, but pray tell me, can she spin?"

A malignant fever has manifested itself extensively at the village of Stillington, ten miles from York. It is called a black fever, and the inhabitants ascribe it to an infection caused by some putrid bones which have been ground there for manure. [English paper.]

One day that Frederick, King of Prussia, was on the point of entering a grand state party, he was informed that two ladies were disputing for precedence at the door, with shameful violence. "Tell them," said the King, "that she whose husband occupies the most eminent place ought to pass first." "They know it," replied the Chamberlain, "but their husbands are of the same rank." "Very well, precedence belongs to the oldest." "But they were both appointed at the same time." "Then," replied the monarch in a passion, "tell them from me, that the greatest fool is to pass first."

There are now five newspapers published in the Colony of New South Wales.

In the account of articles offered for sale last week, at the great Fair in Boston, we have noticed the following: samples of 152 casks of "American Olive Oil."

Corn.—Two ears of corn have been left at the office of the Savannah Republican for inspection. One of them contains 1140 grains, and the other 1920. They grew on the same stalk. There are 14 acres of this corn, which it is said will average to the ear as above. It was raised within three miles of Savannah.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's

Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.

IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculating and engraving of all their fruit trees, and purchaser may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if peculiar demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to

ZEB. COOK Jr.

Rogers' Building—Congress Street.

Boston, August 25th 1826. ept.

Fruit and Ornamental Tree Shrubs, &c.

STEPHEN F. MILLS & C (late Price & Mills) proprietors of the extensive Nursery at Flushing, Long Island, near New York, offer their very choice and select collection of Fruit Trees of all the various kinds to which they not only give their personal attention, but which have the still greater advantage of being grafted from bearing Trees whose accuracy has been tested, and therefore solicit with the fullest confidence the patronage of the public.

The Trees, Shrubs, &c. are in the most thrifty and healthy state, the correctness of every sale being guaranteed, and the same attention observed in the selection as if the purchasers were present.

Orders will receive faithful and prompt attention and catalogues furnished on application to HENRY BILLINGS, agent for the proprietors, No. 18 1st wharf. ept.

To Farmers and Agriculturists.

WHITE MULBERRY TREE SEED.

GEORGE MURDOCK, No. 14 Market Square, has just received from Windham county, Connecticut, a small quantity of White Mulberry Tree seed, of this season's growth. The excellence of the leaf for the food of the Silk Worm is too well known to need further recommendation. 6t. August 25.

Published every Friday—Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1826.

No. 11.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

ESSAY ON MANURES,

presented to the Cheshire, N. H. Agricultural Society, by LUKE HOWE, Esq., for which a premium was awarded by said Society.

The increasing attention to agriculture, aided by late chemical discoveries, has excited that interest in the subject, which its importance merits, is indeed singular, that it should have been left to the present age to make some of the greatest improvements in the first occupation of man, the cultivation of the soil. This fact is an evidence, the favourable influence of science on practical husbandry.

As Virgil united with his powers of poetry a knowledge of chemistry, his Georgics would not only have kindled in his countrymen a love of agriculture, but have introduced that train of correct information on the subject, which would have continued to progress, while science itself slumbered. It would not then perhaps, have been said, that at the expiration of the 18th century, agriculture was no higher state of improvement, than during the days of Virgil and Cincinnatus.

Every farmer should have, at least, some general principles, to govern him in the cultivation of his farm. Mere matter of fact knowledge, though very useful, is too limited for the various circumstances and changes of husbandry. He need not possess a minute knowledge of chemistry, but should possess that general information of those principles which have a near relation to all his operations.

The main points of inquiry in the art of agriculture, are how to give fertility to weak and sterile soils, and to renovate such as are worn out by frequent cropping, with the least expense. These objects are, principally, effected by the due application of animal and vegetable substances, in the state of decomposition; and of those articles, which promote this state in these materials in the soil, and are themselves convertible into vegetable nutriment. Whatever is productive of these effects, may correctly be called manure; and in proportion, as these materials abound, to a certain degree, is the fertility of soil.

It has been discovered, that, such being the vegetable economy, plants are incapable of absorbing solid substances, however minutely divided. This fact alone would confute the theory of Tull and others of his day, that earthy matter is the true vegetable nutriment; and that manure is only useful in mechanically pulverizing the soil. To produce this necessary state of solution of animal and vegetable substances, is the principal use of fermentation.

As the earth unmixed with these ingredients, is perfectly sterile, it is a wise provision of the Author of nature, that the vegetable growth of one year may become vegetable food for the succeeding year. But the products of cultivated land, are removed for the sustenance of man and animals. It, therefore, depends on the good management of the farmer, whether he restores a sufficient substitute for what he has taken from his farm, to continue its fertility.

Every farmer does not correctly appreciate the

influence, which a proper management and application of manure have on his crops. Hence arise inconsistencies, and a want of system in his husbandry. He fences in his fields, and carefully secures his crops; but while his cattle are consuming them in the winter, they are permitted to drop their dung in the road, and by the side of streams, to be washed from his farm. Like a severe task master, he makes the same exactions of his fields, without supplying them with the means of performing their annual tasks.

The farm yard is the greatest source of manure. On its situation and construction will depend considerably the quantity, which will be made and preserved. These objects require, that the yard should not be too extensive, be raised at the borders, and have a good and firm bottom. A learned and venerable writer in the N. H. Patriot, over the signature of "Cincinnatus;" and the first No. of the N. H. Agricultural Repository have both given very particular and judicious directions, for the construction of barn yards; which ought to be observed by every farmer.* After these precautions, there will be at times overflowsings which will carry from the yard a portion of the most nutritious manure. This would require, that these overflowsings be received by land, which may be benefitted thereby. But if circumstances will not permit this, an excavation or a cistern, might be made, at the lowest part, either just without or within the yard.

Sir John Sinclair says "the more opulent (Flemish) farmers pave, and line with bricks, the receptacles of their dung, which is kept constantly plunged in liquid matter. The fibrous parts of vegetables are, in this manner, completely decomposed, and four tons of such manure will go as far as five collected and kept with less precaution.—As most farmers will not be at the expense of lining these receptacles, they should furnish them abundantly with absorbing and putrescent materials; or carry out the liquid matter in casks, or hogsheads, soon after it is collected; and scatter it on grass land as a top dressing, or on fields before sowing. No manure exceeds this in richness, consisting of urine and the soluble parts of vegetables, more or less diluted; which from their saline impregnation, greatly promote the absorption of moisture in the soil.

In the winter, straw, butts of corn, litter, &c. will collect in the yard, somewhat in proportion as the farmer has been diligent in making manure for preceding crops of grain and hay. No industrious farmer will neglect to cart into his yard, in the fall and spring, mould, mud, sods, &c. taken from the sides of the road, cavities and low grounds, on his farm. A quantity of these will be required after the yard is cleared in the fall, as a sort of ground work of accumulating materials; and, in the spring, a similar quantity will be wanted for the same purpose, if it be thought expedient to

* We have not seen those directions. We do not doubt, however, of their utility. The directions given by J. BUEL, Esq. of Albany, published in the New England Farmer, vol. iv. page 402 appear to us to be the best for American farmers, which we have seen.—Editor.

use the manure collected in the preceding fall and winter; otherwise for a covering to defend the manure from evaporation, and the scorching of the sun. Late in the summer these materials should be well mixed by the plough, which would equalize the fermentation, and much improve the whole. But this should not be done unless another covering can soon be afforded, as the loss from the escape of elastic fluids, would be greater than the benefits resulting from the operation. When the manure is thinly spread at the outer edges of the yard, it may be well, during summer months, to scrape it towards the centre or thicker parts.

As the quantity and richness of the manure, depend much on its mixture with the excrements of the cattle; no farmer, attentive to his interest will suffer them while fed from the barn to go at large, or out of the yard for water. By confining the cattle to the yard at such seasons, he would save enough in two years, in ordinary circumstances, to procure water for them by aqueducts, or well and pump.

Few farmers correctly estimate the value of urine as a manure. To preserve the cattle, they make holes through the floor of the stable, to drain off the liquid excrements. Now we question the importance of keeping cattle clean, but this may be effected without so great a sacrifice. Perhaps the best constructed leantos are those which have cellars under them, into which are thrown dung, litter, &c. Here nothing is lost, but with a moderate degree of heat, undue fermentation is prevented; and the manure is not bleached by rains, nor carried away by evaporation. Where the situation will not admit of this plan, some provident farmers raise the floors, and throw beneath them loam or some absorbent materials, which will receive and retain the liquid matter, that may escape through the cracks and fissures. But, as the situation in one case and negligence or want of time in the other, may prevent either from being adopted, it would be a good improvement to construct the floors impervious to the urine, and sufficiently descending to carry it from the cattle. By these means they would be kept dry and warm, and the dung thrown from the leantos would be of a superior quality. But such manure contains so much soluble matter that it is peculiarly exposed to loss, if suffered to remain long uncovered at the barn windows. This might be prevented by building cheap sheds over the heaps. Owing to the greater care, that horses be kept clean and warm, less error prevails in constructing their stables. More litter is incorporated with their dung, which gives to it an additional absorbing quality. But a great error prevails in the management of this dung, in permitting it to remain too long in heaps beside the stalls. In this situation, excessive fermentation takes place and it becomes scorched, or what is called in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, *fire fanged*, the greatest obstacle to the rotting of dung, that can be experienced. But the greatest loss is not from this charred state, but from the gaseous escape of the fertilizing particles.

It thus loses perhaps one half its value. The farmer has it in his power, to prevent this loss, with but little trouble; by spreading it on the yard

with the more moist and less fermentable dung of the cattle. He will thus improve the quality of both. At large stables, where horses only are kept, the dung should be often removed, or the heaps enclosed in a yard for swine. The *hog-stye* with a *yard*, is a prolific source of manure. It is the observing and industrious farmer's *manure factory* in which, his *busy labourers* will earn their *bread* if supplied with the *raw materials*. In estimating his profits from the swine, he will add to their amount of pork the labour they perform in furnishing manure for the farm. Much that is put into the yard, will require more moisture than the natural soil, in some situations, will afford. The sink by proper ducts, when situations permit, would supply the requisite quantity of water, and much richness to the manure. If the sink water is not wanted, or cannot be used for this purpose, it should be conveyed to the kitchen garden. It would sufficiently enrich ground enough, to produce the garden vegetables for the family. When the subsoil of the hog yard is not hard clay or gravel, some provident farmers lay a flooring of timber or stone. Into this yard he will first haul a quantity of loam, sods, &c. After these, straw, cobs, brakes, briars, garden weeds, Canada thistles, and field vines, particularly those of the potato, will be thrown in, at their proper season.—The potato vines should be thrown into heaps, when they are pulled, to be carted to the manure yard, when they are prepared for them. Thistles and other weeds should be gathered before they become seeded, as their seeds are not destroyed by slight fermentation. As green succulent seeds readily ferment, occasional additions of absorbing materials should be added to retain their volatile and soluble parts.

These may in part be furnished from scrapings around the house and yards, of dirt, old shoes, "hair, rags, and feathers." Thus two objects will be gained, cleanliness and substantial profit. It is an almost universal practice with our farmers, to cart their pomace to some spot by the side of the road, there to remain for years where its supposed deleterious qualities may do no harm to the soil. The pomace contains a considerable quantity of saccharine matter, notwithstanding the operations of the mill on it. This is a rich food of plants, and a constituent of most vegetables. By fermentation, it produces acetic acid; so do other vegetable substances in greater or less proportion.

The straw necessarily mixed with it increases its value. It is said as an evidence against its use, that it destroys vegetation where it lies. So do less quantities of ashes, dung, urine, &c. But the apple seeds germinate on the heap, and would grow thrifty if earthy matter were mixed with the pomace. It might be made into valuable manure by incorporating it with compost materials, or, which perhaps would be better, it might be thrown into the hog-yard. As putrefactive fermentation takes place slowly in pomace, lime or ashes should always be added to it, when put into a compost heap.

The *dung of fowls* is a rich manure. For its fermentable qualities, it is used by tanners in the preparation of hides in the process of tanning. It is therefore a valuable addition to coarse and unfermentable manure. While the farmer pays proper regard to cleanliness in his barns, he should not be un mindful of economy.

This principle would apply to the necessary.—*Night-soil*, both for convenience and preparation

for manure, should be mixed with other substances. The Chinese, whose economy is said to extend to the saving of the hair shorn from the head, and the paring of their nails, mix marl with it, and when properly dried, it is a merchantable article with them. Frequent applications of a small quantity of lime, will prevent the unpleasant effluvia.

It should be carried out at least in the spring and fall, and mixed with other manure, or earth.

[To be concluded next week.]

BURYING BEES IN WINTER.

MR FESSENDEN.—For the information of a correspondent, I sent you an account of an experiment made by a Mr ANNIS of this town, (see New England Farmer, vol. iv, page 339) and also stated I had understood a Capt. TICKNOR of Plainfield, N. H. had practised that method with success for several years.

A few weeks since I wrote to Capt. TICKNOR for information upon the subject. His answer I forward you for publication.

Yours respectfully, L. BARTLETT.

MR BARTLETT.—In answer to your request for information on keeping light swarms of Bees thro' the winter by burying them in the ground; the fact is, I have wintered light swarms of Bees for a number of years by burying them in the ground. The method I have taken is to pick out a spot of dry ground where there will be no probability of water's coming to it; dig the hole considerably larger than the hive, and about 18 inches deeper than the height of your hive. Put a board under the bottom of the hive, caulk all the holes up tight, fill the vacancy round the hive with straw, cover it over so deep that no frost may reach it.

As to the exact time to bury them, I have none; but some time in November, before the ground freezes up. The time for taking them out would be the fore part of April, perhaps sooner,—something as the season may be. Some care should be taken, if the weather should be bad after they are taken out, to see if they have honey; if not, feed them. The last winter I buried two swarms, but lost one of them. One of my neighbours buried three, and they all lived.

Your ob't serv't,

JOHN TICKNOR.

Plainfield, (N. H.) Sept. 23, 1826.

COUNT RUMFORD.

MR FESSENDEN.—Permit me, through your paper, (which is friendly to all useful improvements) to state that the late Gen. E. H. DERBY, of Londonderry, was, I believe, the first person who introduced Count Rumford's roasters, and other apparatus for cooking, into the United States. The writer of this has witnessed at Gen. DERBY's house near Salem, the most extensive range that has ever been set in this country.

Since the introduction of this apparatus, there have been made, I understand, at the manufactory of the late Joseph Howe, and since his death by his son, upwards of five hundred roasters or ovens. Two of a large size are in use constantly at the Institution at Andover—and at the Exchange Coffee House and other large establishments in this city. And it is very seldom that a house is now built without some part of the Count's plan for cooking or washing being attached.

My object in sending you the above is, that the credit of introducing the work may be given to Gen. DERBY.

RUMFORD.

From the Brattleborough Messenger.

APPLES FOOD FOR FARM STOCK.

Our fathers, in the first settlement of this country, were careful to provide for themselves extensive orchards; and a good supply of their favorite beverage, *cider*: so that now, in fruitful years we have a superabundance of fruit, and *cider* "run down our streets like a river." For some years, has been sold, in most of our towns, for fifty cents per barrel, which is barely sufficient to pay for the labour of making. Apples in the orchard, a worth about as much, as wood in the forest was fifty years ago, when a man would thank you for carrying it off, or burning it up.

Apples have been so exclusively devoted to making *cider*, that many believe them to be good for nothing else, and look upon it as kind of sacrilege to appropriate them to any other use. Some good old women predicted, that the curse of God would follow me, because I let my hogs run in the orchard and eat my apples. Instead of making more out of my apples, they would have me convert them into *cider*, and my *cider* into that more wholesome and cheering of all drinks *cider-brandy*. Many suppose, that as a food for animals, they are useless and worse than useless. Their cattle have at times broken into their orchards, and they have always found, that their cows have been dried up and their cattle otherwise injured.—But would not their cattle have been as much injured, by breaking into their corn fields; and will they thence conclude that corn is a hurtful food? The very fact that cattle are hurt by them, when eaten to excess, proves them to be a wholesome and nutritious food; for I believe cattle will eat nothing to excess (when not driven to it by excessive hunger) except what is healthful and nourishing.

That apples are nutritive is evident from the fact, that when eaten freely, they abate the appetite for other food; and persons have, in many instances, been known to live wholly upon them for a length of time. Mr D—, of W. in a state of mental derangement, would eat no food but apples for fear of being poisoned, and he lived upon them forty days without injury to his health or flesh. The spirit, which the juice of apples yields, is another proof of their nutritive qualities. Most animals are very fond of them. When apples and potatoes are thrown together to hogs, the apples will all be eaten first.

I have tested, by ten years experience, the value of apples, as a food for animals. I keep five or six hogs in my orchard, upon nothing but apples and a little swill; and have uniformly found them to grow and gain flesh faster than hogs fed upon any thing else except grain. On the first of November they are very decent pork; after which I feed them about six weeks on grain before I kill them; and I believe I have as fat hogs, and as good pork, as my neighbors, who give to their hogs double the quantity of grain that I do to mine.

Having proved by experiment the utility of apples as food for hogs, I next turned my horse into a small orchard, which would yield about as many as he would eat. A neighbor of mine, a very judicious farmer, seeing my horse in my apples, informed me, that I should spoil my horse—that he would get poor, and that I could not fat him in the whole winter. Though somewhat alarmed by this information, I determined to persist in the experiment I had begun, and I found the result exactly the reverse of the prediction. My horse

or gained flesh faster, and experienced no inconvenience whatever.

The two past years I kept fattening cows and oxen in an orchard, where they could be full fed with apples, and with obviously good effects. I have never known cattle fatter on grass and pumpkins, or raw potatoes, than mine have on apples. They must be taken not to turn them in hungry first, as they will certainly eat to excess and hurt themselves; and if they have not a full supply there may be danger, when there is abundance of apples beaten off by storms; but a little will prevent such an injury.

I have never had a creature choked by them, I believe there is very little danger, when the creatures have liberty and are accustomed to feed in them.

Apples are worth nothing at all to make into cider, unless it be worth over fifty cents per barrel; and if you have to hire your labor, you may well let them rot under the tree, as we make them into cider. I consider my apples under the tree worth more for my creatures, than the cider would be, if made up for me for nothing. I make estimate in this way; I call potatoes worth for the 12½ cents per bushel, and apples half price. Five bushels of apples, the average quantity for a cow, at 6½ cents will be 38 cents, or eight cents more than your cider will sell for. And I believe these are worth more than half the price of potatoes, and am confident, that when cattle are full on each, that they would fatter on apples on potatoes.

It appears by our agricultural publications that many farmers at the south are making use of apples as food for farm stock. The number who are using them here as food for hogs, both in the fall and winter, is increasing. I know of several farmers, who fed their hogs on apples through the winter part of last winter, and are fully satisfied of the utility of the practice.

As our fodder this winter will be deficient, I think it important, that those who have orchards, instead of wasting their time in making a useless quantity of cider, and cider brandy, should lay up their late apples to feed their hogs and other stock in winter.

I would also recommend to farmers to save their pumpkins. A load of pumpkins is worth as much as a load of sheep in the fall, and in one instance I had a load for my sheep in winter, which they used with great greediness and good effect.

A gentleman informed me that he first discovered the worth of pumpkins, as a food for neat cattle, the following fact. He owned a cider mill, immediately upon the road side, and the pumpkins were taken into the street. When he began to make cider, early in the autumn, there were a number of lean, half-starved cattle running in the road, and came daily and ate his pumpkins; and though there was at that season very little grass in the field, yet these cattle, only by eating pumpkins, became, before winter, very good beef.

I am too well acquainted with the fixed prejudices of mankind, to suppose that many will believe what I have written. If only one farmer in a hundred should be induced to make the experiment, the expectations would be fully answered.

AGRICOLA.

Remarks by the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.—The foregoing appears to us highly worthy the at-

tention of farmers who own large orchards, especially this season, when food for cattle is scarce. Some practical cultivators, however, have suggested to us that sour apples set their cattle's teeth on edge, and render them less capable of masticating other food. Mr Preston of Penn. informs us, (see N. E. Farmer, vol. i page 121) that in a visit to a German orchardist, his horse was supplied with a baiting of sweet apples, apparently as a matter of course, or something to which his entertainer had been accustomed. Sweet apples are no doubt much more valuable for cattle food than sour, as saccharine matter is a substance, which contains more nourishment than any other.

With regard to pomace we are informed that it was made use of for winter food for cattle, by the late Gen. E. H. DERRY. He probably dried and housed it as he would other forage. But, if it is intended for that purpose, care should be taken to dry and house it before it has been drenched by rains, and not suffer it to lie in such heaps as to cause fermentation, as it would be thus deprived of most of its value.

From the New Hampshire Statesman.

HILLSBOROUGH CATTLE SHOW.

The Agricultural Society of this County held its eighth anniversary on Wednesday of last week at Wilton; and at the same time the Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures were attended.—The Ploughing Match, Public Address, and the awarding of Premiums, was also attended to on that and the following day. There was a handsome display of live stock, among which the young cattle especially indicated the continued exertions of our farmers to improve their breeds. The neat stock of Mr Oliver Whiting of Wilton, consisting of 61 head, excited particular attention, among which were 44 milch cows, kept on one farm, and entirely devoted to the cheese dairy. Of sixty yoke of working cattle which were exhibited, ten yoke only were offered for premiums. Various trials of strength and agility upon the drag, and the plough, were exhibited. Among those who appeared in the command of teams was noticed the venerable Mr Tobie of Weare, now nearly eighty years of age, with all the activity and energy of the prime of life, and who has never, we understand, since the institution of the Society, failed of attending its exhibitions. His example is truly praiseworthy, and merits the imitation of the younger farmers. To his team, driven by himself, was awarded the first premium in the Ploughing match.

The exhibition of manufactures and works of fancy, although not equal in some respects to those of former years, was excellent, and manifested a desire not only to keep up a show, but what is much better, to enjoy the benefit of substantial fabrics. The Ladies are especially entitled to praise for this part of the exhibition—"to show well, and to do well, is always their characteristic." Several pieces of Carpeting of superior manufacture and beautiful colour, were shown; excellent hearth-rugs, elegantly worked with fanciful figures, fit for the parlour of a "republican nabob;" dressed woollen cloths of excellent fabric; beautiful flannels, fine as silk; fine linen, and a variety of other articles.

On Thursday the Society formed in procession, and proceeded to the meeting house where prayers were offered by the Rev. Mr Beede; a few

preliminary remarks by Dr Adams, President, congratulating the Society on its happy meeting and their progress in promoting the important objects of its institution. S. K. Livermore, Esq. of Milford, then delivered the annual address; after which, the reports of the awarding committees were read. The report of the viewing committee on Farms and Crops was highly interesting. More than 100 farms, crops, &c. were entered for competition, on which 30 premiums were awarded.

Considerable accessions have been made to the Society, and the following elections were made for the ensuing year:

SAMUEL SMITH,	Peterborough,	President.
Benj. Poole,	Hollis,	Vice
Robert McGaw,	Merrimack,	Presidents.
Alfred Foster,	Belmont,	Secretary.
Aaron F. Sawyer,	Mt. Vernon,	Treasurer.
Daniel Fuller,	Franktown,	
Stephen Peabody,	Milford,	
Isaac Kimball,	Mason,	
Russell Tubbs,	Deering,	
Joseph Philbrick,	Weare,	
Oliver Whiting,	Wilton,	

Executive Committee

BEEES.

The cruel system of smothering bees now being totally dispensed with by a plan recently adopted with complete success: it is called "driving," and is easily accomplished: thus—At dusk, place a metal pot where the old hive stands; have a new hive prepared, with cross sticks, and cream and sugar smeared inside; invert the old hive into the pot, quickly place the new one over it; tie a cloth round the meeting of both hives, so as to prevent any of the bees escaping; then keep striking the bottom of the metal pot, with an iron instrument, and in less than ten minutes all the bees will be driven by the sound from the old to the new hive; then untie the cloth, and lift the new hive to the place where the old one stood, at the same time quickly covering the honey hive with a white cloth to prevent any of the bees returning to it. In the morning, lift a corner of the cloth so as to make a small aperture to let out any of the bees that should remain, and by striking the pot as before, they will instantly depart, and join their companions in the new settlement. It may be necessary to feed the bees well for a few days with sugar, and they will proceed to work immediately after.

London paper.

PRODUCTIVE LAND.

The Philadelphia Democratic Press states, that a gentleman in the vicinity of that city has this year made from less than half an acre of dry, gravelly land, two hundred and sixty gallons of wine; and from the same land has sold twelve hundred pounds of grapes, besides what have been used in his family and are yet on the vines. The price of the grapes varied from six to twenty-five cents a pound. Averaging the grapes at twelve and a half cents, and the wine at two dollars a gallon, thus less than half an acre of land has produced, at least, six hundred and seventy dollars this year.—Con. Courant.

An Apple has been left at the office of this Gazette, of fourteen inches in circumference, and twenty-one and a half ounces weight. It comes from Evesham, N. J. The abundance and size of the fruit, this year, in that state, Delaware and Pennsylvania, must strike every traveller.

[Phil. N. Gaz.]

From the Trenton Emporium.

ESSAYS ON THE HORSE.

In my own immediate neighborhood I have succeeded satisfactorily in showing the advantages of a "blood Horse," in beauty, vigor, strength, and above all in *endurance*. In the power I mean, to support for the greatest length of time, the severest labour and fatigue without injury. So that now though common horses still continue among us, yet few or none without some mixture of racing blood are raised here. I allow it is not experience of their better qualities alone, which hastened to this result.

Great aid has been derived from certain facts which are within every man's knowledge. Farmers are like Lawyers, and Doctors, and Printers, and stronger and more durable conviction is produced by a single fact which *speaks to the Pocket*, than by a hundred well written and finely spun speculations.

For instance, one of my neighbors has sold a three year old colt for six hundred dollars in cash, a sum exceeding all that he could expect to receive from the produce of his farm otherwise.—Another has disposed of a two year old for upwards of four hundred dollars, and the blood colts generally are worth from one hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars.—A gentleman in a neighboring state has received more than nine thousand dollars for the produce of a single mare; and another for services performed by his horse, upwards of thirty thousand dollars.—In addition to these facts, I may be allowed to say that in our own state, in an adjoining county, a famous horse of the best blood in our country, has just closed a season, which will yield his owner very little short of three thousand five hundred dollars.

These facts, and very many others like them ought to satisfy any practical farmer, that he should never neglect an opportunity of improving the stock of his horses, and that if proper attention be paid to them, they may become the most profitable part of his yearly produce—merino sheep, and Alderney cows to the contrary notwithstanding.

I have just seen an account of the sale of "blood horses," belonging to the estate of the late Mr Field of Virginia, who had taken great pains to select and rear from the best stock in that state. The sale took place on the first of September inst. and attracted very considerable attention; one of the horses sold for *three thousand five hundred dollars*. Phillis a mare sold for *one thousand six hundred and fifty four dollars*—a mare sixteen years old the dam of the two preceding, for *twelve hundred and five dollars*—a filly of 12 months old, for *three hundred and fifty-seven dollars*, and one other filly only four months old for *five hundred dollars*!

The two latter were also out of the same mare, so that the dam herself, and her four colts produced to the estate the large sum of *seven thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars!!!* A sum of money about equal to the rent of 15 or 20 of the best farms in our part of Jersey.

I have said in a former number, that nature seems to have endowed the race horse with a life of longer duration than the common horse. In proof of the truth of this statement I could adduce the ages of very many of the celebrated horses, both in England and in the United States—I however content myself with saying that Diomedes lived to the age of thirty-one years, and Sir Archy

the most famous foal-getter of the South is now twenty-two years old, and apparently possessed of all his strength and vigor.

A FARMER.

From Curran's Champion.

OYSTER LANDS.

Although natural oyster beds but rarely exist except when there are eddies formed by the peculiar set of the tides, or some roughness at the bottom from rocks or stones to which the spawn may attach, yet by taking proper measures they may be created artificially, as has long since been proved in England. Oysters cast their spawn in the month of May, which somewhat resembles drops of melted tallow; this floats about in the water until it comes in contact with some substance which arrests its progress, to which it immediately adheres, and in 48 hours after the shell is formed. Hence the great numbers of small oysters frequently found adherent to brush fences extending into salt water, dock logs, &c. Now from these facts it is obvious, that by sticking down quantities of brush, or anchoring bodies of saplings with all their branches, at the proper season of the year, whenever the ground is suitable for the growth of these shellfish, and at the proper time after the oyster has attained a suitable size, raising this dredge, and scraping them off into the water, beds may be formed much easier and cheaper than by raising them from the natural beds and replanting them. In this way their cultivation might be extended in New-Jersey almost indefinitely, where proper legislative encouragement and protection afforded, and to the most incalculable benefit of her citizens. But as the plan is new in our country (although well understood in some parts of Europe) as it was not practised by our ancestors, I shall probably only incur the ridicule of our Solomons for proposing it, and will therefore, for the present, say no more on the subject.

PONTICO.

SUCCESS OF CORN IN DRILLS.

The best crop of Indian corn we have ever known in this section of New-England was raised, this year, by Capt. Benjamin Wyatt of this town.—The corn is still on the cob, of course the exact amount per acre cannot be ascertained; but from such data as has been taken we feel safe in rating it between 90 and 100 bushels. The land was used for corn last year. Before planting this year it was well ploughed and manured. The dressing was spread upon the ground. The corn was in drills 4 feet apart, and the stalks from 4 to 6 inches from each other. Before harvesting, a measure of four feet upon a row would include, on an average, 10 good ears. This fact will at once show the advantage of planting in drills. No person would expect ten ears upon a hill, even were they four feet asunder.

We have observed that almost all the successful competitors for premiums on crops of Indian corn, have planted it in drills, yet we seldom see a field thus laid out. Why this is so we know not. It is stated that the expense of cultivating is about equal in the two methods. Its being in rows must give the corn a much better opportunity to draw support from the earth; and it seems fair to conclude the ground will be left in a much more uniform state. Another year we hope to see the two methods fairly tested. [Penobscot Gaz.]

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.

We were much gratified last week in having a opportunity of witnessing a newly invented threshing machine, put in operation by water power, the farm of Mr Gilbert Waring, in this town.—The machinery is simple and economical—the whole expense not exceeding 25 or 30 dollars.—Water or horse power can be applied with perfect ease; and from what we observed, we have no doubt that a man and horse would be enabled to thresh with one of these machines from 80 to 100 bushels per day. The one in operation at Mr Waring's is of the smallest kind; but it threshes with a small head of water, *three sheaves per minute*. On examining the straw, we were unable to find any kernels remaining, though the wheat was quite damp and unmerchantable.—*Saratoga Sen*

HOME-MADE WINE.

Last week we were presented with a glass of wine from the vineyard of Col. Carr, who was formerly in the United States service at Trenton.—It was made at his vineyard, near Gray's Ferry Philadelphia, of the Powel Grape. This wine has a fine rich colour, and is very pleasant to the taste. The Powel Grape is said to be a native of the country, and therefore stands the climate much better than the imported Grapes.—It is also excellent as a table fruit, and withal is said to be a good bearer. With these advantages, it may be supposed, that ere long the Powel Grape will be extensively cultivated—and if capable of producing as good wine as Col. Carr has succeeded in making, it may perhaps drive from common use those pernicious distilled liquors which have proved to be so great an evil in the land.—[Trenton Federalist.]

FIRE PROOF CEMENT.

The French cement for the roofs of houses, to preserve the wood, and protect it from fire, is made in the following manner: Take as much lime as is usual in making a paifull of whitewash, and let it be mixed in the pail nearly full of water; in this put 2½ lbs. of brown sugar, and 3 lbs. fine salt mix them well together, and the cement is completed. A little lampblack, yellow ochre, or other colouring commodity, may be introduced to change the colour of the cement, to please the fancy of those who use it. It has been used with great success, and been recommended particularly as a protection against fire. Small sparks of fire, that frequently lodge on the roofs of houses, are prevented by this cement from burning the shingles.

[Charleston (S. C.) Courier.]

SHAGBARK WALNUTS, OR HICKORY NUTS.

Now is the time, as we are informed, to gather them, and a short article on this subject may not be amiss, for the best Shagbarks in this country, if not in the world, are to be found on Connecticut river, and they were never known to be more abundant nor of better appearance than they are this fall. The reason why they are usually gathered too late is to save trouble, and the reason why they should be gathered *now* is that their flavour, as well as the whiteness that distinguishes a good walnut from a poor one will be preserved. After a frost the nuts are usually shaken off or jarred off by blows with an axe or beetle—and the *shuck* as it is called comes off, of itself. Now it is necessary to knock them off with a pole. Then if they are spread in some dry place, the shucks will separate as

walnuts ripen and there will be no more trouble about them. If suffered to remain on the tree until the shucks begin to open, the rain gets in, and the shell penetrates to the meat and spoils it for market or for use—two totally distinct things as some of our neighbours well know.

[Con. Mir.]

NEW MILL.

We have seen a mill constructed on a new principle, by Messrs. Harris & Wilson, of this city, which will doubtless prove highly advantageous, especially in that part of our country where water privileges are scarce. It is called the "Particular Grain Mill," and may be worked by water, horse or water power. The one which we viewed is in the stone mill of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, near his mansion house, and executes work with great facility. It occupies but a small space, and though the stones are but 27 inches diameter, and require only a one horse power, it will grind four bushels of wheat per hour with ease, and produces excellent flour. The stones, instead of being placed horizontally, are fixed in a perpendicular position, and are brought in closer contact and separated at pleasure by means of a screw.—They perform 250 revolutions in a minute. The machinery is simple and cheap in its construction, and we should say, not liable to get out of repair. The mill is adapted to all the uses of the common grist mill, and has been found to be excellent for grinding paints in oil. [Albany A. Adv.]

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.

This interesting exhibition, the particulars of which will be found in the advertisements, is to take place on Monday and Tuesday the 9th and 10th inst. in the village of Pawtucket. The engagements held out by the society in the promised award of premiums, and the pride which the Farmer, Manufacturers, and Artisans of Rhode Island generally feel on the subject, will insure a display worthy the association, and of the state, to the advancement of whose domestic and agricultural interests, that association has so efficiently contributed. The Address on this occasion, before the Society, will be pronounced by Joseph L. English, Esq. in which it is not doubted that the display of genius will throw a freshness and verve even over the dryness that in the estimation of many appears to agricultural disquisitions.

[Farmers' and Manufacturers' Journal.]

RICE.

At this season of the year, when the variety of fresh meats, vegetables of various sorts, and many kinds of fruit greatly abound, there are perhaps few articles of diet more salutary, and especially for children, than that of rice.—The method of preparing it varies among professed cooks, but the following mode is said to be one of the best. Soak the rice from breakfast to dinner, when have ready a sufficient quantity of boiling water, in which a liberal salt has been thrown. Put in the rice, and let it boil ten or fifteen minutes, when pour the water in a colander to drain. By this simple mode of boiling, the kernels of the rice will appear distinct, tender and white. [N. H. States.]

TO MAKE CHEAP BEAUTIFUL GREEN PAINT.

The cost of this paint is less than one fourth of oil varnish, and the beauty far superior. Take 4 lbs. of Roman vitriol, and pour on it a tea-kettle full of

boiling water; when dissolved, add 3 lbs. of pearl-ash, and stir the mixture well with a stick until the effervescence ceases; then add a quarter of a lb. of pulverised yellow arsenic, and stir the whole together. Lay it on with a paint brush, and if the wall has not been painted before, two or even three coats will be requisite. To paint a common sized room of this colour, will not cost more than six dollars. If a pea-green is required, put in less, if an apple-green, more of the yellow arsenic.

[N. H. Statesman.]

CATTLE SHOW.

The annual Meeting, Cattle Show and Fair of the Strafford Agricultural Society, will be held in this town on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th inst. An Address will be delivered before the Society by James Bartlett, Esq. of this town, on Wednesday the 18th. [Ports. Jour.]

NEW YORK, SEPT. 11.—The Evening Post states that the workmen employed by the Manhattan Company in boring for water in Broadway near Bond street, have already penetrated to a depth of 240 feet, which is more than one hundred feet below the East or Hudson river. The result has been favourable, and water of the purest and softest kind has been obtained. It is intended, however, to proceed to a still greater depth, and to strike upon a fountain, which shall raise the jet to a considerable height above the surface.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

The Rt. Hon. Jno. Sinclair, in addressing English Farmers, on "the means of alleviating the distresses which are likely to result from the unfavourable season, gives the following advice:—When oats and barley are very short in the straw, they should be reaped with a short scythe, as stubble will be much wanted for cattle. The second crop of clover, if it contains much sap, should be placed in alternate layers with straw, which will dry it, and at the same time the value of the straw is doubled. The mixture should also be salted.—Weeds, dry leaves, fern, river sand, &c. may be added to manure. Winter turnips should be sowed broad cast for cattle. Linseed and oil cake are recommended, which may be procured from the Continent of America. The probability of a scarcity of hay is so great, that a large Scotch Farmer proposes to import it from Holland. Kelp, oil and fish are recommended for manure, and the farmers are earnestly called upon by the writer, to take measures to prevent the evil consequences likely to result in many parts of the kingdom, from "the uncommon heat and dryness of the season; the scarcity of grass, the diminished quantity of hay, the failure in the crop of turnips, and the certain deficiency of straw."

We think the plan and style of this letter might be recommended as a useful model in this country. Timely hints to our farmers, from men of intelligence, experience and observation in agricultural subjects, or from Agricultural Societies, might be circulated every season with as much advantage here as in England. [N. Y. Daily Adv.]

Mr Carroll.—There are more than one hundred deer on the Harewood estate, from which the best buck is always selected as an annual offering to the venerable Carroll of Carrollton, on his birthday. The last of these occurred on Wednesday last the 20th instant, when in fine health and spirits he received the heartfelt congratulations of his

family and friends, at his manor on Elkridge. It was highly gratifying to see the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence passing into his *ninetieth* year, still exhibiting so perfect a model of elegant manners, such a happy example of cheerfulness and intellectual refinement, erect and sprightly as any of the party, left as it would seem by Providence, to inculcate by their visible fruits the inestimable value of temperance—cleanliness, regularity in diet and bodily and religious exercises, and a wise government of all the grosser passions. He plunged into his limestone spring bath every morning before sunrise, and still rides on horseback with pleasure in good weather. A large portion of the day is devoted to reading. Having received at St. Omars, the best classical education, he has always retained his partiality for Latin and French literature. [Am. Farmer.]

STAUNTON, Va. Sept. 22.

Singular Circumstance.—It has been remarked that man may not unfrequently take lessons of duty even from a brute. The following singular circumstance, which we have from good authority, places the observation in bold and striking relief.

Mr John McCuo, of this county, had a number of horses in one of his pasture-fields lately, where, owing to the long drought, there was no water;—and, for accommodation in this respect, he opened a communication into a field on the opposite side of his lane, and thence through several fences down to a permanent stream. While turning out the horses one day, as was usual, for the purpose of watering them, it was observed that a horse which had gone blind shortly before, missed his way, and strayed a considerable distance up the lane, while the other horses passed on to the water, and returned to the place where they had entered the outer field. An old horse, who had been the companion of the poor blind wanderer, seeing his predicament, went to him—conducted him gently down to the water, and back to the place where the others were feeding. The whole of the horses then moved across the lane into the field from whence they came—it being the best pasture.

Who is not struck with this instance of social feeling and attachment in a brute? And what a reproach does it cast upon the too common conduct of earth's proud lords towards his fellow-man, under similar circumstances? Not unfrequently, the companion of his youth—the friend who had shared his substance liberally with him in the days of his prosperity—is left, under a change of fortune, when "clouds and darkness come upon him," to grope his way, silently and alone, through sufferings which there are none to pity—none to assuage—with no hope in life—and no friend but death.—Spectator.

Perhaps a better season, for the growth of Indian corn, was never known, than farmers in this quarter have this year enjoyed. The ears are large, full and sound. The weather has been as favourable for ripening as it was for bringing it forward. Until the 15th we had not even a cool night. On the night of the 16th the air was a little frosty; but not so much so as to do any damage. The potatoes have not fared so well as the corn. An extensive and heavy rust prevented their coming to maturity in the most favorable manner; yet the crop will be very good. Vines have yielded bountifully. [Bangor Gaz.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCT. 6, 1826.

SUBSTANTIAL COMPLIMENT.

We beg leave to proffer our most grateful acknowledgments to the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, for the efficient testimony of their approbation which they have manifested in the following vote. Our utmost efforts shall not be wanting to justify the favourable opinion which their deeds as well as words have expressed of the *New England Farmer*.

"At a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry—

"Voted, That Mess. Wm. RHODES and THOMAS BUFFUM be a Committee to procure 150 copies of the fifth volume of the *New England Farmer*,—the same being for the use of the members of the Society."

FRUIT TREES.

When farmers raise their own fruit trees from the seed (as they will in time if they rightly comprehend their own interest) it is never worth while to graft them in the nursery. Let them grow till you can ascertain what sort of fruit they will naturally produce. The famous Baldwin, or Pecker apple was a come-by-chance. Had the original tree been cut off and grafted near the ground, according to the usual proceeding in nurseries, the public could never have been benefitted by that valuable fruit. Mr Upham of Newton, gave us an apple which grew on a tree spontaneously produced on his premises, which has as fine a flavour as any apple we have tasted this season. An experienced nursery man assures us that the best way to manage with apple seeds intended for sowing is to keep them in the fruit through the winter, and sow them in the spring.

STAGGERS IN SWINE.

A friend of the Editor, who is an experienced agriculturist, says that he is of opinion that the staggers in swine are sometimes, if not always, the consequence of feeding them with swill, in which salt-petre is a constituent part. That he has had several hogs which sickened, and some of them died, with that disorder, the origin of whose distemper could be traced to a certain time and occasion, in which they were fed with the liquor in which a ham cured with salt-petre had been boiled. We cannot say whether our friend is right as respects either the prognostics or diagnostics, (as medical men would say,) of this disease. But we would suggest the thing as worth investigation, as it relates to an animal, which among the more intelligent part of the farming community has more friends than admirers. The remedy for this disorder, so far as we can learn, most approved of, is "two table spoonfuls of castor oil, and cutting the end of the tail to make it bleed." See N. E. Farmer, vol. iii. page 396.

AGRICULTURAL EXTRAS.

Largest of All.—Major Benjamin T. Reed of Marblehead, has left in the office of the *New England Farmer*, an apple raised in that town, which weighs a little more than 24 ounces! This apple is anonymous, and it is said that neither its origin or pedigree has been traced. The tree which produced it yields bountifully, and most of its apples weigh 16 or 18 ounces each.

in the door-yard of Mr Jordan, who keeps the Merchant's Coffee-House, Lindall St. Boston, were raised the present season, beans of a sort new to us, but which we are informed were originally from South America and are here called snake beans. One of the pods of these beans is 24 inches in length—and many others lack but little of that length.—Mr Seth Bemis, of Watertown, Ms. has presented to us two apples, Rhode Island Greenings, one weighing 15½, the other 15 ounces.

From a melon vine, produced from one seed, in the garden of Dr. Holbrook, on Milton Hill, were obtained three water melons, the whole weight of which was 83½ pounds; one melon weighing 23 pounds, a second 29, and the third 31½ pounds.

A water melon which grew the present season in the Garden of R. H. Gardiner, Esq. of Gardiner, Maine, in circumference the smallest way was 38 inches, but measured lengthwise, it girted 44½ inches, and weighed 31½ pounds.

A single Squash Seed, accidentally dropped in the garden of Nathl Southworth Esq. of Lyme, N. H. has produced, during the past season, by accurate measurement, 462 feet of vine, and the enormous number of 600 squashes. Besides these, which are mostly full grown and fit for use, there still remain an abundance of smaller squashes, too inferior to notice, and too numerous to count.

The Cucumber, an account of which was given in our paper of the 13th inst. now measures eight feet nine inches and a quarter. [Haverhill paper.]

An English Turnip was raised this season in Concord by Mr. Farwell, which weighed 11 pounds, and measured 39 inches in circumference.

CONCORD (MASS.) CATTLE SHOW.

We are informed that things are in a promising train for producing an excellent Cattle Show, &c. at Concord on the 11th inst. Among other exhibitions will be those of trials of strength and docility in oxen, in drawing loaded wagons. This we believe will be a novelty in the annals of the *Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers*; and we advise Messrs Everybody, & Co. to present themselves as spectators on the occasion.

¶The Members of the *Rhode-Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry*, are informed that the 7th Annual Meeting, Cattle Show, and Exhibition of said Society, will be held at the village of Pawtuxet, on Monday the 9th, and Tuesday the 10th, of October.

All entries for premiums (excepting working Oxen) at any time previous to Saturday, the 7th of October, must be made to the Secretaries of the Show, or directed to them and left at the Post-Office in Providence or Pawtuxet. All entries on Saturday, 7th, and after that day, are to be made to the Secretaries of the Show, who may be found at the Hall of the Society, and no entries will be received after 9, A. M. on Monday.

All manufactured articles must be deposited at the Fair House on Friday or Saturday.

The General Meeting of the Society for the choice of Officers will be held on Monday at 9, A. M.

At 11, A. M. a procession will be formed, and proceed to the Meeting House, where an Address will be pronounced by JOSEPH L. TILLINGHAST, Esq. The procession will be conducted from thence to Aborn's Hotel, where a dinner will be provided; after dinner the several viewing Committees will proceed to the duties assigned them.

Working Oxen must be entered before 9 o'clock on Monday evening.

The Ploughing Match will commence on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, and immediately after the other trials of Working Oxen.

The reports of the Viewing Committees must be in readiness for the Standing Committee on Tuesday at 12, M. precisely.

At 2, P. M. on Tuesday, the premiums will be declared in the Society's Hall, after which the Auction sale of premium articles will take place.

The owners of Working Oxen, or Cattle exhibited in the yoke, will bring with them a chain to each yoke, to secure them to posts which are erected and appropriated for that purpose.

Marshals will be appointed, and will be under oath, and charged with the execution of the arrangements, and with the preservation of good order on the occasion. JOHN B. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Sept. 28.

Worcester Agricultural Society.

¶The Trustees of this Society are reminded, that a meeting of the Board stands adjourned to Tuesday, the 10th of October, 6 o'clock, P. M. at the Probate Office.

WILLIAM D. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.
Worcester, Oct. 2, 1826.

Bristol Agricultural Society.

¶The Cattle Show, Exhibition &c. of the Bristol County Agricultural Society, will take place on Tuesday the 31st of October next, instead of the 24th, as heretofore notified, in consequence of some circumstances which the Society are unable to control.

per order,
WM. A. F. SPROAT, Sec'y.
Taunton, Sept. 25, 1826.

Rail Road.—Massachusetts is about to enjoy the honor of putting into operation the first railroad in this country. There is an immense ledge of beautiful granite in the town of Quincy, from which the Bunker Hill Monument Association intend to draw the materials for the construction of their monument. It was found that a railway from the quarry in Quincy to the water's edge, would be of great public advantage, and accordingly an act of incorporation was procured, and the railroad commenced in May last. Its whole length is about three miles. It has a stone foundation, so as to resist the frost, and the top timbers are faced with iron, on which the rail-road is laid. The whole road is nearly finished. Contracts for the delivery of the granite in Boston have already been made. The liberality and public spirit of a company of the citizens of Boston have supplied the means for the formation of this valuable work. [National Journal.]

WHOOPIING COUGH.

It is said that a plaster of gum galbanum applied to the breast, cures this complaint.

The Vergennes, (Vt.) Cattle Show on the 29th ult. was well attended, some of the neat cattle were very superior. The articles of domestic manufacture, though not numerous, gave evidence of increasing skill and improvement.

The raising of Mulberry trees in Pennsylvania, continues to receive attention. The Editor of the Press calculates that in less than two years, there will be 200 silk looms at work in Philadelphia.

Valuable Horses and Bulls of Imported Stock, FOR SALE.

ITHIN the last three years the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture have received from England several very valuable Animals, sent to them by the public spirited British Admirer Sir Isaac Coffin, and also his brother General John, natives of Massachusetts, with the sole object of proving the breeds of this State. And the Trustees believing that their generous intentions would be extensively realized, if owned as private property, by any method they have been able to devise as the body have resolved to dispose of them at the Auction at their next Cattle Show at Brighton on the 18th day of October next, under the positive condition of their being always kept within the State of Massachusetts.

Subscribers being appointed a Committee for purpose, will receive proposals for private sale, and day, and give every information relating to

1.—The full blooded "Improved Durham Short Tail Bull *Adams*" was raised by the celebrated Witherill, England—is the "grandson on both of Comet (of which testimony can be exhibited.) of a beautiful Roan colour, was 5 years old last is perfectly gentle, and is presumed to be equal Bull of this most celebrated breed ever imported country, having cost in England One Hundred twenty Guineas. This breed are presumed to attain maturity for the stall much earlier than any—and are generally great milkers.

2.—The "Cleveland Bay" Horse *Sir Isaac*—is a beautiful dark bay with black mane, tail and legs, and high, was three years old last May, and has lately arrived at his prime.—This breed is considered England very superior for gentlemen's Carriage, and being always of the same colour are easily bred—and highly valuable for all Farming purposes crossed with the "thorough Blood" make the big and Saddle Horses.

3.—The celebrated Horse "Columbus"—he is our old—is of the English "Suffolk light Cart" is of a beautiful dappie grey colour. He is a very great power, probably the strongest in the. His Colts are highly approved, and one of our own at Cambridge at less than 4 years is frequently drawn over one and a half Tons, and of the wagon, from Boston to Can bridge.

4.—The "Hereford Bull *Sir Isaac*." This Animal is 3 years old last May—is dark red with white was raised on the estate of a Baronet and member of the British Parliament, and by him recommended of the best of the breed.—They have long been as first rate for *Draught* Oxen, and for the and have at the most celebrated Cattle Shows in and for many years competed with the "Improved Short Horns." They rank high also for the

Animal is now at Northampton and will be for the Hampshire Cattle Show in October next, the direction of the President of that Society.

JOHN PRINCE, } Commit-
RICHARD SULLIVAN, } tee.
Bury, 15th Aug. 1826.

Kerrick Nursery.

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES for sale as usual near the Brighton Post Office.—The Nursery contains a good variety of English Trees; and of Pear trees, from which grow seasonably apply can obtain samples of Mr Knight's new sorts, as highly recommended Agricultural Journal. Also many thousands of apple trees of superior kinds, good size, and by all to be very thrifty and handsome. Several of budded Peach trees, consisting of a collection of about 40 of the best sorts discovered in the market; the peach trees are from feet high, and the buyer has his choice at 50 cts; there are likewise plenty of Apicots and cherries.

Also several Ornamental trees, the Flowering "Weeping Horse Chestnut" the Mountain Ash—"Larch"—Silver Fir—Larch—Sugar maple—But-

tern, &c. Currant bushes,—the common red of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms.—Also the large Dutch White, and Red;—the Champagne and the Black,—Red, White and Damask Rose bushes,—Sumach, Gum Acacia, English grapes,—Red and White Antwerp Raspberries, &c.

This Nursery, within six miles of Boston and so easily viewed, stands in no need of that incessant praise, the inter-stated and artful lavish on some distant Nurseries, which they well know are located in a wrong direction for supplying people in these Northern States. For it is an established maxim, of growth they cannot be ignorant, that trees of rapid growth ought not to be robbed of their roots in the fashionable way and removed from a mild to a colder situation,—but the reverse. However, Yankee sagacity is not easily outwitted, hence experienced Agriculturists as far south as Rhode Island, give a decided preference to trees from Northern Nurseries.

Orders addressed to J. & W. Kenrick, and sent to the Brighton post office, or left at the office of Dana & Fenno in State Street, will be duly attended to; and trees will be packed in clay and mats for shipping when ordered; but distant gentlemen should always employ some agent to receive and pay for them. On Saturdays, packed trees will be delivered in Boston free of charge for conveyance.

In transplanting, one year's growth is frequently lost, if the trees happen to survive, by an unreasonable diminution of the roots, therefore special care shall be taken for their preservation. Sept. 15



WILLIAM PRINCE, proprietor of this establishment, offers to the public the most extensive collection of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, and Plants in America. The Fruits have been selected by actual investigation of their merits, and nearly all of which are engrafted from bearing trees.

In the selection, which has been the particular pursuit of his father and himself for more than half a century, he has spared neither pains nor expense, and such as did not possess particular merit have been rejected and their accuracy has been tested by the best authors of the age.

In the present catalogue he offers above 500 new varieties of Fruits not to be found in any other collection, in America, and which include the most celebrated kinds that have within a few years past been brought into notice and recommended by those distinguished Horticulturalists, Van Mons & Dequene, and by Mr Knight, President of the Horticultural Society of London.

In regard to the character and accuracy of the Fruits sent from this establishment, the proprietor refers to the Hon Jonathan Huntwell, and other gentlemen in Boston and its vicinity, who have patronized his establishment for the last fifty years, and particularly to the fruit of the various kinds with which the Boston market is now supplied from the extensive collection of trees furnished the late Dr Oliver Smith, Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, who, more than thirty years since, had several thousand trees annually, which were distributed among the members of that Association. It may perhaps be deemed worthy of notice that near 100 varieties of the fruit offered for sale, by the proprietor, are different from those cultivated by other establishments under the same names, and the identity of every fruit sent by him, the proprietors expressly guarantees.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis of the subscriber, and orders left with him, (if from a distance post paid) will meet prompt attention.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, Agent for the Proprietor, No. 25 Court-street, Boston. Sept. 29.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

This day published by Frederick T. Gray, at No. 74 Washington street, up stairs, the North American Review, for October, 1826.

Contents.

- 1—Army of the United States
- 2—Materials for American History

3—Patent Office

4—History of Democracy in the United States

5—Constitution of Columbia

6—Dr. Webster's Manual of Chemistry

7—Flint's Valley of the Mississippi

8—Works of Mrs Barbauld

9—Clinton on France

10—Judge Johnson and Count Polaski

11—Sketch of the United States by a Russian

12—CRITICAL NOTICES—Hunter's Oration—Kilbourne's Gazetteer of Ohio—The Harvest Festival—Chronological History of New England—Principles of Political Economy—Hale's Map of New England—Hints to my Countrymen—An Indian's Address to the Whites—Mexico—Strictures on Livingston's System of Penal Laws—Buenos Ayres—New Documents relating to Columbus—Quarterly List of New Publications—Index.

Medical School in Boston.

THE LECTURES at the Massachusetts Medical College, in BOSTON, will commence on the third Wednesday in November.

Anat. and Surg. by Dr WARREN.

Chemistry, by Dr GORHAM.

Midwifery and Med. Jurisprudence, by Dr CHANNING

Materia Medica, by Dr BIGELOW.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr JACKSON.

The advantages for attending Hospital practice at this Institution, are considered equal to those afforded in any city of the United States. 6t. Sept. 22.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 25 1 33
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	80 00 32 50
pearl do. - - -		95 00 97 55
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	2 00 2 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	10 00 10 20
cargo, No 1, new, - -		8 25 8 55
" No 2, new, - - -		6 00 6 30
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new, -	lb.	18 27
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		9 10
skimmed milk, - - -		3 2
FLAX - - - - -		9 10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95 1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	4 75 5 00
Genesee, - - - - -		4 75 5 00
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 25 3 50
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	74 75
Corn - - - - -		83 86
Barley - - - - -		73 76
Oats - - - - -		55 60
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	10 11
HOPS, No 1, inspection - -		
LIME, - - - - -	cask	90 1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75 30
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2 50 2 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 25 14 02
navy, mess, do. - - -		11 25 11 29
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		10 87 11 00
SEEDS, Hurd's Grass, - - -	bush	2 67 3 50
Clover - - - - -	lb.	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		33 50
do do unwashed - - -		25 33
do 3-4 washed - - -		30 35
do 1-2 do - - - - -		25 30
Native - - - - -		20 25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40 45
do Spinning, 1st sort		35 33

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	9 12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		7 8
" whole hogs, - - -		5 6
VEAL, - - - - -		6 10
MUTTON, - - - - -		5 8
POULTRY, - - - - -		10 15
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		17 20
lump, best, - - - - -		22 25
EGGS, - - - - -		13
NEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	90 1 00
Indian, do. - - - - -		94 1 00
POTATOES, - - - - -		37
CIDER, liquor, (new) - - -	bbl.	1 50 1 75

MISCELLANIES.

THE LAKE OF THE DISMAL SWAMP.

A young man at Norfolk, Virginia, became deranged in consequence of the death of the girl he loved, and suddenly disappearing from his friends was never more heard of, and as he had frequently said in his ravings, that the girl was not dead, but had gone to the Dismal Swamp—it is supposed he wandered into that dreary wilderness, and had died of hunger or been lost in some of its dreadful morasses; which gave occasion to the following lines by Moore.

They made her a grave too cold and damp

For a soul so warm and true,
And she's gone to the Lake of the Dismal Swamp,
Where all night long by a fire-fly lamp
She paddles her white canoe.

And her fire-fly lamp, I soon shall see,
And her paddle I soon shall hear,
Loving and long our life shall be
And I'll hide the maid in a cypress tree,
When the footstep of death is near.

Away to the Dismal Swamp he speeds
His path was rugged and sore,
Through tangled juniper, beds of reeds
Through many a fen where the serpent feeds,
And man never trod before.

And when on earth he sank to sleep,
If slumber his eyelids knew,
He lay where the deadly vine doth weep
Its venomous tear, and nightly steep
The flesh with blistering dew.

And near him the she-wolf stir'd the brake
And the copper snake breath'd in his ear
Till he start'g, cried from his dream! awake—
"Oh! when shall I see the dusky lake
And the white canoe of my dear?"

He saw the lake and a meteor bright
Quick over its surface play'd:
Welcome, (he said,) my dear one's light!
And the dim shore echo'd, for many a night
The name of the death cold maid.

Till he hollow'd a boat of the birchen bark,
Which carried him off from shore,
Far he followed the meteor spark;
The wind was high and the clouds were dark
And the boat returned no more.

But oft from the Indian hunter's camp
This lover and maid so true,
Are seen at the hour of midnight tramp
To cross the lake by a fire-fly lamp,
And paddle their white canoe.

From the Trenton Emporium.

Be short.—Some people have a round about way of getting at things which is as wasteful of time as it is trying to the patience. I wish the Printers would notice it in the paper, and advise every body, on all manner of subjects to "*be short*"—I shall be so.

What can be more vexatious, when you are just going about your ordinary business, and perhaps in a hurry too, than for some idle fellow to take you by the button to say "only a word," and detain you half an hour, in durance vile, listening to a story without beginning, middle, point or end. In which every little particular is intermingled with interminable digressions, silly comment, and tiresome fal-de-rat. Take such an one by the ears, and tell him to "*be short*," under the penalty of losing them.

My neighbour Lewis Longyarn, has cost me more time than two cows are worth, within six months, by this very species of ill manners—and

yet he thinks himself one of the cleverest chaps in the lane, and laughs through all his stories as if there was a spice of wit in them. He accosted me to-day as I was going to dinner—and this is an important business with me, for I am an old man, and my working days are nearly over. "Good morning, uncle Oliver, I've a word to say to you."—"Well—*be short*, I'm called to dinner"—"Oh yes, I'll be short," but egad before the fellow had explained to me how his pig had gotten into his cellar and overturned his milk pans, the pudding was as cold as a stone, and worthy damo Dorothy almost uttered a complaint.

Short speeches, short stories, short courtships—a wise man will always *be short* in these things. I never knew a short sermon that was not more liked for it—a short story that had not the more pith in it—or a short courtship that was not more fortunate than a long one. I showed a lad, who had been running after his sweetheart two years, old cousin Jeremiah's long purse, which measured half a yard, and had but a single sixpence at the bottom—he borrowed it to take down to Charlotte's, and they both took a hint from it and got married at once.

But the fashion of the times is contagious.—Tell all the story-tellers, and speech-makers; tell all manner of good people, how pleasant a thing it is to—"*Be short*."

Spain.—The population of Cadiz is reduced to 40,000—a few years ago, it was 65,000. The frequency of executions at Madrid, has produced so much feeling among the people, that, when they take place, the whole garrison is under arms.

Dr. Paris, the author of pharmacologia, a gentleman well known to the medical and scientific world, in a work he has lately published, very emphatically deprecates the practice of lighting rooms and buildings of public resort with Gas. He tells us that the gas contains carburetted hydrogen, which is a deadly poison, and even in a state of great dilution it exerts a very baneful effect upon the nerves. The Doctor states that he had attended many patients who had derived pains in the head, nausea, and distressing languor from inhaling unburnt gas in the boxes of a theatre.

Dr. Paris also relates an experiment made by Sir Humphrey Davy, in inspiring a quantity of carburetted hydrogen gas, which had nearly cost Sir Humphrey his life.

Mr Greenwood, proprietor of the New England Museum, has received from Mr Endicott of Salem, a few pears which he lately took from the tree brought by his ancestor, Gov. Endicott, in 1628.—The tree appears to be reviving, and new branches are springing out from the old trunk. It this year has produced 5½ bushels, being a greater quantity than usual for one year, during thirty years past. But the fruit is not quite so good as common. Some of the pears may be seen at the Museum. [Boston Gaz.]

Six small crackers, grated, and four ounces of cold roast lamb or veal, seasoned with mustard, vinegar, black pepper and sweet oil, is said to make an excellent dish, called *mock lobster*. Let our epicures try it.

The Niagara (U. Canada) Gleaner says Mr. Parker, the great sheep feeder, in that town, slaughtered one the other day, the quarters of which weighed upwards of 120 pounds—rough tallow, 27.

The butchers at Avignon, in the South of France have a curious process of skinning an ox: air is thrown in under the skin by a pair of bellows, which air is then forced forward by beating the inflated hide with clubs. (See N. E. Farmer, pag 60, vol. v.)

Mr Davis, of Slough, has published the result of an experiment for ripening wall-fruit, by covering the wall with black paint, which has completely succeeded, besides adding to the weight of grapes nearly two thirds. [English pa.]



Fruit and Ornamental Tree Shrubs, &c.

STEPHEN F. MILLS & Co (late Price & Mills) proprietors of the extensive Nursery at Flushing, Long Island, near New York offer their very choice and collection of Fruit Trees of all the various kinds to which they not only give their personal attention, but will have the still greater advantage of being ingrafted in bearing trees whose accuracy has been tested, and therefore solicit with the fullest confidence the patronage of the public.

The Trees, Shrubs, &c. are in the most thrifty & healthy state, the correctness of every sale by them guaranteed, and the same attention observed in the selection as if the purchasers were present.

Orders will receive faithful and prompt attention and catalogues furnished on application to HENRY BILLINGS, agent for the proprietors, No. 18 in wharf. ep4t Sept. 22

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN all of the proprietors of the nursery, the subscriber solicits the order of horticulturists who may be desirous of having their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the best sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co attend personally to the selection and engraving of all their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS,

AND PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to offer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester, cured from this nursery for three or four years, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to ZEB. COOK JR Rogers' Building—Congress Street Boston, August 25th 1826. ep4t

To Farmers and Agriculturists.

WHITE MULBERRY TREE SEED.

GEORGE MERDOCK, No. 14 Market Square, has received from Windham county, Connecticut, a quantity of White Mulberry Tree seed, of this season's growth. The excellence of the leaf for the food of Silk Worm is too well known to need further recommendation. 6t. August 2

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but these pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (entrance from Lincoln Street).—THOMAS G. FESSenden, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1826.

No. 12.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

ESSAY ON MANURES,

presented to the *Cheshire, N. H. Agricultural Society*, by LUKE HOWE, Esq., for which a premium was awarded by said Society.

(Concluded from page 82.)

what state of fermentation, it is most profitable to put manure into the soil, or whether any be necessary in *farm yard dung*, has of late been much discussed by scientific writers on agriculture. Sir Humphrey Davy has treated the subject with much observation and science. He confirms the theory by experiments of his own, and of the most enlightened agriculturists. He thinks, the dung of cattle, &c. needs no fermentation previously to its application.

But as the dung of cattle and horses are united with the yard with "straw, offal, chaff and various kinds of litter, a slight incipient fermentation, is undoubtedly of use." But he says, "it is better there should be no fermentation at all, before the manure is used, than that it should be carried too far." "During the violent fermentation necessary for reducing *farm yard manure* to the state in which it is called *short muck*, not only a large quantity of fluid but likewise a gaseous matter is lost, so much so that the dung is reduced to thirds in weight; and the principal elastic matter disengaged is carbonic acid with some ammonia; and both these, if retained by the moisture in the soil as has been stated, are capable of becoming a useful food to plants." By experiments he discovered that "soluble vegetable substances pass in an unchanged state into the roots of plants," and that fermentation was only necessary in the preparation of vegetable food to render fibrous substances soluble. The practice of our farmers is opposed to this theory. Their observations have been too limited in the use of green or unfermented dung. In making similar use of it as of the thoroughly fermented or *short muck* the effects for the first year, are in favour of the latter. For, if recent dung of cattle be put to the hill for Indian corn, its soluble and nutritious parts are too concentrated, and the mass is nearly impervious to nourish and extend the fibrous fibres of the plants. If this dung be mixed with straw, litter, &c. or horse dung, which is always imperfectly digested, the process of fermentation will generate too much heat for the tenacious fibres in some soils. But let the former or green dung be mixed with earthy matter and be put to the hill for Indian corn, and the latter or horse manure be spread, and ploughed into the soil for the same crop, and also in the hill for potatoes, it will then be discovered that the produce will be equally good the first year, and better prepared for future crops. In N. H. Ag. Repository it is stated that "when green dung is laid upon a field and ploughed in, it is so dispersed, that it can ferment but little, if any. It is said of unfermented dung, that its good effects will be felt longer than those of fermented. This is probably true, for during the first year after green dung is laid upon the field it does but little more than to be prepared for actual use." The superior effects of green dung in the subsequent years, being con-

ceded; the question between us, rests on its effects the first year. But green dung is "prepared for actual use" the first year. How is this effected? By what other process than fermentation? It is well understood, that all that is necessary in this process is a due degree of heat, moisture, and oxygen (or atmospheric air.) Neither of these is wanting when the manure is ploughed into the soil. For wherever these obtain in sufficient quantity, to promote vegetation, decomposition will take place. The greater degree of heat in the manure heap, than in the manure in the soil, is generated by the process of fermentation, but this must begin without the agency of this generated heat, and when once commenced, the same cause will continue it, as well in the latter, however small the quantity, as in the former. The gradual manner in which this process will be carried on, will generate a slight degree of heat favourable to the germination of seeds, and will cause more of the elastic matter disengaged to be absorbed by the soil, affording a constant supply of food to plants.

But let us resort to *facts*, for the effects of green dung the first year. Farmers universally prefer such for potatoes. Wherever there is an unusually large crop of Indian corn, we are generally told that a quantity of *green manure* was ploughed into the field before planting, and old manure was put into the hill. I observed, in a field of Indian corn last year, a part of which was manured in the hill with green dung, and the other with old, a greater burthen in the latter than in the former. This difference was undoubtedly owing to the causes before assigned. I have this year made a similar experiment. One half the quantity of green dung was used as of old. Every other circumstance was equal. The former was with the hoe coarsely pulverized, and mixed with earth. The corn, planted on the green dung, has appeared as well through the season as any other part of the field, the ears quite as well set and filled. I have been informed by a farmer that he is in the practice of planting Indian corn on green dung, and that his crops are as good as his neighbors. He sleds his dung from his barn windows to his field late in the winter. The operation of the frost breaks up its texture, and by a little shovelling in the spring, it is pretty well prepared for the hill. Besides the loss in quantity and quality of manure in keeping it a year longer than is necessary, the economical farmer will calculate his loss of interest on the capital for that time. If the farm yard is cleared of manure twice in a year, equal quantities of other materials may be carted into it, as when cleared in the fall only. The manure, which the industrious farmer has collected in his yards during the summer months, will, in the fall, be carted to his fields and mixed, by alternately carting a few loads from each source to the same heap. This manure will be in the best order to be put into the hill for Indian corn. In the spring a larger quantity of unfermented manure may be taken from the same sources to be spread on the same field, and for potatoes in the hill. In this economical plan more ground may be kept under tillage, with greater returns of English grain and hay, succeeding Indian corn, without additional manure.

The importance of the subject, I trust, will in

some measure apologise for having said so much on the degree of fermentation required in the preparation of manure.

Compost, made by ploughing the sides of the roads, by decayed chips, &c. to which is sometimes added barn yard dung, lime, or ashes, is most beneficially applied to top-dressing grass land. In this preparation, a material error is often observable. Green dung is spread on the surface of the bed or heap, and thus is lost the object of this application. Fermentation takes place slowly in the dung, but the heat and gasses escape in the air, while the other materials remain, nearly unaffected by the process. The dung should be incorporated with the other materials by ploughing, or laid up in alternate layers into small heaps, the last layer being earth. In this way the process of decomposition, commencing in the dung, communicates itself to the other matters, and the products disengaged, are absorbed and retained. Lime or ashes may be added, and perhaps, as economically without dung. They are powerful agents in promoting putrefaction. Compost of this kind cannot be profitably made, except for top dressing land, which cannot be ploughed, without an injury to the soil; for most of these materials would be more serviceable in the barn and hog yards as before stated. Top dressing is undoubtedly a wasteful way of applying manure. If the land be descending it is washed off; if not, much of it escapes by evaporation.

Wood ashes have been used to fertilize the earth as long as we have any account of the art of husbandry. They contain charcoal and the vegetable alkali united to carbonic acid. These may again be reorganized into vegetable life. The alkali acts powerfully, in decomposing the woody fibres; and the gradual solution of charcoal increases their value as a permanent manure. They attract moisture from the atmosphere, which renders them particularly serviceable to dry soils. They are very beneficial to Indian corn, when applied to the hill, early in the season. But no grain receives so much benefit, from a dressing of ashes as wheat. In top dressing of grass land, they are also useful. Seven years since, I applied a few cart loads of leached ashes to that part of a meadow, which bore little else than stunted hardhacks, cranberry and moss. The first year, clover and herds grass made their appearance. Since which time, it has produced a very good crop of these, red top, and meadow grasses. I have annually applied to different parts of the same meadow, either road manure, barn yard dung, or plaster. They have all been evidently useful; but the ashes the most so. Leached ashes are undoubtedly more beneficial, than the unleached, according to their merchantable prices. Probably owing, to their containing more charcoal, and possessing more body, their capacity for the absorption of moisture is greater. The opinion, that ashes exhaust the soil by their *forcing* properties, in the sense as generally received, is incorrect. It is true, they call into use some of its dormant qualities, which must in time be expended, and the soil less productive, unless some proportion of its products is restored, in the state of manure. But if they *force* the soil to do its office, they furnish from them

selves, and the atmosphere, a considerable share of vegetable food. Instances could be mentioned of the perceptible good effects of ashes, on ploughing eighteen or twenty years after their application. The paring and burning of loose vegetable mould, produce their favourable effects principally, by the combustion of part of its inert materials; and thus affording ashes and charcoal, which have a tendency to decompose the remainder.

Lime is a useful manure. When applied to soils, like ashes, it promotes the decomposition and putrefaction of vegetable matter. "By this kind of operation," says Sir H. Davy "lime renders matter, which was before comparatively inert, nutritious; and as charcoal and oxygen abound in all vegetable matters, it becomes, at the same time, converted into carbonate of lime."—Lime should not be applied with animal manures unless they are too rich, and for the purpose of preventing noxious effluvia. It is injurious, when mixed with any common dung, and tends to render the extractive matter insoluble." It is evident from its operations that lime should be applied sparingly to light and naturally weak soils; but strong heavy loams, containing much inert matter, will bear larger quantities, with more durable effects. It is a pretty well established fact, that worn out lands cannot be restored by the use of lime. It is obvious, then, that it should not be repeated till the soil be furnished with vegetable matter requiring its soluble powers. This should seem to favour the opinion, that lime is incapable of being converted into vegetable food. But, by its action on vegetable matter in extracting its carbon and oxygen, it may in part form a soluble compound capable of being absorbed by, and forming a constituent of plants. It is said in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, that, "it is the farmer, only, who can judge of the quantity (of lime) to be given, but as a general principle, it is safer to exceed the proper quantity, than to be below it. In the latter case, the application may prove useless and the whole expense be lost; whereas it rarely happens that injury is sustained from an excess, especially if more or less dung is soon added."

If a compost bed is to be made of materials difficult to dissolve or putrify, as tanners' spent bark, saw dust, shavings, &c. no other article could be so usefully added as quick lime.

Gypsum is much used, and is annually growing into higher estimation in this country. Its *modus operandi* on vegetation remains yet an unsettled question. By one writer, Kirwan, it is said that "the rationale of its effects may be deduced from its extraordinary septic powers; for it is found to accelerate putrefaction in a higher degree than any other substance, and that it is no inconsiderable part of the food of many plants. Sir H. Davy from experiments made by himself, has formed an opinion that it possesses no putrefactive powers, but that its effects result solely from its entering into the composition of plants, and "the reason why gypsum is not generally efficacious is probably because most cultivated soils contain it, in sufficient quantities for the use of grasses." This he thinks may be furnished the soil in the manure; and is not taken up in the crops of corn, peas, and beans, but is consumed by the growth of grass and hay.

I have in the course of this month tried several experiments, with the impression their results would correspond with those of the valuable author last mentioned, but I have been disappointed.

I united 10 grains of each of the following articles, plaster, ashes, slacked lime, and salt separately with as many pieces of mutton, of 200 grains each, and placed another piece of meat in the same situation. Decomposition was first discoverable in that with plaster, and ashes, and during the several days, they were observed, they retained equal moisture and weight, whereas that with lime and the one to which nothing was added lost weight by the more rapid evaporation of their moisture. I have made similar experiments by mixing one drachm of beef intimately with one gr. also with $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of each of the above articles, lime excepted, and the results were similar to the above. These experiments were witnessed by gentlemen, who agreed with me in the results stated; and were they not contradictory to so good authority, I should deem them satisfactory. At present, I do not consider them decisive, but should future experiments confirm these results, the operations of plaster might first, be deduced, from the power of absorption of moisture, which it imparts to the soil; secondly, from its septic powers on animal and vegetable substances; thirdly, itself affording a valuable nutriment to plants.

It is perhaps, only from such a combination of causes, that we can infer its remarkable effects on vegetation. It is said, it operates equally well on exhausted soils. Is this the fact, where there is no latent principle to be excited into action? This perhaps may admit of a doubt. But if correct, could it not be accounted for, by the radicles of the plants being supplied with more moisture, and their own absorbent powers increased by the operation of the plaster?

As experiments, of a frequent application of small quantities of plaster, are not attended with much expense, they will best direct the farmer in its use. It may be important, however, to observe that the nature of its supposed operation, requires that it should be placed near the surface of the soil; and that it should be applied before the spring rains are over; or no benefit will be received from it, the first year, as a solution of the plaster is necessary, and 500 times its weight of water are required to effect it. It is used in the quantities of 3 to 8 bushels an acre. Small quantities repeated are said to be better than the same amount applied at once.

Salt is an article which has not been much used as a manure in this state, and probably will not be. If it be a useful food to plants, it is too expensive to be extensively applied. Sir John Pringle has said that in small quantities it possesses septic powers. If so, the quantity must be extremely small, as in my experiments above mentioned, one half of a grain of salt was sufficient to retard decomposition in one hundred grains of meat. It is an absorbent of moisture and all vegetable manures are improved by being impregnated with it. The farmer may therefore take this into account, in the use of it, to preserve his hay, and benefit his cattle.

In the application of manure, the farmer will first determine the specific qualities, which his different fields require. If the soil of either be cold and heavy, he will carry to this his coarse and warm manure, such as horse dung, and that which contains the most straw, or unfertilized matter; on the contrary if sandy or gravelly and dry, he will reserve for this, his bog manure, and such as is most fermented; but if his land is uniformly moist and warm, he will mix the several kinds of

manure before the application, as has been before directed. It is of no small consequence, that the manure is put into the hill or spread on the field to be covered without delay, that the soil may retain its moisture and nutritious gasses.

PEAR TREES.

I am not confident that any elucidation of the cause of the *disease in Pear Trees* will be furnished by a farther investigation of the subject: still however, it may be useful that all the facts which appear to have a bearing on the different theories suggested should be known. "Cultivator" seems to have adopted Duhamel's opinion, that the disease is to be traced to a vitiated state of the soil, occasioned by stagnant water and superfluous manure. He says trees in highly cultivated ground and in low, rich and wet soil, have been most seriously affected; while those in high land and uncultivated soil, have escaped infection. He adds "so far my experience accords with Duhamel's theory." I readily admit that vegetables as well as animals may be destroyed by overfeeding or rich aliment. But I have not sufficient skill to trace the affinity between the animal and vegetable creation to the remote effects of their luxury. Some years ago I lost a pear tree which I injudiciously set out near the receptacle for the rich washings from my yard. After a most vigorous growth to its bearing state, it became cankerous. It however, lingered a year or two under a gradual decline. My trees which suffered the past season, were differently situated, and exhibited very different symptoms. They were cut off suddenly in the prime of life and full vigour of health. They had lived abstemiously upon a soil which had not been disturbed since they took possession, until last spring, when it was planted with potatoes. There was no miasma, for the ground was dry. Their habits were temperate, having no access to noxious aliment or surfeiting food.

The greatest mortality I have witnessed was in Mr Secretary Baxes's garden, which is warm and dry, light and gravelly, and not highly cultivated. Indeed the diet of the subjects of this fatal infection has been rather meagre for a few years past, their maintenance having been furnished by tenants.

Such being the facts among my own patients, and in all cases where I had been called in consultation; and such the peculiarity of the season, I had no hesitation in giving it a conjectural character in my bill of mortality. I saw nothing in the symptoms, and discovered nothing from dissection to justify the belief that their death was occasioned by internal or external poison, by worms, or by intemperance, (producing "a corrupt state of the juices") although, indeed, a "cutaneous affection or gangrenous appearance," had supervened.—When I ventured a professional opinion, that death was occasioned by *coup de soleil*, I confessed that the disease had not before fallen under my care. A wiser course might have been to have ascribed the fatal result to a "disease unknown." It is to be hoped that some practical benefit to the community will result from this discussion: for however doctors have disagreed as to the proximate cause of the malady, and however tenacious of their different theories, they have furnished a rare and happy coincidence of opinion, as to the best method of arresting the progress of the disease, if not of effecting a cure.

O. FISKE.

Worcester, Oct. 10, 1826.

Remarks by the Editor.—According to European writers, Blight, or Blast, is a general name for various distempers incident to fruit trees, grain, &c.

Mr Knight observes that blights are produced by a variety of causes; by insects, by an excess of heat or cold, of drought or moisture; for these necessarily derange and destroy the delicate organization of the blossoms; but he believes the common opinion, that they arise from some latent miasmatic quality in the air, or from lightning, to be wholly unfounded. The term blight is very frequently used, he remarks, without any definite meaning being annexed to it. If the leaves of their trees be eaten by the caterpillar, or contracted by aphid; if the blossoms fall from the ravages of insects, or without any apparent cause, the trees are equally blighted; and if an east-wind happen to have blown, the insects, or at least their eggs, whatever be their size, are supposed to have been brought by it.

Mr Forsyth says, blights are very destructive to fruit trees; sometimes destroying the whole tree; but more frequently the leaves and blossoms, while the tree itself remains unharmed.

One cause of the blight is, continuance of a westerly wind for several days together, which stops the perspiration in the tender blossom; and the continuance of the same weather equally affects the tender leaves, causing them to wither and decay, the perspiring matter is thereby rendered thick and glutinous, and so becomes food for those small insects, which are always found in great numbers on fruit trees that are affected by this sort of blight.

These insects, however, are not the original cause as some imagine, but the natural consequence of blight; for whenever they meet with a proper nutriment they multiply amazingly, and greatly promote the distemper when no method is taken to prevent it.

The best remedy for this distemper that I know of, is to wash them with urine and soap-suds; and the sooner this is performed, whenever we apprehend danger, the better: if the young and tender shoots seem to be much infected, wash them with a molten cloth dipped in the same fluid that is recommended for mildew.*

Another cause of blight in the Spring according to Mr Forsyth, will be found in sharp hoary frosts, which are often succeeded by hot sun-shine; these produce certain and sudden destruction to the fruit.—Sharp pinching frosty mornings, which often happen when the trees are in flower, or while the fruit is very young. The remedies are protecting the trees during the night time with nets, burning straw on the windward side of the trees, &c. In such cases, however, American farmers would find nothing of blight, but complain of untimely frost.

The kind of blight, however, which seems most likely to coincide with that disorder which his excellency Governor LINCOLN described in his munition, published in the first number and last page of the current volume of the New Eng-

* Take tobacco one pound, sulphur two pounds, slack lime one peck, and about a pound of elder buds; pour on the above ingredients ten gallons of boiling water; cover it close and let it stand till cold; then add as much cold water as will fill a hoghead. It should stand two or three days to settle, then take off the scum and it is fit for use."

land Farmer, is thus described by Mr Cox, in his "*Treatise on Fruit Trees.*"

"That species of blight, which is sometimes called the fire blight, frequently destroys trees in the fullest apparent vigour and health, in a few hours, turning the leaves suddenly brown, as if they had passed through a hot flame, and causing a morbid matter to exude from the pores of the bark, of a black ferruginous appearance, this happens through the whole course of the warm season—more frequently in weather both hot and moist, affording reason to believe that it arises from the rays of the sun operating on the vapour, or clouds floating in the atmosphere, either by concentration or reflection. It, generally, though not always, is perceived most in confined places: certain kinds, and particularly that most exquisite of our winter pears, the St. Germain, seem peculiarly liable to this species of blight. I have in twenty years lost upwards of fifty trees in the fullness of vigor—sometimes in the most open airy situations, and in every kind of soil. From repeated observation of the kind most liable to this malady, I have been led to believe, that it is somewhat connected with a principle which appears to be considered as a sound one, by the most judicious European writers, when treating of apple trees, that is the long duration of the variety. It is certain that natural trees, continually springing up from the seed, are seldom attacked by this disease; and the seckle pear, generally supposed to be a new variety but little affected by it—of fifty bearing trees of this kind, of various ages, I have not lost one entire tree from this cause—this year for the first time, I have perceived the limbs of some of them partially affected, and in some instances, several large branches have been destroyed. From the great vigor and rapidity of vegetation of America, pear trees if much pruned, are apt to grow too fast—this appears to render them more liable to the effect of fire-blight than otherwise they would be.—I have therefore changed my mode of trimming them under this impression, confining it very much to suckering and merely forming the tree—our heat and dryness do not require the growth to be so open as in Europe."

Miller's Gardeners' Dictionary says that fire-blight "is supposed to have been effected by volumes of transparent flying vapours, which, among the many forms they revolve into, may sometimes approach so near a hemisphere or hemicylinder, either in their upper or lower surfaces, as thereby to make the beams of the sun converge enough to scorch plants or trees they fall upon, in proportion to the greater or less convergency of the sun's rays."

It should seem from the foregoing and other authorities which might be quoted, that blast or blight in fruit-trees may be caused by various circumstances and accidents, among which are East Winds, Insects, such as the Scolytus Pyri, Aphid, &c. untimely Frosts, over manuring, too much moisture, the heat of the sun, *coup de soleil*, &c.—And as all these causes produce effects, whose appearances may be such as are in common parlance, denominated blight or blast, horticulturalists may differ as respects the cause of the blight in particular instances, and still each individual be correct. In the instances cited by Gov. LINCOLN, and Dr. FISKE, blight might be the effect of solar heat.—Mr LOWELL's trees might be affected by the Scolytus, and those of a "Cultivator," by excess of nutriment, or too much moisture. But let the cause

of blight be what it may, if the woody part of the tree be injured, the remedy, where the case admits of remedy, is the same, viz. cut away the diseased parts at some distance below any appearance of disease as speedily as possible, and make use of some of the usual applications to wounds in trees.

THE ISABELLA GRAPE.

MR FESSENDEN.—The following account of the Isabella grape is taken from Prince's catalogue of the Linnæan and Botanic Garden, at Flushing, Long Island, New York.

"*Isabella Grape.* This is an American grape, a native of Dorchester, South Carolina, and was introduced to New York by Mrs Isabella Gibbs, the lady of George Gibbs, Esq. of St Augustine, who then resided at Brooklyn, N. Y. and in honour of that lady has been called *Isabella Grape.*

"It is a dark purple fruit, of good size, oval form and juicy, and nearly equals some European kinds, and for vigour of growth, and abundance of yield, exceeds any other yet cultivated in this country; and requires no protection during the winter. This grape promises to rival all others in this country for the purpose of making wine, as it possesses all the requisites to ensure success in making wine of a fair quality, or of making brandy equal to that of France. It ripens in September."

Much inquiry has been made in your valuable paper respecting Grapes suitable for and deserving cultivation in New England. I believe the above kind possesses the most good qualities of any now cultivated, and is well worth a trial by those who wish for choice fruit. In the fall of 1823 four of these vines with roots were received from Prince's nursery in New York, and set out in this town. Last September they bore a few grapes, but this season they have covered over two very large arbours, and it is judged that not less than 5 bushels of very delicious grapes have been gathered from them. No protection from the weather in the winter is required, nor any other trouble than the usual training in autumn after the fall of the leaves, and in the spring and summer to give the vines the proper direction on the arbour.

Your obt^s serv't, L. W. BRIGGS.
Bristol, (R. I.) October 9, 1826.

MR FESSENDEN.—As you notice occasionally specimens of fruit of extraordinary size, I would take this occasion of mentioning an apple that grew in my garden. It is a Newtown Pippin. The tree in the spring was a mere switch,—almost without branches. The past is the first summer in which it has grown any of consequence, though the third since it was transplanted. The apple was 13½ inches in circumference, and weighed 1½ ounces.—This, I perceive, is dwarfish in comparison of some that have been mentioned; but as it was a production of "the Cape," I thought it might not be amiss to notice it.

An improvement in agriculture is perceptible in some parts of this county within a few years; and though the soil is an ungrateful one, yet an improved culture will certainly do much for it.

With great respect, P. FISH.
South Barnstable, October 10, 1826.

The English company employed in getting treasure from the Spanish ships sunk at Vigo, are expected to get little more than their labour for their pains. The whole of the vessels except one have been searched, and nothing valuable found.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY for the promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, give notice that they will hold their first EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN INVENTIONS, and MANUFACTURES, at the Hall over the new Faneuil Hall Market in Boston, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FOURTH day of OCTOBER next.

The premiums mentioned in the annexed list will then be awarded by Committees appointed by the Directors; but it is understood that whenever from want of competition the best articles of any kind offered shall not be deemed by the Committee worthy of the premium, they may withhold it, and bestow such other compliment as the article may in their opinion merit. The Directors will exercise the right of awarding premiums to any articles not specified which may deserve such distinction. No Committee shall award a premium to any one of its members. All articles offered for premium must be deposited on or before Saturday, the 14th day of October. Every article thus offered must be accompanied by proof of origin and by a statement of the name and residence of the maker, and as far as possible of the price at which it can be sold, but the Article itself must be distinguished by a private mark, any known or public mark being completely concealed. An auctioneer will be provided to sell such of the articles exhibited as the owners may wish to dispose of. The Hall will be opened to receive articles offered for exhibition or premium from the first day to the 14th of October.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

1. To the maker of the best Bar Iron made from native ore, samples of not less than 100 pounds to be exhibited—a Silver Medal.
2. To the maker of the best Cast Steel from American Iron, a specimen of at least 50 pounds to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
3. To the maker of the best Butt Hinges, not less than one dozen pair to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
4. To the maker of the best Door Locks, several to be exhibited, and suitable for Dwelling Houses and Stores, a Silver Medal.
5. To the maker of the best Files, not less than six of different sizes to be exhibited a Silver Medal.
6. To the maker of the best Knives and Forks, specimens of at least one dozen pair to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
7. To the maker of the best Mechanics' Edge Tools, specimens of Chisels, Plane Irons, and Carpenters' Axes, must be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
8. To the maker of the greatest variety and best specimens of fine Cutlery, not less than six articles to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
9. To the maker of the best red and white Earthen Ware, from American clay, a Silver Medal.
10. To the maker of the best Flint Glass Ware, a variety of articles to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
11. To the manufacturer of the best piece of superfine black or blue Broadcloth, 15-3 a yard wide, and not less than 15 yards in quantity, a Silver Medal.
12. To the manufacturer of the best piece of black or blue Kerseymer, at least fifteen yards in quantity, a Silver Medal.
13. To the manufacturer of the best piece of white flannel, a Silver Medal.
14. To the manufacturer of the best woolen Blankets, six pair to be exhibited, and made in imitation of the English 4 point blankets, a Silver Medal.
15. To the maker of the best piece of Tarris Carpeting, twenty yards in quantity, a Silver Medal.
16. To the maker of the best Worsteds Hosiery, at least one dozen pair to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
17. To the maker of the best Loom Cotton Hosiery, one dozen pair to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
18. To the manufacturer of the best Furniture Calicoes, specimens of twenty-five pieces to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
19. To the manufacturer of the best specimens of Calicoes, or Prints for Ladies' Dresses, twenty-five pieces to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
20. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of superfine Cotton Cloth, in imitation of English Cambrics, not less than twenty pieces to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
21. To the maker of the best Beaver Hat, price not exceeding eight dollars, a Silver Medal.
22. For the best and greatest quantity of Raw Silk, a Silver Medal.

23. To the maker of the best piece of Diaper for Table Linen, not less than twenty-five yards in quantity, a Silver Medal.
24. To the Manufacturer of the best piece of Linen Cloth for Shirts or Sweating, at least twenty yards to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
25. For the best specimen of Tanned Sole Leather, a Silver Medal.
26. For the best specimen of Morocco Leather, a Silver Medal.
27. For the best specimen of Upper or Haraos Leather, a Silver Medal.
28. To the maker of the best Boots and Shoes, not less than three pair of each kind to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
29. To the maker of the best Grass or Straw Bonnet, a Silver Medal.
30. To the manufacturer of the best piece of Canvas, a Silver Medal.
31. To the manufacturer of the best White Lead, fifty pounds to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
32. To the manufacturer of the best Painters' Colours, 5 lbs. of each colour to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
33. For the best Specimen of Cabinet Ware, a Silver Medal.
34. To the manufacturer of the best Salt from Sea Water, samples of at least one bushel to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
35. The Standing Committee on new improvements and inventions are authorized to report to the Directors for premiums such articles as they may deem entitled thereto, although not included in the foregoing list. In all cases reference will be had to the price and quantity of the article manufactured.

A true copy.

JOHN R. ADAM, Secretary.

In pursuance of the foregoing, the Committee of Arrangements invite all Manufacturers, Artizans, and others in the United States to furnish any articles they may deem of interest for the occasion, and attention will be given to articles of Household manufacture.

At this first exhibition to be held under direction of the Society premiums are proposed only to a limited extent, but an intelligent Committee has been appointed to examine and report on all new improvements and inventions, machinery, manufactures, and articles not included in the list for premiums, and proprietors and others interested may be assured that all articles presented will receive careful examination, and such notice as they may appear to merit.

Articles then deposited for premium or exhibition may be sold at the close of the exhibition, either by private contract, or by public sale, for which purpose an auctioneer will be appointed by the Committee.

WM. SHIMMIN,
ISAAC PARKER,
SAM'L PERKINS,
THOMAS SEARLE, } Committee.

Boston, Sept. 18, 1836. 1awt24Oct.

Mr John A. Waterbury, of Saratoga, N. Y. has raised a quantity of Pea Nuts the present season. They are said to be as easily raised as Potatoes.

Beer has been introduced to considerable use in France, but they already begin to complain of its adulteration.

The Eaton, N. H. lead mines prove rich.— Mines of other minerals are expected to be discovered in N. Hampshire. It is considered an excellent time for a geological examination of the White Mountains.

A number of young men who went from New York engaged for the Colombian Navy, have returned in disgust, and published an account of the treatment they received.— Eight others died.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

MANUFACTORIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Merrimack Manufacturing Company, has a capital of \$1,300,000, (the whole of which has been paid in,) and was incorporated in 1821. It is situated in the eastern part of Chelmsford, in Middlesex county, near Patucket Falls, and on the Canal constructed in 1793 by the proprietors of the Middlesex canal, the first in the U. S. The fall of the Merrimack, at Patucket is 30 feet. The distance N. W. from Boston, is 22 miles, and from Salem, about the same distance. To the flourishing village of Haverhill, on Merrimack and nearer to the sea, it is 12 miles from Chelmsford.

Five mills have already been erected, containing 3000 spindles each; and 3, finished with proper machinery, are also in operation. Another with machinery will be ready first of January next.— About 200 men, and 180 females are employed in each mill. None are under the age of 12; and very few are so young. The wages of these persons depend, in some measure, upon their skill and industry. Some earn \$2 a week, and others only 1, besides board, which is \$1.25. The men receive more. In each mill, 2500 yards are woven daily, of No. 22, 30, and 40 yarn, respectively. All this is bleached; and about three fourths of it is printed. Those exhibited in Boston, at the great fair lately were very fine, and fully equal to those from Taunton, in the opinion of all those who examined them.

In the print and bleach work, 50 men and 30 women are employed. The whole work is carried on in the yard, from preparing the colours to the engraving of the Cylinders.

An extensive Woollen manufactory was established at this place before 1821; and has lately increased in business.

Since the Merrimack Manufacturing Company commenced building, there have been built, in this part of Chelmsford (now Lowell) 200 dwelling houses and the village is rapidly increasing.

It may be proper to observe, that in 1825, the proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack river, having increased their stock in the sum of \$600,000, purchased of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company all their spare land, and the residue of the water power the latter had created, and also a large machine shop, where machinery for two mills is completed annually. In these, 200 first rate mechanics in iron, wood, &c. are constantly employed. A ton and more of castings is required daily, and furnished by a furnace within four miles. A Company called the Hamilton manufacturing company, has recently erected two mills on land purchased of the proprietors of the Canal and Locks, one of which is in operation. They also have a capital of \$600,000, and their buildings are of brick.

The water power of Lowell is great and abundant, and its quality is excellent for bleaching and dying.

The Merrimack is navigable over a hundred miles above Lowell, and furnishes abundant supplies of wood, lumber and brick; the communication with Boston is greatly facilitated by the Middlesex Canal, by means of which, all heavy articles are transported at a comparatively low rate. The Canal packet boat runs three days a week; and a stage goes out and in every day to and from Boston; besides others to Worcester, Newburyport, Dover and Concord in N. H. &c. A bridge is also now

lding over the Merrimack, near the junction
the Concord river.

Shepherd Woollen Factory at Northampton, on
nnecticut river. The capital \$130,000—persons
nected, 112—37,500 yards of superfine and sec-
nd quality of Broadcloths manufactured, annual-
and in this, 75,000 lbs. of Saxon and American
ool of first quality are used.

in another factory belonging to Messrs. *Cooks*
Northampton, 10,000 yards have been made in
months, being about 40 yards a day—for this,
ut 25,000 of raw wool are worked annually—
hich of the work is done by machinery. One
ny in Cooks' factory has 100 spindles—3 others,
each; and a billy, with 50 spindles. The cap-
ital of this factory we do not know.

(To be continued.)

SWEDISH TURNIPS AND MANGEL WURTZEL.

At the annual meeting of the Doncaster Agricul-
tural Society in Durham, (Eng.) Lord Althorp
describes an interesting experiment which he had
made to ascertain the comparative merits of Swed-
ish Turnips and Mangel Wurtzel, in the fattening
cattle; the result of which went to prove the
superiority of the latter. Two oxen were at the
one time put to the different kinds of food, and
continued at them for a stated period; that which
was fed on Mangel Wurtzel increased considera-
bly more in weight than the other, which was fed
on Swedish Turnips. This fact having been as-
certained, the ox which had been fed on Mangel
Wurtzel was put to Turnips, and the other which
had been at Turnips was put to Mangel Wurtzel
for a similar period; and it was found, at the ter-
mination of the experiment, that the ox which had
been put from Mangel Wurtzel to Turnips had
lost weight, while the other which had been re-
turned from Turnips to Mangel Wurtzel had gained
considerably. He further observed, that dur-
ing the dry season, when the Turnips had been
early all burnt or destroyed by the fly, Mangel
Wurtzel had flourished and was an abundant crop.

[Boston Pat.]

TO PICKLE BEEF, PORK, &c.

And to keep meat good in the hottest Climates.

Take four gallons of water, add one pound and a
half of Muscovado sugar, two ounces of saltpetre,
and six pounds of bay or common salt. Put the
meat into a clean pot or kettle, and let it boil, be-
ing careful to take off all the scum as it rises.—
When there is no more scum, take the liquor off,
and let it stand till cold: having put the meat you
wish to preserve into the vessel you intend to keep
it in, pour in the liquor till the meat is quite cover-
ed, in which condition it must be kept.

If you intend to preserve your meat a considera-
ble time, it will be necessary once in two months,
or boil the pickle over again, clearing off the scum
that rises, and putting in, when boiling, 2 ounces
of sugar, and half a pound of common salt. This
pickle will hold good twelve months. It is in-
comparable for curing hams, neat's tongues, or beef
which you intend to dry; observing, when you take
them out of the pickle, first to clean and dry them,
and then in paper bags, and hang them in a dry
warm place.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

CIDER.

Good cider can be made any where, of good
fruit, by the following method: When your ap-

ples are well ground, wet your straw with the
juice instead of water; put some straw in a cask
next your receiving tub, with a blanket on it, to
filtrate or strain it; then put it into a good clear
strong cask immediately; suffer it to have as lit-
tle air as possible, to prevent fermentation. When
your cask is full, bung it up tight, and remove it
to your cellar, not to be disturbed for one month
at least. This cider will retain its sweetness for
years, and be as clear as new milk; it will be fit for
bottling in four weeks. It should not be removed
in the cask it was put up in, but racked into an-
other. If there be any who doubt this mode, let
them try one cask after the above method. The
foregoing is certified from experience.

BENJ. WALDRON.

New-York, Sept. 15, 1826.

The following letter from JOSEPH COOPER, Esq.
of New Jersey to a gentleman in Philadelphia, al-
though it has before been in print, may be new to
some, and useful to others, by recalling to memory
important impressions, which the lapse of time
may have wholly or in part obliterated.

AGRICULTURE.

RESPECTED FRIEND—Kind Providence having
placed me in a station of life which obliged me to
procure a living by industry, and that principally
in the agricultural line, it has caused me to be a
strict observer of the works of nature, with re-
spect to such parts of the valuable creation as have
come under my particular notice; and I have been
greatly embarrassed at the opinion very generally
entertained by farmers and gardeners, that chang-
ing seeds, roots and plants to distant places, or dif-
ferent soils or climates, is beneficial to agricul-
ture, not agreeing with my observations or prac-
tice. This induced me to make many experiments
on that head, all of which in more than forty years
practice have operated to prove to my satisfaction,
that the above opinion is not well founded, and if
so, must be extremely prejudicial to agriculture, as
it turns the attention of the husbandman from what
appears to me one great object, viz. that of select-
ing seeds and roots for planting or sowing, from
such vegetables as come to the greatest perfection
in the soil which he cultivates.

What induced me to make experiments on that
head, was, observing that all kinds of vegetables
were continually varying in their growth, quality,
production and time of maturity. This led me to
believe that the great Author of nature, has so
constructed that wonderful machine, if I may be
allowed the expression, as to incline every kind of
soil and climate to naturalize all kinds of vegeta-
bles, that it will produce at any rate, the better to
suit them, if the agriculturalists will do their part
in selecting the most proper seed. In support of
which I will take the liberty of subjoining a few
facts and experiments, out of an inconceivable
number which have all combined to prove the
above to my satisfaction.

In, or about the year 1746, my father procured
the seeds of the long warted squash, which have
been kept on the farm ever since, without chang-
ing, and are now far preferable to what they were
at first. Our early peas were procured from Lon-
don the spring before Braddock's defeat, and have
been planted successively every season since on
the place. They have not been changed, and are
now preferable to what they were when first ob-
tained. The seed of our asparagus was procured

from New York, in the year 1752, since which
time I have not planted a seed but what grew on
my beds, and by selecting the seed from the larg-
est stalks, I have improved it greatly.

A complaint is very general, that potatoes of
every kind degenerate, at which I am not surpris-
ed, when the most proper means to produce that
effect is constantly practised; to wit, using or
selling the best, and planting the refuse; by which
means almost the whole of those planted are the
produce of plants the most degenerated. The
consideration of which induced me to try an oppo-
site method. Having often observed that some
plants or vines produced potatoes larger, better
shaped, and in greater abundance than others,
without any apparent reason except the operations
of nature, it induced me to save a quantity from
such only for planting the ensuing season, and I
was highly gratified in finding their production ex-
ceeded that of others of the same kind, planted at
the same time, and with every equal advantage,
beyond my expectation, in size, shape, and quanti-
ty: this induced me to continue the practice, and
I am satisfied that I have been fully compensated
for all the additional trouble. A circumstance
happened respecting potatoes, which may be worth
relating: a woman whom I met in market request-
ed me to bring half a bushel of sweet potatoes for
seed the next market day, which I promised to do,
but going through the market on that day, previ-
ous to her son's coming for the potatoes, I observ-
ed the woman selling such as I had brought for
her; when the boy came, I asked him the reason
they wanted potatoes for seed, while they were
selling their own; his answer was that his father
said, if they did not get seed from me once in three
or four years, their potatoes would be good for
nothing. *Query*, if he had used the same means
in selecting his potatoes for planting as I did,
whether he would have profited by changing with
one who used the other method?

In discoursing with a friend who lived at a great
distance from me, on the above subject, he intro-
duced two instances in favour of changing seed;
one was asparagus, the other radish seed, he had
from me; the production of both he said was pre-
ferable to any thing of the kind ever seen in that
neighborhood, which was near 100 miles distant,
to which he ascribed the benefit; but in two or
three years the radishes degenerated so as to be
no better than what he had before. I asked his
method of saving seed; he said he had no other
radishes in his garden, and when they had pulled
what was fit for use, let the others go to seed. I
then told him my method, viz.—As soon as radishes
are fit for use, I dig up ten or twelve of those
which please me best, as to colour, shape, &c. and
plant them at least 100 yards from where any others
bloom at the time they do: this, I informed
him, was the best method I knew of, to improve
any kind of vegetables, varying the process agree-
able to their nature; and as he had, in my opin-
ion, taken the most proper method to degenerate
his, I asked him if he thought I should be benefi-
ted by exchanging with him? His answer was, he
believed I was the best gardener.

In, or about the year 1772, a friend sent me a
few grains of a smaller kind of Indian corn, the
grains of which were not larger than goose shot,
which he informed me, by a note in which they
were enclosed, were originally from Guiney, and
produced from eight to ten ears on a stalk. Those
grains I planted, and found the production to an-

wer the description, but the ears small, and few of them ripe before frost. I saved some of the largest and earliest, and planted it between rows of larger and earlier kinds of corn, which produced a mixture to advantage; then I saved seed from stalks that produced the greatest number of the largest ears, and first ripe, which I planted the ensuing season and was not a little gratified to find its production preferable both in quantity and quality to that of any corn I had ever planted. This kind of corn I have continued planting ever since, selecting that designed for seed in the manner I would wish others to try, viz.—When the first ears are ripe enough for seed, gather a sufficient quantity for early corn, or replanting; and at the time you would wish your corn to be ripe generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting the next year, having particular care to take it from stalks that are large at bottom, of a regular taper, not over tall, the ears set low, and containing the greatest number of good sizeable ears of the best quality; let it dry speedily; and from the corn gathered as last described, plant your main crop, and if any hills should be missing, replant from that first gathered, which will cause the crop to ripen more regularly than is common, which is a great benefit. The above mentioned I have practised many years, and am satisfied it has increased the quantity, and improved the quality of my crops beyond what any person would imagine, who has not tried the experiments. The distance of planting corn, and number of grains in a hill, are matters many differ in; perhaps different soils may require a difference in both these respects; but in every kind of soil I have tried, I find planting the rows six feet asunder each way, as near at right angles as may be, and leaving not more than four stalks in a hill, produces the best crop. The common method of saving seed corn, by taking the ears from the heap, or crib, is attended with two disadvantages; one is, the taking the largest ears, which have generally grown but one on a stalk; this lessens the production. The other is, taking ears that have ripened at different times, which causes the production to do the same.

A striking instance of plants being naturalized happened by Col. Matlock sending some water-melon seed from Georgia, which he informed me by a letter, were of superior quality; knowing seed from vegetables which had grown in more southern climates required a longer summer than what grew here, I gave them the most favourable situation, and used glasses to bring them forward, yet very few ripened to perfection; but finding them to be as excellent in quality as described, I saved seed from those first ripe; and by continuing that practice four or five years, they became as early water-melons as I ever had.

Many admit the above errors from foreign flax seed producing the best flax in Ireland; but when it is considered that it is the bark of the stalk only, that is used in Ireland, which is in the best perfection before the seed is ripe, and that part not used from any other plant except hemp, the argument falls to the ground when applied to other vegetables.

For many years past, I have renewed the whole seed of my winter grain, from a single plant which I have observed to be more productive, and of better quality than the rest, which I am satisfied, has been of great use. And I am fully of opinion, that all kinds of garden vegetables may be improved by the foregoing methods; particular care being tak-

en that different kinds of the same species of vegetables are not in bloom at the same time near together, as by that happening, they mix, degenerate, and each kind is injured.

I am sensible the foregoing will meet with great opposition and contradiction, but as an experiment is safe and easy, I hope it will induce persons of more leisure, ability, and observation than myself, to make trial, as a mean of improving the agriculture of our country, which is the sincere wish of thy friend.

JOSEPH COOPER.

Cooper's Point, (N. J.) April, 1799.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The throng at the Masonic Hall, where the Franklin Institute is holding its exhibitions, is so great, that we could with difficulty make our way through the rooms. We saw enough however, to be convinced of the utility of such exhibitions, and of the rapid progress of the arts in America.

The articles which struck our fancy most, were the specimens of cut glass from the New-England Company's Works at Boston, Bakewell and Page's at Pittsburgh, the New-York and New-Jersey Works, and McCloud and Shiner's of this city.—They are brilliant and elegant.

The specimens of porcelain from the works in Jersey City, and the factory of Tucker and Bird of Philadelphia, are excellent as first essays.

There is one very elegant mantle piece of Egyptian marble, and others, which cannot be regarded as less elegant, of Pennsylvania black marble.—These have been deposited by Steganini, Struthers, P. Fritz, and others.

Mr C. Cornelius and Mr Leadbeater, have sent to the exhibition some elegant lamps and chandeliers; Mr A. Atkinson various articles of saddlery. The grates and stoves are of various patterns.—They are from the manufactories of S. Morris, Mingle & Son, Loyd & Son, Lyons, and others.

There is also a small piece of lutestrung, woven in Philadelphia, from silk, produced in this neighbourhood.

The display of Piano Fortes, from the factories of Loud, Albright, Pummer, Dubois, Stoddart, and others, is very splendid.

Various articles of furniture, by White, Graham and others, are much admired, as are also Mr McCanley's oil cloths, and the paper hangings from various factories.

There are sewing silks from Connecticut, calicoes from Massachusetts, ginghams from Philadelphia county, and cloth from various quarters. One piece of black cloth, has been very much admired, and was selling rapidly at \$12,50 a yard.

FALL TRAININGS.

We never before the present season, witnessed so general and decided symptoms of the disgust and contempt that are entertained of military trainings. The inequality of the duty required has made it intolerable; while the farcical style in which it is performed awakens nothing but ridicule and derision. Our legislature is called upon by the public voice emphatically expressed in murmurs and complaints through the public press, by the tone of feeling that manifests itself in every section of the Commonwealth, to provide a speedy and efficient remedy. The approaching session must not go past without an attempt at some measure of relief. [Newburyport Herald.]

Two articles were received from Salem too late for this week's paper.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1826.

Extract from a law of the Commonwealth, passed February 9, 1821.

Be it enacted, &c. That the several Agricultural Societies shall be, and hereby are, authorised and empowered, by their Trustees or other officers by them designated for the purpose, to define and fix bounds and limits of sufficient extent for the erection of their Cattle Pens and Yards, and for convenient passageways to and about the same, on the days of their Annual Cattle Shows and Exhibitions, and also for their Ploughing Matches and Trials of Working Oxen; within which bounds and limits no person shall be permitted to enter or pass, unless in conformity with the Rules and Regulations of the Trustees or other officers of said Society, respectively. And if any person shall enter or pass within the bounds and limits thus fixed and defined as aforesaid after he shall have been notified thereof, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than One Dollar, nor more than Five Dollars, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the same County, in an action of the case, at the suit of the Treasurer of said Society, to the use of the Society aforesaid.

Mention is made of a trout in England, which after living sixty years in a well, died by reason of the drought, which robbed it of its natural element. It had become so tame as to receive from the hand snails, worms, and bread, and always seemed pleased at the presence of its feeder.

A similar experiment in domesticating a trout is making on Long-Island. When put into a well or spring, three years since, it did not weigh two ounces. Last March it was found to weigh over two pounds. It will rise gently from the bottom of the well and feed out of the hand. Several different kinds of fish, and among them trout of large size, have been put into the well, and all have been immediately attacked and ultimately killed by the lord of the castle.

James Anthony Esq. of South Kingstor, R. I. was killed by a fall from his horse on Monday last. Mr Anthony was a very useful citizen and an estimable man.

The Charleston (Md.) Telegraph says it must be a subject of general felicitation to our farmers and indeed to all persons, that the corn crop has proved so abundant, more especially as the wheat crop was so light. From what we can learn there has not been a more extensive yield on the Eastern Shore for many years.

A man in New-York has been punished by the court of sessions, for cruelty to his horse. Because the horse was his own, the brutal wretch thought he could treat him as he pleased; but the court taught him better.

At a recent public dinner near Hereford numerous healths of noble personages were drank—"Lord John Russell and the House of Russell,"—Lord Howick and the House of Gray,—The Duke of Devonshire, and the House of Cavendish.—and many more; until an attorney, who was at table, being called upon for a toast, gave with perfect simplicity. "The health of Mr Jones, and the House of Industry."

We observe the Secretary of the Treasury, in his regular intended to obtain information respecting the culture of silks, speaks of the best mode of raising mulberry trees for feeding the worms. We are understood, from a gentleman who resided many years in India, and was engaged in the culture of silks, that in that country, the mulberry is permitted to grow to the size of a tree. The fruit is raised chiefly by slips or cuttings, which are set in the earth, a few inches asunder, in rows of three feet apart, leaving a space sufficient for a person to walk between the rows. These slips, after rising to two, three, or four feet, are cut or clipped, and never suffered to rise higher so that a boy or girl may pick the leaves as he walks between the rows. The mode, in this country, of climbing trees for picking leaves, is extremely laborious.—*Con. Herald.*

Ymouth County Cattle Show.—The Exhibition of Bridgewater on Wednesday, though in some respects inferior to the last year, is said to have sustained the reputation of the society under the patronage it was held. The pens were filled with fat cattle and grown stock. The Plough-Match commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and teams were engaged in the animated contest, and a good degree of skill was manifested in the management of the plough. A great variety of manufactured articles, both elegant and useful, were exhibited, some of which were superior to which have been offered at any former exhibition, and equal it is supposed to those of any other county of the country. The members of the Society and others went from the academy in procession, to the meeting house, where prayers were read by the Rev. Dr. Kendall, and an address, appropriate and judicious, was delivered by Wm. Mas, Esq. The Society returned to the Hall of the academy, where an excellent dinner was served. Several toasts after dinner, were drunk, and ball in the evening crowned the festivities of the day.—*Tunton Reporter.*

The editor of the Liverpool Mercury states that there have upwards of fifty steam boats plying between Liverpool and other places,—that the number of persons frequenting the sea wall, repairing from those boats, exceeds on some days twenty thousand,—that in the space of one hour he has seen twenty steam boats arrive with an average of two hundred passengers,—and that during the summer months, more than one hundred persons cross the river Mersey in steam boats in a single week.

This surpasses all bustle on this side of the Atlantic. [N. Y. Statesman.]

The N. Y. Enquirer says the English ladies are no healthier than the American, because they do not take themselves warmer, and with more regularity take more exercise.

A dancer said to a Spartan, "You cannot stand on one leg as I can." "Perhaps not," said the Spartan, "but my goose can."

A letter from Pensacola, Florida, says the new yard is laid out, and a few temporary buildings have been erected. Next year, it is supposed, the work will be done on the buildings, walls, fences, &c. At present we have to dispute position with the rattlesnakes.

Fatal disease prevails among the Cattle in the Western part of Virginia.

Saxony Sheep.

On TUESDAY, 17th inst. at — o'clock.
Immediately after the sale of Saxony Sheep per Tartar, at Brighton.

An entire flock of superior Electoral Saxony Sheep, imported in the Bremen, consisting of 160 BUCKS and 40 EWES.

These Sheep were selected at a very considerable expense, and by a highly respectable judge, who has been employed in selecting for some of the first flocks in Europe.

The Sheep may be examined at any time previous to the sale.

Catalogues will be ready 10 days before the sale, and none of the flock will be previously sold.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers.

Merino Sheep.

On TUESDAY, 17th inst. at 12 o'clock.
Or immediately after the sale of Saxony Sheep at Brighton.

275 7 8 and full blood Merino Sheep, the greater proportion Ewes—may be examined before the sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers.

Saxony Sheep.

On TUESDAY, 17th Oct. at 9 o'clock, Near Dudley's Hotel, in Brighton.

The entire Flock of Electoral Saxony SHEEP, imported in the ship Tartar, from Hamburg—consisting of

106 Bucks and 98 Ewes.

These Sheep were selected by one of the best judges in Saxony, without any regard to expense—it being the intention of the owners to exceed all former flocks sent to this country, as well in regard to fineness of fleece, as to size and symmetry of form. They were selected after a most thorough examination of every flock of any note in the country. Gentlemen interested in the growth of fine Wool in this Country may rest assured this will be the only importation of these animals to this country, and the last opportunity they will have to increase or improve their breed of these valuable Sheep.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery 10 days previous to the sale, at our Office, where samples of the Wool may be seen.

The Agents pledge themselves that none of the above Flock will be disposed of until the day of Auction, when they will all be sold, without reserve.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers. oct. 13.

Winter Keeping for Horses.

GENFLEMEN having valuable Horses, may have them wintered at a reasonable charge in the vicinity, where they may be assured of good keeping, and faithful attention. Inquire at this Office; of Mr. Grover, at Boylston Marine Ins. Office, or of Maj. S. Jaques, Charlestown. oct. 13.

Allum.

Superior Allum from the Salem Laboratory in bbls. of 300 lbs. net, for sale on the most favourable terms.

Refined Saltpetre.

in kegs of 100 lbs. net,—from the same Laboratory.

Du Pont's Gunpowder.

by the cask or smaller quantity.

Shot & Balls.

at wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.
E. COPELAND, Jun. 65 Broad Street. oct. 13. ft.

Dr. A. G. Hull's Patent Hinge Truss.

[From the New York Medical and Physical Quarterly Journal, No. 15, for Sept., 1823.]

"We take some share of reproach to ourselves for not having before this noticed the very great improvements made by Dr. Hull in the construction of trusses. The truth is, it is only recently that our attention was particularly directed to the subject; and we were surprised to find how vastly superior the invention of Dr. Hull was to any instrument of the kind which had heretofore come within our knowledge. The principle on which it is constructed, appears to us to be equally just and original; and the very gratifying success which has attended its application, abundantly confirms the soundness of the theoretical principles by which it was suggested.

Amos G. Hull, M. D.

Dear Sir,—Since our interview at my house I have had the satisfaction to inform you, that I have been cured of a rupture of 15 years continuance by the use of your Truss. I found on the first trial that it was more effectual in retaining the bowels than any instrument I have ever used. I soon found that a favourable change had taken place and I supposed myself cured. About this time I was reduced very low with Typhus fever, as I began to recover I again found appearance of the rupture. I applied the Truss again and in a few weeks found myself cured. I continued the instrument about one year when I left it off and for the last three years have been quite free from the complaint. I am respectfully your friend and serv't.
SAMUEL WOODWARD, M. D.

Wethersfield, Ct. June 1, 1826.

[The following notice is from Dr. Shurtleff, who has had the best opportunity of witnessing its good effects.]
"I have for several years used Dr. Hull's patent Truss both for males and females. In every case it has given relief and in many a perfect cure."
BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF."

Boston, Aug. 9, 1826.

This Truss is for sale by EBENEZER WIGHT, Druggist, Milk, opposite Federal street, Boston.

Oct. 13.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
			D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 25	1 33
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	80 00	82 50
pearl do. - - - - -		95 00	97 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	10 00	10 25
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		8 25	3 50
" No 2, new, - - - - -		6 00	6 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new, lb.		18	
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -		9	10
skimmed milk, - - - -		3	6
FLAX - - - - -		9	10
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	95	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 00	5 12
Genesee, - - - - -		5 00	5 12
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 25	3 50
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	76	78
Corn - - - - -		63	66
Barley - - - - -		90	96
Oats - - - - -		55	60
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, lb.		10	11
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -			
LIME, - - - - -	cask	90	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80
PLASTER PARIS' retails at	ton.	2 50	2 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new, bbl.		14 00	14 50
navy, mess, do. - - - -		11 25	11 50
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		10 87	11 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	2 67	3 55
Clover - - - - -	lb.	6	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		33	50
do do unwashed		25	33
do 3-4 washed		30	35
do 1-2 do		25	30
Native - - - - -		40	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	46
do Spinning, 1st sort		30	35

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, - - - -	lb.	9	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		7	9
" whole hogs, - - - -		5	6
VEAL, - - - - -		9	12
MUTTON, - - - - -		5	8
POULTRY, - - - - -		12	20
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		17	18
lump, best, - - - - -		22	25
EGGS, - - - - -		14	
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - -	bush	90	1 00
Indian, do. - - - - -		94	1 00
POTATOES, - - - - -		30	37
CIDER, liquor, (new) - - -	bbl.	1 25	1 50

MISCELLANIES.

Inhabitants and Libraries.—Boston, with a population of 60,000, possesses 13 public libraries containing 50,000 vols; Baltimore, 70,000 inhabitants, 4 public libraries, 30,000 volumes; Philadelphia, 150,000 inhabitants, 19 public libraries, 70,000 vols; New York, 180,000 inhabitants, 10 public libraries, 44,000 vols; Harvard University, at Cambridge, contains 30,000 volumes.

North Carolina.—The Editor of the Salisbury Carolinian has lately been presented with three skeins of sewing silk, made by the Misses Harris' of Surry County, which was the produce of worms of their own rearing the present season. The silk is pronounced by those who have examined it to be of superior quality. These young ladies have for three years past, been employed in the business of rearing worms and fabricating sewing silk; they have now become so expert in their laudable vocation, as to derive a very handsome profit on their labours.

The alarm which prevailed in this state on the subject of scarcity has subsided. The crops have turned out well, and it is said that from 15,000 to 20,000 barrels of surplus corn could be exported from Edgecombe county. Old corn was selling at 90 cents per bushel.

According to the venerable Bede, artificers in glass came into England in 674—according to others, in 726. But glass windows were a rarity, and a mark of great luxury and magnificence until 1180, at which time they were introduced from France, which country had received the boon from the Venetians.

Courteous reader! if you have lived to be one-and-twenty without having learned that time is money, more emphatically money than dollars or cents; you had better begin your A. B. a-b-s again! If you have made your own fortune, beware of robbing your friends of their time, whose fortunes are yet to be achieved by their industry. Never enter a merchant's store, a mechanic's shop, or a lawyer's office for the purpose of mere conversation. If you have business with either of the three, despatch it as soon as you can. Take it for granted that every man of sense knows "the present value of single minutes, and endeavours to let no particle of time fall useless to the ground."

A stranger was conversing with Lord North in a public room, and opposite to them was a party of ladies. "Pray, my lord," said the gentleman, who is that large ugly woman I see yonder?" "That," said his lordship, "is lady North." "My dear lord," said the gentleman, confused at his unfortunate observation, and making an effort to correct it, "I mean the lady who stands next her." "That lady," said his lordship, "is my daughter." The gentleman was now speechless. "Come, come," said Lord North, smiling with his usual good nature, when he observed his confusion, "you have made an ingenious but unfortunate effort to get out of a scrape. I forgive you, for I believe Lady North and I are as plain a couple as any in England."

Indian Custom.—It was a few years since, and probably now is, a custom of the Mohawk Indians, to bury their dead in a sitting posture, and with their faces to the east. The occasion of this was a tradition, that at some future day, a great man

would appear in the east and call the dead to judgment. The posture they deemed the most convenient for rising; and by having their faces directed to that particular quarter of the heavens, it was intended that they should see the great man as soon as he should appear. A suicide was buried with his head downwards and his face towards the west. The reason of this being requested, they answered that it was to remind him when called to judgment, that he had been the murderer of himself.

Hot Coffee.—We observe persons about the markets early in the morning, selling hot coffee and buttered rolls. A sufficient quantity of each, costs a trifle more than a dram. How much more refreshing, healthy, and preferable, is this cheap breakfast, than a meagre glass of "blue ruin." [N. Y. Enq.]

Flower Pots for Rooms.—At a late meeting of the Horticultural Society, on the 6th instant, a paper was read upon the manner of cultivating plants in pots filled with moss only and not mould. It appeared that the method to be pursued, was to fill a pot with coarse moss of any kind, in the same manner as it would be filled with earth, and to place a cutting or a seed in this moss. The secretary was understood to say, that he was well acquainted with the practice, and that it succeeded admirably, especially with plants destined to ornament a drawing room. In such a situation plants grown in moss, were stated to thrive better than if they were in garden mould, and to possess the very great advantage of not causing dirt, by the earth's washing out of them when watered. For transportation, plants rooted in moss were said to be better adapted, on account of their lightness. In short, the method was declared to be in all ways excellent. The explanation of the practice seems to be this: that moss rammed into a pot, and subjected to continual watering is soon brought into a state of decomposition, when it becomes a pure vegetable mould; and it is well known that pure vegetable mould is the most proper of all materials, for the growth of almost all kinds of plants. The moss would also not retain more moisture, than precisely the quantity best adapted to the absorbent powers of the root—a condition which can scarcely be obtained with any certainty, by the use of earth. [London News of Literature.]

Eccentric Character.—Dr. Robert Honyman, a native of Scotland, once a surgeon in the British navy, and afterwards holding the same rank in the American navy, died on the 31st ult. in Virginia, aged 77 years. The doctor had a large estate to dispose of, and on opening his will, it was found to contain the following bequest:

"I also given and bequeath to my son my thermometer, my diploma of doctor of Physick, also a human rib, which will be found in a small trunk in my chest, with my earnest request that he will carefully keep the said rib, which is of James the Fifth, king of Scotland, and transmit it to his descendants."

We perceive that the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures, offer a premium of 10 dollars, for the most successful experiment in breeding and fattening fish in fresh water ponds for market. The exhibition of this Society is to be at Pawtuxet on the 9th and 10th of October.

Some men, like Lucian in religion, seek, by their wit, to traduce and expose useful things, because to arrive at them, they converse with mean experiments; but those who despise to be employed in ordinary and common matters, never arrive at self-perfection in experimental knowledge.

Lord Verulam.

A Wife.—No sensible man ever thought a beautiful wife was worth as much as one who could make a good pudding. I wish the girls all knew this, for I feel a great interest in their welfare.

Trenton Emporium

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's

Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturalists who may be desirous of increasing their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the incultivation and engrafting of all their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,

AND
PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to for those in want of trees to any of the floriculturists in this city and its vicinity, and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester purchased from this nursery for three or four years past some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy & vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to

ZEB. COOK Jr
Rogers' Building—Congress Street
Boston, August 25th. 1826.



Fruit and Ornamental Tree
Shrubs, &c.

STEPHEN F. MILLS & Co

(late Price & Mills) proprietors of the extensive Nursery at Flushing, Long Island, near New York, offer their very choice and a collection of Fruit Trees of all the various kinds to which they not only give their personal attention, but which have the still greater advantage of being ingrafted on bearing Trees whose accuracy has been tested, and therefore solicit with the fullest confidence the patronage of the public.

The Trees, Shrubs, &c. are in the most thrifty & healthy state, the correctness of every sale by them guaranteed, and the same attention observed in the selection as if the purchasers were present.

Orders will receive faithful and prompt attention and catalogues furnished on application to HENRY BILLINGS, agent for the proprietors, No. 18 Broadway.

CASH will be paid at this office, for the following numbers of the New England Farmer, 40, 43, 43, vol. iv.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure for responsible subscribers are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (entrance from Lindall Street).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1826.

No. 13.

ON THE CULTURE OF GRAPE VINES.

Many gentlemen in this neighborhood have given considerable attention to the cultivation of grapes in the open air upon open trellises, and some have succeeded remarkably well, although they have had to contend with the many difficulties, which that delicate and delicious fruit is subject to in this climate.

Having given some personal attention to this fruit for several years, I am satisfied that it can be raised in great perfection, and with little trouble to the cultivator, if he set out right in the first instance, and follow up the system prescribed, with attention and care.

Although most men, who have any knowledge in horticulture, know more or less respecting the mode of cultivating this plant—yet there are many new beginners, who may collect some hints from these notes, which may aid them in the outset; and many gentlemen who have been long in the habit of raising grapes in their gardens, may obtain some information as to the means of preserving the plants from the destructive insect which has of late years attacked the vines, and destroyed the promise of their early growth and the fair appearance of their fruit.

The best treatises on the subject of raising grape vines, recommend planting the cuttings in pots,—but in this country it is entirely unnecessary, as the plants may be easily raised in the open grounds with little trouble and no expense; and if we can add to our collection of fine fruits, one, which in sickness as well as in health, is the most refreshing and nutritive of any that we possess, with little expense and even with profit to the cultivator, we shall do a great good.

The best mode of raising the plants is by cuttings taken from the vines at the Fall pruning, and preserved in earth till spring. These may be made either of one eye or bud, or of four or five, attached to a small portion of the two years old wood, forming a cutting in the shape of a smallallet.

The 1st year.—They may be raised in a small nursery bed, prepared of a good light soil—set in the ground six inches distant from each other, with the rows wide enough apart to permit them to be weeded with a narrow hoe; or, they may be put in the first instance, where they are to be reared, and left to grow, at the distance of five, six, or seven feet, or more according to the wishes of the cultivator. In this latter case there should be three cuttings put into each spot six inches apart, to insure the setting of one. When this is ascertained with certainty, the two weakest may be withdrawn, leaving the best of the three to grow. If the cuttings be of one eye each, they should be from the last year's growth, and a small piece of the branch an inch long should be left attached to the bud and extending half an inch on each side of it.—These should be planted two inches below the surface with the bud uppermost, and a small stake placed by the side of them that they may not be disturbed. If the cuttings are of several eyes, they should be laid in the ground sloping, leaving one eye level with, or only just above the surface. They should be kept moist, but not wet, as this will rot them. A spot which receives the

morning sun till eleven o'clock, and not afterwards, is the best for a nursery bed for them, but for permanency they should be planted where they will receive the sun longest, and in this case they should be shaded at noon day until they have entirely put out. One bud only should be allowed to push from the cutting the first year; the plant should be kept free from weeds; the earth kept light around it, and as soon as the shoot has attained strength enough to produce laterals, they should be rubbed out, and the shoot tied to a small stake, by which means it will gain firmness, and the admission of the sun and air to the shoot will prepare it to bear the frost of the Fall, and prevent its imbibing the moisture which it would otherwise be subject to, when covered with earth in the winter. By the 1st Nov. the shoots may be cut down to two eyes, and by the middle of the month, if it be dry weather, they may be covered over with earth, forming a slope to cast off the wet and prevent the rains from penetrating—as the drier the plant is kept during the winter, in the better state it will be in the succeeding spring.

The 2d year.—The plants should not be uncovered in this climate till the middle of April.—Those from the nursery should now be transplanted to the places where they are to remain; a shoot from each eye should be permitted to push, but as soon as you have ascertained which of the two will be the strongest and the best situated, you will preserve that and rub out the other. The shoot preserved you will be careful to tie up to a small stake as soon as it has length enough for this purpose, to prevent its being broken by the wind or other casualty. During the summer, the laterals from the four or five lowest buds must be rubbed out, and the shoot be carefully protected by being kept tied every eight or ten inches.

The next Fall you may cut this shoot down to two buds, (not counting the one in the crotch of the plant between the old and new wood), and cover over as before.

The 3d year.—You will allow shoots to push from both the eyes, and suffer them to grow, taking care of them as recommended above; but the bud in the crotch must be rubbed out. This year you must rub out the laterals from the five lowest buds, and nip in the other laterals to one eye, so that if the plant grows luxuriantly the sap may burst from the buds of the laterals, and not from those of the main branch, as it would do if the vine was dressed too close. Be careful to keep the branches tied up that they may not be broken. In November, cut down the two branches as follows: the most feeble of the two, to two buds, to produce wood branches the succeeding season; and the strongest, to three buds, for fruit branches, and cover them as usual.

The 4th year.—If you keep your vines properly dressed, you may have your first fruits without injury to your plants. After this the system to be pursued must depend on the strength of your vines, and this will depend on the goodness of the soil and the care you take of your plants. But as a general rule, the following points must be attended to.

1st, The number and length of your fruit branches must always depend on the strength of your

plant; the wood branches are always to be cut down to two eyes.

2. No more branches should be left on the vine than it can nourish well, and abundantly; this will depend on its age, and the soil in which it grows.

3. The branches should be cut in alternately for wood and fruit branches, observing to cut for wood branches as low down on the plant as possible, so as to renew your wood near the bottom annually. No shoots should be permitted to grow from the old wood, unless wanted for this purpose.

4. No more shoots should be permitted to grow than can be laid in clear, and handsome, and without confusion on the trellis, and so as to admit the sun and air freely among the branches.

5. The laterals should be rubbed out of the wood branches six or eight eyes high, and those that are permitted to remain should be pinched into one bud. The laterals on the fruit branches should be rubbed out from the insertion of the shoot to the uppermost fruit inclusive, and the others pinched in as above. If the shoots are very strong, the upper laterals may be allowed to grow, to take up a greater portion of the sap; but this should not be done unless there is danger of the eyes bursting in the main shoots. Be careful always to keep the shoots tied up near their top.

6. Never leave more than five good eyes on a fruit bearing branch, unless your vine is confined to a narrow space, and you are obliged to preserve only two or three fruit branches; in this case the length of the branch must correspond to the nourishment it will receive from the plant. Select the roundest and fairest branches for fruit, and the lowest and most feeble for wood. The closer the buds are together, or the shorter the joints of the branch, the better they are for fruit; these may in general be cut to three, four, or five eyes according to their strength. But in vineries covered with glass, where two fruit bearing branches only are left on strong vines;—twenty, thirty, and forty buds are sometimes left on fruit branches.

The foregoing rules will be sufficient for any one to build up a vineyard sufficiently large to supply himself—his friends, and the market with grapes. But to promote and forward their maturity and size, the following course may be pursued.

The first of July you will be able to see the state of your fruit, which will be just formed. At this time select the highest fruit branches and those which have the finest appearance of fruit upon them, and perform the following operation on the two years old wood, from which these branches proceed, taking care not to cut below any of the wood branches.

Take a pruning knife with a smooth edge, and hawk's bill, and pass it round the branch where the bark is clear from knots, cutting deep enough to reach the sap wood of the plant; at a quarter or 3-8ths of an inch below the first cut make another, running parallel with the first; then make a perpendicular cut through this section of the bark the same depth, and you may take out the ring of bark clear from the branch. This will not prevent the sap rising into the upper part of the branch, but it will prevent its descending below this cut, by which means it will be retained in,

and distributed throughout the upper part of the branch, in a greater portion than it could otherwise be, and the branches and fruit will both increase in size much more than any of those that are not thus treated, and the maturity of the fruit will be advanced very much.

This has been denominated *Girdling*. If the plant is very vigorous and the season very favourable, the wound will soon be closed, so that it may be necessary to open it a second time. This process does not injure the plant, as you only girdle the fruit bearing branches, which you would in any case cut out at the Fall pruning, to make room for the branches which you have been bringing forward to give you fruit the succeeding year.—This may be kept up from year to year, and give you a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of Sept. to the close of the season. The fruit on those branches which are not girdled will ripen the latest of course, but neither these, nor those which have been girdled, should be shortened, as is customary on vines not thus treated.

By this practice, which was first suggested in the transactions of the Horticultural Society of London a few years since, and first brought into use in this country with success by the corresponding secretary of your society, I have raised grapes in the open air this year, the bunches of which weighed from eight to twenty eight ounces; and the berries measuring from two to three inches in circumference. On one vine which I planted a few years since, a cutting in the spot where it now grows, I had seventy bunches of fine chasselas, weighing from eight to eighteen ounces each.

But the grape vines have of late years been attacked by a small insect which makes its appearance first in June—but is most abundant in August. This insect, if left to increase, destroys the vegetating principle in the leaf, and the plant languishes, the fruit mildews, and the labour and care of the cultivator is lost. Some gentlemen have abandoned their vines in consequence of the depredations of this insect, and others with great labour, and expense of time, have attempted, but in vain, to destroy them with alkalies and tobacco juice. This has to be sure operated to check them partially, but not effectually. To remedy this evil you have only to make a small light frame twelve or fourteen feet long, in the form of a soldier's tent—but with hinges of leather where the top joins so that this tent may be shut up, or opened at the bottom to any width you may require, according to the height of your trellis. This light frame, which should be made of slats of boards from one to two inches broad, may be covered with an old sail, or some cheap glazed cotton cloth which will stop the smoke, leaving cloth enough loose at each end, to close over, and prevent the smoke from escaping when the tent is spread over the trellis.

A few tobacco stalks moistened and put on some coals in a pan, will be sufficient to smoke the vines thoroughly: and as the tent is easily moved along the trellis on some small wheels, one man may, in a few hours, extirpate this enemy of the vineyard. Vines that are already attacked by this insect to any great degree should be smoked in June, July, and twice in August, or oftener if you find the insect is not completely destroyed.

The insects are first seen on the under part of the leaf, without wings—very active but easily destroyed if touched. They afterwards assume the winged state, when it is very difficult to get at

them, as they fly off on the vines being touched. They are yellow, striped with brown across the back. The moment the smoke ascends, the winged insects quit the leaves and fall to the ground dead or alive; the young ones perish, but the older ones will revive if not destroyed in their torpid state. To effect this, you have only to cover the ground under the tent with a piece of wet cloth before you begin to smoke, to which they adhere until the tent is removed, and they are revived by the atmospheric air; to prevent which you will roll, or twist, the cloth each time that you remove the smoke-house, or tent, and replace it again each time before you smoke, by which means they will be effectually destroyed. This simple and cheap operation will keep your vines clear of this troublesome and destructive insect, and you may, if the season be warm, insure a good harvest; if otherwise, you will be sure, if the vines be girdled, to ripen a portion of your fruit, at least.—*Mass. Ag. Repository*, vol. vi. page 66.

PARAGRELES.

Paragresles when made in the simplest manner, consist of wooden poles from 35 to 50 French feet high, fixed in the firmest manner in the ground; on the top of which is fixed a sharp point of yellow brass wire, about the eighth of an inch in diameter; to the bottom of this is fixed by means of a ring, another yellow brass wire, about a sixteenth of an inch in diameter, continued all the way along this pole to three or four feet under the ground, and fixed to the poles by small wire staples.

By this description it will be seen that Paragresles are merely lightning rods made in the simplest and cheapest form, by which it is proposed to draw down the electric fluid from the clouds, and by that means to prevent the formation of hail.

The Paragresles ought to be placed at the distance of 450 Flemish feet from one another.—When any tall trees happen to be growing where the pole ought to be placed, the trees may be made use of instead of erecting a pole. It is not necessary to say that as the Paragresles are intended to draw down electricity, care ought to be taken, wherever they are placed, to warn the country people not to go too near them during storms.

Repeated trials in America, in Italy, in France, and in Switzerland, recommend strongly Paragresles to the attention of agriculturists. Mr Tholard, Professor of Natural Philosophy at Tarbes, in the Upper Pyrenees, says that he has seen during six successive storms which took place there, 23d of April, 8th of May, 3d, 15th, 16th, and 17th, June, 1824, some districts, covered with Paragresles, preserved, as if by enchantment, in the middle of other districts in which the inhabitants had not taken the same precaution, and which latter were totally laid waste. Mr Astolfe, engineer, saw in the month of June, 1824, two frightful stormy clouds, which poured down an immense quantity of hail upon a considerable extent of country, which passed harmlessly over a space furnished with Paragresles. There only fell some large hail stones between the first and second line of Paragresles, but in the interior there was only seen, to the great astonishment of the spectators to fall in the place of hail stones, drops of the consistence of snow. The *Journal du Commerce de Lyons*, of 3d August 1825, contains a fact precisely similar, which happened to the vineyards of Corsier.—Whilst the hail fell in great abundance upon the

meadows and fields situated without the line of Paragresles, there only fell upon the vines some flakes of snow, or rather of a watery substance softer than snow. An hour afterwards another cloud crossed the same vineyards, and presented the same phenomenon.

RULES FOR ASCERTAINING A HORSE'S AGE.

Yearlings and two year-olds are alike in the mouth, and must be judged by general appearance. At three years old the horse has four *horse teeth*, two above and two below, in front of the mouth which supply the place of the sucking teeth. At four he has eight horse teeth, four above and four below, having the corner teeth only sucking teeth. At five years old these are gone, and the *mouth is up*—that is, all the teeth are horse teeth, and the tusk is up on each side of the mouth. A dark mark, or hollow, is generally observable in all the teeth in the bottom jaw at just five years old, and the tusks are concave in the inner surface. At six, the middle teeth have quite lost this mark, and the tusk is higher up, and longer, and not so concave. At seven, the next two teeth have lost it, and the corner teeth only have the mark left in them. At eight it has grown out of these, and no mark is left at all. The tusks are also become longer, and instead of being concave in their inner surface become convex—the horse is then termed aged. There is a great deal of difference in the mouths of horses—some have lost the mark in all, except the corner teeth, even as early as five years old—others have the front teeth in the top jaw projecting over the bottom teeth, at the same age—and I have seen horses at seven years old, with the corner teeth appearing like those of a five year old. You may form some idea of the age from the appearance of the mouth in general, when the marks are no longer visible. If the corner teeth do not appear long, and running forward as it were, to the front of the mouth—if they retain their square shape, and shut well together—if the tusks are not blunt, and have the least concavity in their inner surface, you may conclude that the horse is not very old, particularly if his head is not grey, and not very hollow above the eyes—though this latter shape sometimes exists in young horses. A concave tusk is the most certain criterion of youth, and as mares have no tusk at all, they must be judged with reference to what we have said about the corner teeth. It is here necessary to mention that the difficulty of acquiring an accurate knowledge of the age of horses by their teeth, is very much increased by the tricks that are practised.

It is generally allowed that no horses are fit to work till at least five years old; and it is a common custom with great breeders in the north of England, and with many dealers, to pull out the sucking teeth when the animal is rising four years old—the mouth is *forced* by these means, for the horse teeth succeeding soon after the operation, the animal appears to be a five-years-old. To detect such deception regard must be paid to the tusk. Every horse, upon attaining the full age of five, has the tusk completely up on each side of the mouth; but in forced five-year-old mouths the tusk is only just making its way through the gums. There frequently exists also in the latter an irregularity in the front teeth, as well as a backwardness in the growth of the tusk—Forced mouths vary in their appearance according to the

ne of performing the operation—and the habit of observing horses' mouths will alone enable you ascertain where any artifice has been practised.

From the Essex Register.

CATTLE SHOW & FAIR AT DANVERS.
The Annual Exhibition of Cattle, Manufactures, and Ploughing Match, for the County of Essex, took place at the South Parish, in Danvers, on Thursday, the 12th inst.

The day was favourable for the purpose, and the exhibition as a whole, decidedly superior to that of any preceding year made by the Society.

The number of cattle exhibited was not so large as was desirable, and as it ought to have been in the county of Essex; but the quality of the animals in a good degree balanced their deficiency in numbers. There were 5 Bulls, 3 Bull Calves, 6 Milch Cows, 6 Heifers, 12 pair of working Oxen, 2 pair of Steers, 5 parcels of weaned Pigs, 2 Boars, but were exhibited for premium, besides several other prize animals, that were presented for Exhibition only. The Nurse Cow, now owned by Col. Perkins, to which the 1st premium was awarded superior to any other Cow within our knowledge. From her milk, during the space of 73 days the months of April, May, and June last, was made 154 pounds of butter, of the best quality.—A Cow, 16 years old, owned by Mr Sibley of Salem, was exhibited, which it is said, gave the past season, 3927 pounds of milk in 119 days, averaging 33 lbs. per day. She is also said not to have been dry for the last 10 years, more than 4 weeks any one time. The Ploughing Match was performed to the entire satisfaction of all who witnessed it. It was equal to any one we have ever seen. As soon as opportunity can be had for preparing Reports of the several Committees they will be published.

The following is believed to be an accurate statement of the premiums awarded:—

On the Management of Farms.

1 Col. Moses Newell of W. Newbury 1st premium \$35
Messrs. Jacob and Putnam Perley of Newbury 2d premium 30
2 David Gray of Andover 3d premium 25
3 H. Pearson of W. Newbury 4th premium 2
4 E. J. T. Reed Esq. Marblehead 5th premium 15
5 Mac Patch of Hamilton 6th premium 10

On Live Stock.

1 Col. Jesse Putnam of Danvers 1st prem. 15
for a Bull of the Sandwich breed 19 mo. old
2 Capt. S. Abbott of Andover 2d prem. for a Bull 10
Jeph S. Smith of Gloucester for a Bull of very large size a gratuity of 5
3 Th. Kelly of Salem for a very superior bull calf, 8 mo. old a gratuity of 3
4 J. Pickering of Salem for Milch Cow 1st prem. 15
5 Ward Pool jr. of Danvers, for a Milch Cow 2d prem. 10
6 Th. Peirce of Salem for a heifer 1st prem. 10
7 J. Jesse Putnam of Danvers for a beautiful heifer calf a gratuity of 5
8 Perley Tapley of Danvers 1st prem. for Steers 15
9 Tapley of Danvers 1st prem. for Pigs 10
10 Ward Southark of Danvers 2d do do 7
11 Th. L. Newhall and Asa T. Newhall jr. of Lynnfield 3d do do 5
12 W. Little of Danvers a gratuity for Pigs and a Boar, of 3
13 Samuel Hood of Topsfield, a gratuity for a Boar, of 2
For raising Potatoes from the seed, the 1st premium \$10 was awarded to Mr Asa Perley of Boxford, and gratuity of \$2 was given to Mr Daniel Putnam of Danvers for the same object.

On Ploughing and Working Oxen.

For Double Teams,
To Asa Tapley, of Danvers, 1st premium 20
Jesse Putnam of Danvers, 2d prem. 15
George Town, of Danvers 3d prem 10
For Single Teams,
Perley Tapley, of Danvers, 1st prem. 15
Daniel Putnam, of Danvers, 2d prem. 10
Rev. Mr Loring of Andover, 3d prem. 5

On Manufactures.

To Miss Hannah Abbott, of Andover, for a piece of Carpeting, 1st prem. 6
Mrs Sophia Walker, of Danvers, for do. 2d prem. 3
Miss Nancy Endicott, of Danvers, for a Grass Bonnet of very superior quality, 1st prem. 5
For 11 Bonnets, manufactured by young ladies in Marblehead and exhibited by Dr Meriam \$1 to each of the manufactures, 11
To Elizabeth Little of Newbury for 6 pair of three threaded Worsted Hose a prem. 2
Miss Little of Newbury for the best Cotton Counterpane 2
The Misses Johnsons of Newbury aged 10 & 12 years, for a very neat Hearth Rug, wrought at Mrs Page's School 1st prem. 4
Miss Joanna Adams of Newbury for 4 pair of Linen Hose neatly made 2
Mrs Abigail Brackett of Newbury for a woollen Shawl Elizabeth Th T. Somerby of Newburyport for a lace veil 2
Mary Jane Nichols Evans of Danvers aged 7 years for a Gown and Cap very neatly wrought at Miss Winchester's School 2
Mrs Little of Newbury for a piece of Cloth made in the family for Ladies' wear 2
For some handsome specimens of Lace exhibited by Mr Baker of Ipswich a gratuity of 3
For some Boots and Shoes neatly manufactured by Mr Elisha Hood of Haverhill 2
For a coverlet made by Miss Hannah Abbott of Andover 2
For a specimen of Fringe made by Mrs Gilman of Newbury a gratuity of 2
Some fine specimens of Mustard, made from American Seed, were exhibited by Mr John P. Webber, of Beverly, and Captain Abner Sanger, of Danvers. Col. Nathl. Felton, jr. exhibited a parcel of Squashes, in number about 30, that grew from one seed the present season, weighing 377 pounds.
For the best exhibition of Sole Leather, four parcels of 10 sides each being produced, the premiums were awarded as follows:—
To Mr Caleb L. Frost, 1st prem. \$10
Col. Caleb Lowe, } each a 2d prem.
Mr Andrew Tarr, } of 5

At the Annual Meeting of the Society, in the afternoon, the former officers were re-elected, excepting those who had previously declined.

The place for the next Exhibition is to be determined by the Trustees. It will probably be in West Newbury, this having been the understanding of the Society the last year.

SLIGHT BUILDING.

Nothing can be said in mitigation of the inexcusable neglect of the Common Council of New-York, in permitting, as they at present do, our houses to be put together after such a flimsy paste-board and job-contracting fashion, that the lives of the citizens are every moment jeopardized. I look upon the persons who erect those cobweb edifices, as guilty of a high-handed misdemeanor against the rights and privileges of the community. In former years a better spirit prevailed. Our numerous churches, and the faithful and elegant manner in which they have been constructed, show, that although we may offer up too many sacrifices upon the altars of mammon, we wish at least to be thought the worshippers of a Christian Deity.—*N. Y. Inquirer.*

The following gentlemen are elected officers of the Plymouth county Agricultural Society for the ensuing year:

President.

Hon. DANIEL HOWARD, West Bridgewater.

Vice Presidents.

ABIEL WASHBURN and CALLE HOWARD.

Corresponding Secretary.

Hon. Kilborn Whitman.

Recording Secretary.

John Thomas Esq.

Treasurer.

Hon. William Bourne.

Trustees.

Abiezer Alger, Esq. Daniel Mitchell, Esq. Hon. John Thomas, Maj. Thomas Drew, Joshua Eddy, Jr. Esq. Hon. Benjamin Ellis, Samuel A. Frazer, Esq. Maj. Nathaniel Haskell, Jr. Thomas Hobart, Esq. Silvanus Lazell, Esq. Jonathan Parker, Esq. and Jared Whitman Esq.

The number of pupils in the Primary Schools of Boston, according to the report of the semi-annual examination made at a meeting on Tuesday evening amounts to three thousand and fourteen. The children instructed at the Primary Schools, are between the ages of 4 and 7.

The work on the Worcester and Providence Canal is to be prosecuted through the winter.

President Adams arrived at New-York on Monday morning, on his way to the seat of government.

[SCRAPS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.]

Mr Ellis, the celebrated hop grower, has, at this time, upwards of four thousand poor persons employed in picking and drying hops, in his very extensive gardens at Barming, near Maidstone, Kent. They are principally from London and its neighbourhood. The hops were never finer or more abundant than this season has produced. [Courier]

Mr H. Ling, the agriculturist of Whitshire, England, cut and carried his crop this season, from 570 acres, in nine days.

A number of weavers from Blackburn, have embarked for America. Others are expected to follow.

The demand for home consumption is reviving in England.

Gold is arriving in great quantities in England. It is supposed that more money is lost and won within the year in London at the different gaming houses, than three times the yearly revenue of the United States.

The skull of Pope has been dug up in Twickenham Church, and casts from it are selling in London.

One hundred guineas have been transmitted to the Committee for distressed printers, by Mr Clement, the proprietor of the Chronicle and Observer newspaper.

A Biographical Memoir of General Wolfe, with a collection of his letters, is about to be published in London.

During the cry of *Good! Good!* (the name of the manager) at the Opera House, London, a Frenchman in the gallery observed, "Dese English be ever crying for *de money*."

*Abridged notices, from the Bulletin des Sciences,
for the Hampshire Gazette.*

CURE FOR HOVEN ANIMALS.

When animals have eaten too great a quantity of fresh plants, they become swelled, and often die in a few hours for want of proper treatment of the disease. In some countries they make a puncture into the abdomen and intestines, and thus let off the gas which distends the stomach and bowels; but this operation is attended with inconvenience and danger. As the distention is caused by the carbonic acid gas which is produced by the fermentation of herbage in the stomach, nothing is more efficacious than to make the animals swallow a substance with which the gas will combine. A spoonful of ammoniac mixed with a glass of water and given to the animal will absorb the gas in the stomach, and effect a speedy cure. M. Thénard has made use of ammoniac for 14 hoven cows, and this method has perfectly succeeded with 12 of them; the other two perished because the ammoniac was employed too late. Another person has used ammoniac with two cows, and both were immediately cured.

[Perhaps other alkalies will be as effectual as ammoniac. The New England Farmer (No. 25, Vol. I) recommends a dose of lye, made with potash, pearl-ash, or house ashes.]

THE OLIVE TREE.

This tree is much less profitable to the proprietor than we had supposed. The Bulletin says that the frost often deprives the farmers in the south of France of the crop of olives for several years in succession; and that the man who plants an olive-orchard cannot expect to get his capital again and 5 per cent. interest during his whole life. In the department of Var, a frost on the 20th of May, 1822, injured the olive-tree so much that there was no crop until 1825. The olive proprietors complain that they are too heavily taxed.

PARSNIPS.

The British island of Guernsey, near the coast of France, is famous for the culture of parsnips.—The product per acre is 44,000 pounds, or near 20 tons. Some of the roots are 16 inches in diameter. The farmers of Guernsey prefer this plant to the carrot, turnip, and potato. They fatten hogs and cattle with parsnips, and give them to their milch-cows and horses. This root fermented furnishes also a kind of wine.

LEGHORN STRAW.

M. Fournier, of Geneva, visited Florence in 1823, and made inquiries respecting the bearded wheat of Tuscany. He says this wheat is cultivated both for bread, and for the manufacture of straw braid; in some parts of the valley of the Arno, between Pisa and Florence it is cultivated for the straw only. The seed is sown very thick in poor, stony land; when the grain has grown to the height of a few inches, it is mown, that the stalks may be more delicate; if they are still too large they are mown again, and if necessary, two or three times more; when the stems are sufficiently fine, they are suffered to grow, and as soon as the plants are in blossom, the grain being yet in the milk, they are pulled up; they are then exposed to the sun upon the sand near the river, and watered from time to time. After the straw has acquired a proper color, it is carefully assorted according to the fineness and length of the stalk.—

The only part used for fine braid is that which extends from the head to near the first joint; the part between the first and third joints is reserved for common braids. M. Fournier presented samples of the straw, unprepared, to Mr. Salisbury of England.

COCHINEAL.

This insect, from which a well known, valuable, scarlet dye is obtained, and the nopal or prickly pear, on which the insect is reared, have been introduced into Malaga in Spain. The cochineal has increased there wonderfully and Spain has now one production which is possessed by no other European nation.

[Cochineal is commonly 4 or 5 dollars per pound, and sometimes much higher, but this cultivation requires so much care and labour, that it would not be profitable in any country where the time and labour of men might be turned to account. The greatest part of the cochineal employed in commerce is produced in the province of Oaxaco in Mexico, where it has been cultivated by the Indians for centuries. The nopal is not allowed to grow higher than four feet, that it may be the more easily cleared of insects that devour the cochineal. The Indian women take a squirrel's tail for that purpose, and squat down for hours together beside one plant. In some places there are three cochineal harvests in a year. A pound of cochineals just hatched, placed on the nopals in October, sometimes yield a harvest of 12 pounds in January. In some villages they seldom get at one gathering more than three or four times the quantity of cochineal sown.]

From the Novascotian.

ON GATHERING FRUIT.

MR. EDITOR,—Among the improvements, to which the attention of our Farmers is directed, I am much surprised that no one has thought it of sufficient importance to inform the Province upon the cultivation of Fruit Trees. This climate is well adapted for the maturing of apples, pears, plums, and many other fine varieties of fruit; but from the little attention which is paid to the trees; to pruning and cutting off the rotten wood; to grafting and budding; and to modes by which the fruit of England, as well as of America, has been so much improved in character, I am inclined to believe that in many Counties, the stock of trees is rather deteriorating than improving. If any gentleman of competent knowledge would turn his attention to this subject, and communicate a few practical letters to the public papers, it would be of incalculable service.

In some few places there are orchards which would be creditable to any country. In Annapolis, I am told, that they raise fruit, which at Halifax, is said to be as well flavoured, as fine to the eye as juicy, and which keeps equally as well through the winter, as any that comes from the United States. In this district too I have seen as fine apples as man could desire; and in fact the crop in general is far from being despicable; but from the want of a little care, they are generally ruined in the gathering, and will scarcely keep a month before they begin to rot and be totally unfit for use.

The usual practice of gathering the orchards in the country is to shake the trees and pick the fruit from the ground. Those kept for family use are gathered into bags, and these afterwards piled away into some dark garret or cellar; while those

which are intended for sale are first squeezed into a bag, which to make it hold well is dunched on the ground as if they were packing a flour sack; the bag in this state the first time the gude-man wants to come to market, is then put across a horse's back; and the owner cocked John a Gilpin-wise on the top of it, makes it serve as a seat, and what with swinging on the horse's sides, and the friction of the rider's seat, the poor, harmless apples get a sore pummelling. No wonder their pretty red cheeks are varied with blue; and their white skins covered with bruises. Flesh and bone could not stand such jolting without festering or mortifying; and it could not be expected that apples would survive it.

Setting joking aside, I really cannot conceive any practice more egregiously wrong than that which I have just now mentioned. It is contrary to all the analogies of Nature, and the experience of good farmers. In the part of the Lothians where I came from, the best farmers are so careful of those turnips which they wish to keep over the winter by preserving in heaps, that in pulling them, they will not suffer them, for the sake of expediting the work by gathering in piles, to be thrown about in the field; for it is found invariably, that if a turnip be bruised in the pulling, it will not only rot itself in the heap, but infect its neighbours. And in putting potatoes into their cellars or into clay heaps, it is a general rule, that no potato which has been cut or bruised, by the fork or hoe in digging will be put into the cart, as they are found to rot almost immediately, and to spoil ten times over their value. Now if such care is necessary to keep potatoes and turnips uninjured, and is found by judicious farmers to be profitable, surely apples, which are of a more tender nature, demand even more care.

The only way to get superior fruit is to let the apples or pears ripen and mellow upon the tree.—Now by this plan of gathering which is usually adopted in our province, it is quite impossible to do this, for fine fruit, perfectly ripe and full of juices, if shook from the branch to the ground, would be converted into a lump of slush; and hence fruit in this province is usually secured before it has come to maturity. This is another reason for its general inferiority.

To remedy these evils, a slight reference to the practice of other countries and a little more care among ourselves is all that is required. In Columella, Varro and all the old Roman agricultural writers, I have been told, there are accurate directions to be found for the management of the orchard and in particular for the gathering of the fruit. In England and in the States I know they are just as particular in this as they are in the choice of their grafts, or in cleaning and pruning their trees in the spring. A farmer, with whom I am acquainted, once told me that while in the States he received the following practical directions from an old friend of his:—

“The mode in which I gather my fruit is as follows. After the apples on the tree have become perfectly ripe and mellow, on a clear, sunshine day, I turn out all my children and servants. Every one of them is provided with a small basket and ladder, and being each appointed to a tree, sometimes two or three to one, they begin to fill their basket by hand picking; and if any apple should chance to slip through their fingers and fall to the ground, this is put into a different place for immediate use, as I have always found that a bruised

le, if mixed with a heap of perfect ones, will be the sale of the whole; sheets are laid upon ground, and as the baskets are filled, their contents are carried, spread out, and after lying in sun for an hour or two, till thoroughly dry, they are then put by handfuls into dry barrels, straw at the head and bottom—after they are closed up, they are then fit for market. I have some trees in my orchard which are so much esteemed, that I make their fruit be picked singly, before put into a barrel are each surrounded with a small slip of paper. Nothing but cider apples should ever be shook from the tree, allowed to lie in heaps, or be carried in bags."

In the directions which are given above there is a link perhaps too much particularly, but if they are in part followed by our farmers it would not be to their own credit; but would really be to their interest. Good apples are now selling at 2s to 3s a bushel, just about the value of potatoes, whereas, if they were gathered so as to ripen during the winter and packed in barrels they would more readily command three times the price. Your very obedient servant,
W. H. Bidou, Sept. 26.

REMEDY THE DEFICIENCY OF THE HAY CROP.

The crop of Hay has been so light throughout the Province in the last summer, that every means ought to be adopted to supply the deficiency, which is unavoidably felt during the approaching winter. From the fine and providential rains, in the latter part of the season, the second crop, or what is called, the after math, is uncommonly heavy. I have lately been on a Tour to the Eastward and was quite delighted with the fresh, verdant and beautiful appearance of the grass fields. A discovery in Agriculture will enable our farmers, by the proper use of their second crop, to remedy the insufficiency of the first, and thus produce, to equal, the whole product of the season. The discovery, to which I allude, is extremely simple and may be practised without difficulty.—To mix the early cut oat straw, in alternate rows, with the second crop of grass, to build the hay in stacks or ricks, and after it stands for a certain time, it may be cut down with a hay knife used in the same proportions as hay—for the roots of the young grass incorporate with the straw, and thus convert the whole mixture into a nutritious and palatable food. Some few handfuls of salt thrown in as the stack is building will preserve the mixture from heating, and render it more palatable to cattle. A celebrated farmer in the West of England has followed this practice for many years, and warmly recommends it to the attention of the agricultural community. By bringing it, at the present moment, to the notice of our country friends you will confer a favour on us and on me.

VIRGILIUS.

Farmer, Sept. 18, 1826.

[Ibid.]

CLIMATE AND SOIL OF MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from an American, in one of the interior towns of Mexico, to his friend in New-England:

I have now seen this country from Vera Cruz to Mexico, from thence to Tampico, and from Tampico, to this place. I have conversed with several who have traversed it in almost every direction, and I am lost in astonishment at the exaggerated reports of fertility which almost every traveller

who has written has thought proper to draw of it. In the first place, the mountains, occupying fully one third of the country, are wholly incapable of cultivation.

The valleys it is true, are rich; but the immense plains are far from being universally so, even many of the valleys would not produce without manure. But the great curse and terrific scourge of this country, is drought, unremitted drought, during 9 months of the year, throughout four-fifths of the Republic; hence there are few streams, and little wood.

Water and steam power are almost unknown, and can never come into general use. The women are obliged to grind by hand all the corn that is consumed, and have but little time to employ themselves in domestic manufactures, which however are gaining ground.

The labor of the husbandman is wholly lost during a great part of the year, for it is useless for him to sow when all consuming drought will destroy his crop, or rather prevent it from coming up; and irrigation can be practised only upon a few favoured spots.

From these causes or rather the single one, want of rain, I am disposed to attribute the little progress this country has made in comfort and civilization, much more than that to its being oppressed by an arbitrary government. Drought produces idleness, and idleness as the proverb says, "is the root of all evil," as is exemplified in this country.

How much more preferable are our 4 months winter, to the 8 or 9 months dry season of this country! Could the worst government in the world make so wretched a people out of the inhabitants of the United States? No! for rain falls there frequently."

GRAPES.

A grape vine growing in the garden of Mr M. H. Tucker in Lockport, N.Y. which was taken from Prince's Garden on Long Island but two years ago in the shape of a small scion, has obtained a growth that renders it not only valuable for its productions, but as an ornament. It has borne this season, two bushels of grapes, of a large size, and of a superior quality, that have ripened previous to the middle of the present month. It is called the *Isabella Grape*, and is said to be a native of the southern states. From its peculiar fitness to our climate, we are led to the opinion that no species of grape will better repay the trouble of cultivation. It may be obtained by an application to Mr Tucker, who is an agent for Mr Prince, and to whom our citizens are already indebted for the introduction of many kinds of fruit of a rare and superior quality. See N. E. Farmer, vol. v. page 91.

BARLEY.

The demand for this grain is annually increasing, and its value increases in like proportion; a few years ago, 40 cents per bushel was thought a high price; it will now command in this market from 80 to 90 cents per bushel of 48 lbs. This advance in price is occasioned by the extensive use made of it in breweries; the high price holds out a strong inducement for farmers to raise more of it; and an increased quantity of barley being offered for sale, will probably be the occasion of still greater operations by the brewers. If all our farmers would substitute beer for spirits as a summer drink, they would reap the double advantage of escaping intemperance and making a ready and profitable market for a portion of their produce.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

BELLS.

We called yesterday at the store of Mr Joseph F. White, No 213 Water street, to look at one of Mr Hoyt's patent Bells for Churches and other public buildings. It is made of a bar of cast steel, shaped in the form of a triangle, suspended by one of the angles in a wooden frame; the hammer or clapper being attached to the frame, and moved, so as to strike the triangle, by a wheel and rope in the usual mode of bell ringing. The value of the improvement consists in its economy. One of the common kind of bells costs at least seventy-five per cent more than one of these, having a sound equal to it in every respect, whether as it regards its tone, prolongation, or the extent of its reach. The weight of the patent bell is almost one fifth less than that of the other; the expense of hanging it but a mere trifle, and the ringing occasions not the slightest shock nor injury to the steeple or building in which it is placed. It is believed that its advantages will be manifest to the trustees of churches, and other persons having occasion to procure bells, if they will take the trouble to give it an examination. [N. Y. Statesman.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCT. 20, 1826.

WORCESTER CATTLE SHOW.

The Annual Cattle Show, Ploughing Match and Exhibition of Manufactures, under the auspices of the Worcester Agricultural Society, was held at Worcester on the 11th inst. The presence of some distinguished visitors, who attended as spectators, and partakers in the solemnities and festivities of the Husbandman's Holiday, added to the interest which is usually felt in this Anniversary. Among the distinguished guests were the President of the United States, and the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The exhibition of manufactures, according to the Reports of the Committees was not equal to what it has been on some former similar occasions.

The exhibition of Animals according to the Reports of the Committee surpassed any former show of the kind; and was highly gratifying to all who have at heart the prosperity of the agricultural interest.

The Ploughing Match was ably contested; 11 teams entering the list, but for particulars we must refer to the report of the Committee.

At 10 o'clock the society, together with their honourable guests moved in procession to the South Meeting House. A brief and pertinent Address by his Excellency Gov. LINCOLN, President of the Society, was succeeded by a pertinent, fervid and eloquent prayer by the Rev. JOHN NELSON of Leicester. EMORY WASHBURN, Esq. of Leicester, then delivered an Address which was very felicitous and appropriate. The Oration extracted much humour from a dry subject; and though his sketches were sometimes satirical, yet even the objects of his satire could not but admire the keenness of his shafts as well as the vigour of his bow. While he portrayed certain follies and foibles which mark the characters of some cultivators, he did ample justice to the good qualities, which distinguish the mass of the yeomanry of New England.

At 2 o'clock the Society dined together in the Town Hall, together with the strangers of eminence before mentioned. A number of sensible, witty, and patriotic toasts, were drank, which we

hope to publish hereafter; together with the reports of the Committees which will furnish official accounts of the praise-worthy proceedings which characterised the Farmer's Festival, as celebrated in the Heart of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BRIGHTON FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.

Being under the necessity of putting our paper to press, before the above Exhibition was closed, we are compelled to confine ourselves to brief and imperfect sketches of the proceedings and displays of this Festival. Our omissions will, we hope, be hereafter satisfactorily supplied by the Reports of Committees, and supplementary remarks.

The 18th inst was as fine a specimen of autumnal weather as was ever exhibited by American skies. The cattle pens, 50 in number, were all filled either with fine or at least fair specimens of their respective races. Of horses, we observed Cleaveland Bay, *Sir Isaac*, 3 years old, a gift to the Mass. Ag. Soc. by our patriotic countryman, *Sir Isaac Coffin*. This elegant animal cost when two years old, in England 100 guineas. Suffolk Light Cart-Horse, *Columbus*, 11 years old, supposed to be the strongest horse in the state. A fine Cleaveland bay mare *Young Bellfounder* (from Col. *Jacques* famous horse *Bellfounder*) a fine stud-horse, owned by *Samuel Jones*, Charlestown. A fine stud horse sired by *Othello*, *Sky-lark* a brilliant Mare from *Sir Isaac*. **BULLS.**—Admiral, a famous short horn presented by *Admiral Coffin*—*Sir Isaac*, Jun. sired by the former. A full blooded Alderney bull, from the celebrated Alderney Cow, imported by *John Hubbard*, Esq. *Young Cælebs*, the dam *Bakewell* $\frac{1}{2}$ *Holderness*, sire *Cælebs*, owned by *Gorham Parsons*, Esq. A fine bull owned by *Elijah Burnap*, Milbury, we do not recollect his pedigree. A half blood North Devon bull, by *John Prince*, Esq. Among the oxen we did not observe so many superior animals this year as we have seen on former occasions.—There were, however, 2 very fine twin oxen, one with, and the other without horns, 7 years old, the horned ox weighing 2160, and the other 2126.—These were owned by *Mr Ward N. Boylston*, Princeton. There were a number of pens filled by the excellent short horn stock of *His Excellency Gov. Lincoln*, several pens, which contained animals of the same race, owned by the *Hon. John Welles* of Boston. There were a goodly number of fine Merino, Saxon, and native sheep, many of the two former kinds supplied by *Messrs. George and Joseph Barrett* of Concord. *Samuel Henshaw*, Esq. of Boston, exhibited some fine sheep of the New Leicester and South Down breeds. There were a number of Swine of prime excellence, by *R. Mackay* of Princeton, and among others a superior sow which appeared to combine all the points of excellence in that kind of animals.

The Manufactures were less in number than on former occasions. They were however respectable and the quality appeared to us quite equal to any we had previously seen at the same place.—Among the articles were Broadcloths and Kerseymeres of *Shepherd & Co.* Flannel by *Theodore Lyman* of Mendon, and *Mrs. Lucy Bancroft* of Pepperell. Sattinet by *Messrs. Pitts & Buffum*, Mendon. Carpeting by *Mary Stearns*, of Worcester, and some others. Hearth Rugs by several—Red Cassinere Shawls—Lace Veils—Lace Caps, Vandykes, &c. An elegant grass bonnet by *Mrs Ruth M. Pond*, and *Miss Polly M. Pond*, accompanied with a note describing the kind of grass &c.

of which hereafter. A fine grass bonnet and a straw bonnet, by *Miss Maria Hartwell* of Shirley. A light blue down bonnet by *Lucinda H. Nutting*, of Groton—down tippets and collars, artificial flowers, a tortoise shell comb, a pair of gloves made of suet skin, linen diaper, &c.—A sample of American flax dressed at *Hyde Park*, N. Y. without being rotted—applies by the *Rev. Mr Noyes* of Needham, half spice apples and half russetings: probably the consequence of the mixing of the farina of both species. *Mr Noyes* also exhibited 7 ears of corn, the product of a single kernel, which produced 3611 kernels.

There were several newly invented machines, among which was *Warren's Threshing Machine*, which appears to be very meritorious. It not only threshes but winnows grain, and may be easily so constituted as to cut the straw, all completed by the same moving power. A paring plough by *Col. Benjamin Wheeler* of Framingham very useful in subduing swamp-land, &c.

At three o'clock, the Society with a number of invited guests partook of an excellent dinner at *Mr Dudley's Hotel*, at which *Mr Lowell*, President of the Society presided. *His Excellency the Governor* was present, together with *Hon. Daniel Webster*, *Hon. Edward Everett*, *Hon. Judge Story*, the Judges of the Supreme Court, &c. After the repast, the following toasts were drank.

The Old State of Massachusetts—which shed its blood like water in 1775, and is always ready to pour it forth in the defence of our nation—May she not be put under the ban of that Empire, whose foundation she laid with the bones of her best citizens, at Lexington and Bunker Hill.

The United States of North America—The first, and the last hope of Freedom—May they never give cause of triumph to Despots, nor of despair to the friends of liberal institutions.

The President of the United States—MEASURES not MEN is the first maxim of Free States—A generous and manly confidence is a duty we owe to a wise and magnanimous administration, whatever might have been our previous predilections or prejudices.

The Patron and Ornament of the Agricultural Art—who deems the highest executive office in our Commonwealth honoured by the respect and attention he pays to this noble employment.

Manufactures—Now in a state of partial eclipse, but the intervening body, which intercepts the light and heat must pass on in its orbit, and they will again enjoy the warmth, and fertilizing radiance, in its fullest force.

Commerce—The hand-maid of Agriculture and Manufactures—miserable and short-sighted is the policy, which would encourage a jealousy of that employment on which the success of all other industry alone depends.

Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce—The three great Arteries, which furnish life and vigor and health to the great body of our republic.

The Navy of the United States—A Young Giant, which in its infancy, has furnished the best emblem of our national strength, and is the surest presage of our future greatness.

Cordial reconciliation among all parties—national and sectional—Preference to talents and virtue, without reference to past temporary distinctions; alike the band of our private peace and of public prosperity.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By *His Excellency Governor Lincoln*.—The connexion of Scientific Knowledge with Practical Husbandry. May those who decry it consider that while it distinguishes a class of "Gentlemen-Farmers" in Europe, it constitutes all Farmers Gentlemen in America.

By the *Hon. Mr Webster*.—The field of Free Agricultural Labour; a theatre of industry most useful to the State, and favourable to the health of the mind and morals of the individuals.

By the *Hon. Mr Everett*.—Good Husbandry. We call our stock neat cattle. May we so manage that if they could speak they would return the compliment.

By the *Editor of the New England Farmer*.—Farmer's Banks; Compost-Beds, Furrow-Slices, Corn-hills and Potato-ridges. If we make proper deposits in those Banks, our Draughts will always be honoured.

By the *Hon. Judge Story*.—Agriculture and its Policy—The Art which converts Earth into Gold.—The Policy which converts Freemen into Free holders.

By ——— *HARRINGTON, Esq.* The President of the United States.—Native Stock, and may safely be used for eight years without crossing.

By the *Hon. John Welles* of Boston. In proposing a toast, *Mr Welles* observed "that it might not, perhaps, be known to many at table that the "Hartford County Agricultural Society" of the State of Connecticut had honoured the Massachusetts (Agriculture) Society by a respectable delegation from its body on this occasion. For this highly prized attention, he asked leave to propose as a Toast,

Success to the Agricultural Societies of Connecticut; may their zeal be strengthened by a collection of the efforts of those who of old, made Connecticut to be called *The Garden of New England*.

By the *Editor of the New England Farmer*.—After *Gov. Lincoln* had retired. *His Excellency Governor Lincoln*, the Head, and the County Worcester, the Heart of the Commonwealth. While such organs compose the vital parts of our bod politic, old Massachusetts may reasonably hope to flourish, firm as her hills, and vigorous as the oak which crown them.

There were several other volunteer toasts given which we do not recollect.—Some very large and beautiful pears were presented for the Society dessert, by a gentleman who was an officer in the army of the American Revolution, but his name has escaped us. *His Excellency the Governor* presented some excellent fruit, the product of his own orchard.

RHODE ISLAND CATTLE SHOW.

The seventh anniversary of the Annual Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures, by the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, was held at Pawtuxet, on Monday and Tuesday the 9th and 10th of October 1826. The Report on Neat Cattle contains some judicious remarks on the superiority of the Ox to the Horse, as a Farmer's Labourer.

NEAT CATTLE.

Your Committee on Neat stock are fully convinced of the importance of the subject submitted

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application
to
Rogers' Building—Congress Street.
Boston, August 25th, 1826. eptf.

MISCELLANIES.

A PARTING HYMN,

Composed by three Indian friends, (who graduated at Dartmouth College) at a favourite Bower.

When shall we three meet again?
When shall we three meet again!
Oft shall glowing hope expire—
Oft shall wearied love retire—
Oft shall death and sorrow reign,
Ere we Three shall meet again.

Though in distant lands we sigh,
Parch'd beneath the hostile sky;
Though the deep between us rolls,
Friendship shall unite our souls,
And in Fancy's wide domain
Oft shall we Three meet again.

When our burnish'd locks are grey,
Thine'd by many a toil spent day;
When around this youthful Pine,
Moss shall creep and Ivy twine;
Long may this loved Bower remain—
Here may we Three meet again.

When the dreams of life are fled,
When its wasted lamps are dead—
When in cold Oblivion's shade,
Beauty, wealth and fame are laid—
Where immortal Spirits reign,
There may we all meet again.

Harmony in Families.—Impartiality tends greatly to promote harmony in families. Hence the necessity of parents not manifesting any partiality to one or more of their children. In the favored child, it lays the foundation for pride and self-importance, and in the neglected one, it raises indignation if not hatred; whatever may be the motives assigned for the partiality, parents must answer to the Judge of all the earth, for the sorrow and evils it produces.

Harmony in a family will be greatly interrupted, should the father and mother pursue different systems in the management of their children. It is therefore highly necessary that they adopt a similar plan; otherwise one or the other of them, and perhaps both, will lose the esteem of their children; obedience to either is not to be expected, or the probability is, that bad habits and incorrect principles will be established.

In order to promote love and harmony among children, one should not be allowed to domineer over or tease another. Nor ought one to be praised at the expense of another. No envious comparisons must be drawn. Children should not be allowed to scoff at one who happens to be an offender. This practice destroys affection and gives rise to resentment and retaliation. They should be taught to feel for one another when in disgrace and not be prohibited from interceding.

A Fragment for the Ladies.—"Thy grandmother," said my uncle Toby, addressing himself to young Arabella, just from London, and who was playing the battle of Marengo, on the piano; "thy grandmother, child," said he, "used to play on a much better instrument than this."

"Indeed," said Arabella, "how could it have been better; you know it is the most fashionable instrument, and is used by every body that is anything."

"Your grandmother was something, yet she never saw a piano forte."

"But what was the name of the instrument?—Hlad it strings, and was it played by keys?"

"You must give me time to recollect the name; it was indeed a stringed instrument, but was played by the hand."

"By the hands alone?—How vulgar; but I protest I should like to see one, and papa shall buy me one when I return to London.—Do you think that we can obtain one?"

"No, you will not probably find one in London, but doubtless they may be found in some of the country towns."

"How many strings had it? Must one play with both hands? and could one play the double bass?"

"I know not whether it would play double bass, as you call it, but it was played by both hands, and had two strings."

"Two strings only? surely you are jesting; how could good music be produced by such an instrument, when the piano has two or three hundred?"

"Oh, the strings were very long, one of them about 14 feet, and the other might be lengthened at pleasure, even to fifty or more."

"What a prodigious deal of room it must take up, but no matter, I will have mine in the old hall, and papa may have an addition built to it, for he says I shall never want for anything, and so does mama.—Were the strings struck with little mallets like the piano, or were they snapped like a harpsichord?"

"Like neither of those instruments, as I recollect, but it produced a soft kind of humming music, and was peculiarly agreeable to the husband and relations of the performer."

"Oh, as to pleasing one's husband or relations, that is all Dicky, in the Haut-ton, you know; but I am determined to have one at any rate. Was it easily learnt, and was it taught by French or Italian masters?"

"It was easily learnt, but Frenchmen and Italians scarcely dared to show their heads in our country in those times."

"Can you not possibly remember the name?—How shall we know what to inquire for?"

"Yes, I do now remember the name, and we must inquire for a SPINNING WHEEL."

Character of Dr. Parr, by himself.—From my youth upward to the present moment I never deserted a private friend, not violated a public principle. I have been the slave of no patron, and the drudge of no party. I formed my political opinions without the smallest regard, and have acted upon them with an utter disregard to personal emolument and professional honours—for many and the best years of my existence, I endured very irksome toil, and suffered very trying need; measuring my resources by my wants, I now so abound as to unite a competent income with an independent spirit, and, above all, looking back to this life and onward to another, I possess that inward peace of mind, which the world can neither give nor take away."

Mr David Tichenor of this town, has gathered this season, from one king pippin apple tree in his orchard, 70 bushels of apples; 40 bushels of which were good winter apples. [Newark Eagle.]

A horse called Old Billy, died at East Hartford on the 1st inst. He was owned and kept for 38 years on the farm of the late John Jones, deceased. He was two years old when purchased.

Wens.—The Ralcoigh Register has repeated asserted, and corroborated the declaration by certificates, that a cloth which has been soaked in solution of common salt, till it has imbibed as much of the salt as it will retain, applied to wens, will not fail to remove them.

To praise a bad action is to commit it. He who speaks, sows—he who listens, reaps.

With time and patience, the leaves of the mulberry tree become satin.

Honey a cure for Gravel.—It is said that sweetening tea with half honey and half sugar, has been found by experience to be a remedy against gravel.



WILLIAM PRINCE, proprietor of this establishment, to the public the most extensive collection of Fruits, Oriental Trees, and Plant America. The Fruits have been selected by actual investigation of their merits, nearly all of which are engaged from bearing trees.

In the selection, which he has made, he has been his father and himself for more than half a century, has spared neither pains nor expense, and such a root possess particular merit have been rejected, their accuracy has been tested by the best authors of the age.

In the present catalogue he offers above 500 varieties of Fruits not to be found in any other collection in America, and which include the most celebrated kinds that have within a few years past been brought to notice and recommended by those distinguished Horticulturalists, Van Mons & DuRoi, and I Knight, President of the Horticultural Society of London.

In regard to the character and accuracy of the list sent from this establishment, the proprietor refers to the Hon Jonathan Hunnewell, and other gentlemen of Boston and its vicinity, who have patronized his establishment for the last fifty years, and particularly the fruit of the various kinds with which the Boston list is now supplied from the extensive collection of trees furnished the late Dr Oliver Smith, Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, who, in thirty years since, had several thousand trees, many of which were distributed among the members of that Association. It may perhaps be deemed a matter of notice that near 100 varieties of the fruits offered for sale, by the proprietor, are different from those valued by other establishments under the same name, and the identity of every fruit sent by him, the proprietor expressly guarantees.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis of the subscribers, and orders left with him, (if from a distance post paid) will meet prompt attention.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, Agent for the Proprietor, 25 Court-street, Boston. Sep

Medical School in Boston.

THE LECTURES at the Massachusetts College, in Boston, will commence on the third Wednesday in November.

Anal. and Surg. by Dr WARREN.
Chemistry, by Dr GORHAM.
Midwifery and Med. Jurisprud. by Dr CHANNY.
Materia Medica, by Dr BIGELOW.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr JACKSON.
The advantages for attending Hospital practice at this Institution, are considered equal to those in any city of the United States. 61. Sept

Published every Friday at Three Dollars a year, payable at the end of the year—but the pay within sixty days from the time of subscription entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (entrance from Lindall Street).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1826.

No. 14.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

First Report on the Brighton Cattle Show.

ON FAT CATTLE, BULLS & BULL CALVES

Committee.

JOHN LOWELL, LUKE FISKE, and JEREM. BAKER

These public exhibitions for the encouragement of farmers originated in Great Britain, were soon after adopted in France, and in this country were first introduced by the Berkshire Society in Massachusetts. In the European countries they were used with great moderation. One only in Great Britain, at Smithfield, was an annual one. The Bath and West of England Society occasionally exhibited a Show of their animals, and offered premiums for Ploughing Matches. The American farmers, from the nature of our institutions, and the spirit of rivalry produced by them, were not contented with single Shows confined to local districts. As soon as the spirit was excited in Berkshire, it was copied by the parent Society—the old Massachusetts Agricultural Society—and at great expense, they provided the means, with the aid of public benefactors, of an Annual Cattle Show at Brighton. The spirit, thus excited, could not be bounded by local restraints, and there sprang up similar associations throughout all New England. It is not our design at present to enter into the inquiry, Whether they have, or have not, been productive of benefit to the farming interest.

We confine ourselves simply to the fact, that a deep interest has been excited by these Shows, whether they have been of public benefit or not. It is a part of the constitution of human nature, that excitement should be followed by a state of indifference, sometimes of disgust; and it has been alleged, that such is the state of public feeling with relation to these Exhibitions.

It was even predicted the last year, that we should never have another Exhibition at Brighton, or if we should persist in the attempt, it would be an entire failure.

It is true, that whenever the Farmers shall cease to feel an interest in these Shows, they must fall, and they ought at once to cease,—their utility depending entirely upon the zeal of those for whose benefit they were designed. It is true also, that the merchants and gentlemen of the metropolis, who, with laudable spirit, first patronized this institution from motives of the most praiseworthy character, would naturally get tired of it. The novelty, to them, was its principal charm. But the great question is, have the farmers lost their interest in it? So far is this from being true, we state from our own careful examination, that the farmers, at first, viewed these Shows with distrust. They did not think them their own. They were jealous of the "Gentlemen Farmers," as they unkindly called them; and the first Shows were supported principally by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, and by the educated men of the city. This state of things has been changing from year to year; and the substantial yeomanry, the actual cultivators, have regularly increased their support and enlarged their confidence. There are, to be sure, fewer female visitors, and of course a

smaller proportion of the *beau monde*. There is a very great falling off in the multitudes from the city, who expected a day of hilarity and low dissipation; but the visitors from the country have been constantly increasing, while the more sober, and reflecting and intelligent citizens of Boston have continued, and will continue, to afford their valuable and rational countenance to institutions which are useful to the republic in every view, the most important of which, they are sensible, is the conviction which they produce on the minds of the Farmers, that their interests are intimately blended with their own.

Let us recur to the question, are these shows becoming tiresome and indifferent to the Farmers? We have no means of exciting them beyond our premiums—we use none—no artificial, extraordinary means. Yet our pens this year were entirely full. The number and quality of the fat cattle has exceeded those of former years, all the circumstances considered. We have had once, and once only, over-grown cattle fed at enormous expense, but we soon put an end to this folly, by declaring that we would not give our premiums to the fattest animal, but to those which had the most profitable flesh, and were fattest at the least expense.

You are therefore no longer to expect a "Magnus" and "Maximus," unyielding animals, fed at enormous expense.

The bulls and bull calves were more numerous and finer in all respects than in former Shows.—They were from all parts of the country within reach of this exhibition.

The report of the Hon. Mr. WELLES will show, that in the department of cows, heifers, and small stock, the show was superior to that of former years.

We have taken notice in the report, of the interest exhibited by the First Magistrate of the State in this Show, an example worthy of his official and personal character. The great expense he must have incurred, the inconvenience of sending his domestics to such a distance, and the respect he thereby evinced for these exhibitions, and for the Society, whose Show he so much enriched, require our most sincere thanks. His only object we are authorised to state was to enable the public to judge, whether our native stock had not been improved by the cross of the short horned breed of Great Britain. The fine ox, grass fed, half Denton, exhibited by Mr. WHITE of Boylston, showed their disposition to early maturity, while the cow exhibited by Gov. LINCOLN at Worcester, proved them to be equal at least to our native cattle as milkers.

But were the proofs of the deep interest which the farmers feel in these shows confined to the exhibition of animals?

Take the working cattle and the ploughing match, as tests. When we first began, we could not fill our eight lots in the ploughing match without the aid of Mr. PARSONS, Mr. PRINCE, Mr. DERBY and Mr. QUINCY, who came forward and solely with the view of encouraging the Show.

How stood the case in 1826? Twenty-five yokes of working cattle entered for the premium, from Sutton in the West, to Medford in the East. Ten withdrew from perceiving the superiority of their rivals. Fifteen actually competed and we are

assured by Gen. DERBY, the chairman and his fellow practical farmers, that the improvement was a most decided one.

In the ploughing match we had no less than twenty ploughs actually employed, instead of eight which constituted our whole number at the commencement of this Show, of which three at least were owned by the Trustees. These competitors, this year, were from the counties of Norfolk, Middlesex and Worcester—embracing a territory of 60 miles square. We congratulate the ancient county of Middlesex, and the patriotic town of Concord on their unexampled success. We know that the Judges were practical farmers, excellent farmers. The numbers of the lots only were given to them—the names of the competitors were not disclosed to them. We have understood that some dissatisfaction was expressed by the Sutton farmers, because they did not carry all the premiums, but they ought to know, that the Judges were not in any degree influenced by local prejudices. They had no nearer connection with the Concord Farmers than with those of Sutton.

The choice was in truth one of difficulty—the ploughing was, all of it, excellent. But as citizens, we must feel a pleasure in finding, and the disappointed candidates ought to share with us, that pleasure, that good husbandry is not confined to any one section of our country.

If further proof could be necessary to show the zeal, which our respectable farmers feel in these exhibitions, I would simply add, that the most respectable farmers of Roxbury have been constantly competitors; and that the Hon. Mr. FISKE of Waltham entered the lists, managed his own plough, and though not successful as a competitor owing to the extra length of time he took, yet he showed his skill and his conviction of the utility of these trials, by his entering as a competitor. We hope we have shown, that if these Exhibitions fail, it cannot be attributed to any defect of zeal in the agricultural interest.

No. 1.

The Committee appointed to award the premiums for fat oxen, bulls, and bull calves, feel it their duty to say, that the late Show was signally rich in the descriptions of stock which came under their cognizance. The fat cattle were very fine, (never finer at this Show, all things duly considered), and it is a source of great pleasure to the Committee, that they are able to award the premiums to grass fed cattle only.

They award the first premium of twenty-five dollars, to H. Penniman, of New Baintree, for his grass fed ox, weighing 2398 pounds—7 years old.

The second premium of twenty dollars, they award to Aaron White of Boylston, for his grass fed ox, (half Denton) weighing 2451 pounds—6 years old.

The third premium of ten dollars to H. Penniman for his grass fed ox, weighing 2198 pounds—7 years old.

The other oxen offered for this premium were very fine, as were the two oxen offered by Ward N. Boylston, Esq. for exhibition only.

The first premium for the best bull had been awarded by the majority of the Committee, to H. S.

Excellency Gov. LINCOLN, for his fine red bull of the Short Horned breed, sired by Denton, but the Chairman, having been informed by Gov. LINCOLN that he had sent his stock with a view to exhibit the merits of the Short Horned breed, and without a wish to compete for the premiums, and the Committee at the request of the Chairman, and in compliance with the wishes of his Excellency, proceeded to consider the merits of other bulls, and do award the first premium of \$30 to Mr Boylston of Princeton, son of Ward N. Boylston, Esq. for his small bull, 14 months old, of the Westminster breed, commonly, and we fear erroneously called, the Yorkshire breed. They are probably an accidental variety of our own native breed of Devonshire extraction. They have uniformly carried premiums, when exhibited. Their qualities are compactness, great tendency to fat on the most profitable parts.

The second premium of 20 dollars for bulls, they award to the Hon. John Welles,* for his Cælebs Junior.

The third premium of ten dollars they award to Noah Johnson of Medford, for a young bull $\frac{3}{4}$ Cælebs, originally bred by the Hon. P. C. BARKS, though now owned by Mr Johnson.

The first premium for bull calves of fifteen dollars they award to Ichabod Stow, of the town of Stow, for a most extraordinary calf of the native breed, above mentioned, the Westminster, whose weight, at 6 months, was 688 pounds, and weight too, which was placed on the most valuable points.

The second premium of ten dollars, to Levi Howes of Franklin, for a bull calf, one quarter Holderness, whose general character he exhibited.

The third premium of five dollars they awarded to Eliphalet Baker, of Dedham, for a native bull calf.

The Committee would remark, that the stock from crosses of the foreign breeds, were very fine, and justify the belief, that they will contribute essentially to the improvement of our native cattle. The fine bull from Denton exhibited by Jonas Ball,—the bull from Holderness exhibited by Mr Burnap,—the excellent specimens from Denton, Cælebs and Admiral exhibited by Mr PRINCE, Mr WELLES and Gov. LINCOLN, all show that we owe much of our improvement in Horned Cattle, to the foreign crosses—and in ten years, we are persuaded, that there will not be a dissenting voice on the subject. Per order,

J. LOWELL, Chairman.

No. II.

The Committee on all other Stock than Fat Cattle, consisting of Mess. John Welles of Boston, Joseph Harrington of Roxbury, and Thomas Williams of Noddle's Island—Report

That it was a source of high gratification to find at the Exhibition of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society of this year, a general and marked improvement in the Cattle presented both for premium and exhibition. They were of such appearance as indicated a judicious selection with a careful attention and management.

The munificence of the State for the encouragement of the agricultural interests can, we are confident, be in no way more acceptably requited than in results so conducive to the public good.

* Mr Welles has declined receiving this premium, as the animal was entered for premium by mistake. J. LOWELL.

Certain it is that the Society in their labours and the distribution of their funds, wish no higher reward than is offered in the appearance of improvement which the face of the country may present. But altho' much has been done, there is yet more due to give a full effect to our Exhibitions.—Zeal must be quickened, competition excited, and a greater display made of our flocks, our herds, and our products. Can our farmers wish to hold back the recompense they receive from a soil their industry has made fertile and productive?

Much is in their power to make our Show highly interesting, and with the important relation it has to industry and the great staples of New England, we cannot believe they will be urged to exertion and cooperation in vain.

It was amongst the encouraging circumstances of the day, that the Milch Cows were of better appearance and more value than heretofore. It is highly important to the objects this Society has in view to find that our Stock, both from the imported breeds as well as from judicious selections from our native cattle, are every year affording proof of such improvement in form and productiveness, as cannot fail to gratify those who look with solicitude to either mode as the most beneficial to the country.

MILCH COWS.

The Committee award the first premium for the best Milch Cow, to Col. Jacob W. Watson, of Princeton, \$30.

This was of our native stock—a fine formed animal, 3 years old, and of valuable properties. Her productiveness was strongly supported by her owner, which her appearance fully confirmed. At the age of 25 months she produced her first calf, and for some time after she gave 16 quarts of milk a day. This year, 4 weeks after calving, she gave 19 quarts of milk a day.*

The second premium they award to Mr Daniel Weston of Lincoln, \$20.

This was of native stock—a well proportioned and very productive animal. She calved in April last, and in one week in this month (October) 11½ lbs. of butter were made from her milk.

The third premium they award to Mrs S. Cushman, of Needham, \$15.

This was also of native stock. It was certified that from the milk she had given in 17 weeks preceding the day of Exhibition, more than 12 pounds of butter a week were made. Her pasture was ordinary, with 2 to 3 quarts of meal a day.

There were several other excellent cows exhibited, viz. a fine cow of the Rev. Samuel C. Ripley. From this cow's milk over 8 pounds a week for 6 months were made. Her keep was however better than common, being 3 quarts of meal and $\frac{1}{2}$ peck a day of carrots.

Doctor Benj. Shurtleff had also a young Cow $\frac{1}{2}$ Galloway $\frac{1}{2}$ Cælebs, of great milch properties and promise.

Mr H. Adams, jr. exhibited an excellent cow, and there were several others which added much to the Show, as evincing a general and gratifying improvement.

* This Cow was sold on the ground for upwards of \$60, thus producing to the owner, with the premium, nearly \$100. This must be encouraging to farmers in the selection of good stock.—EDITOR.

MILCH HEIFERS.

The Committee award for the best milch heifer to Capt. Wm. Prentiss of Boston, the 1st prem. \$15.—This was a twin heifer of the Cælebs breed.—They both received the premium of the Society last year as heifers not in milk. Both were exhibited this year and are of excellent appearance.—This distinction as a milch heifer was, it is believed, well merited in the opinion of observers.

The Committee award the second premium to Col. Jacob W. Watson of Princeton \$10.

This was a beautiful heifer from the celebrated bull Denton, imported by Mr Williams of Northboro, and much to be admired.

HEIFERS.

The Committee award for the best heifer, not having had a calf,—to His Excellency LEVI LINCOLN, of Worcester the first premium \$12.

This was for a much admired red heifer, 2 years old, from his own improved stock crossed by Admiral.

The second premium they award to his Excellency for a white heifer called Lily, of distinguished form and promising appearance.

The Committee were informed after they had finished the duties of their appointment, that His Excellency had intended by the show of his fine stock merely to give a variety to the Exhibition, which could not fail from so interesting a display. But his wishes were subsequently expressed with liberality to the Committee, that the preceding premiums might be added to the funds of the Society for their future disposition.

The third premium they award to H. Allen Esq. of Dover, \$8.

For a fine red heifer of native stock.

The fourth premium they award to Dr Benjamin Shurtleff of Chelsea Boston \$6.

For an excellent heifer from the imported bull Cælebs, which might vie, in the judgment of many with some of the preceding, and as to which the Committee were at a loss.

There were a number of beautiful heifers for exhibition by Gov. LINCOLN, and several other gentlemen, from the imported stock of Denton, Cælebs Admiral, &c.

Several of these, as well as of native stock, were offered for premium.

A heifer of Moses Richardson, 16 months old was of good appearance, and weighed on the hoof 850 lbs. and much of the young stock, as the Committee believe, afford good ground for prospective encouragement to our farmers at a future display.

The Committee recommend that there be paid to Mr ———, who occupied Pen No. 64, \$5 for the exhibition of a cow with her 7 calves of fair and thrifty appearance, all brought in 34 months, viz. twins twice, and 3 at another time, an instance of fecundity of rare occurrence.

MERINO SHEEP.

The Committee do not award any premiums on Merino Rams,—none appearing so to excel as in their minds to deserve it.

MERINO EWES.

There were only two flocks of these which came within the rules of the Society, those were five in number each. Though of fair appearance, and nearly equal in the fineness of their wool—yet your Committee did not think them so to excel, as to deserve the first premium.

They therefore award the second premium of \$10 to Maj. Joseph Barrett of Concord.

They recommend that a gratuity of \$10 be paid to G. M. Burre of Concord.

The first premium they do not award.

It was a source of particular gratification which the day afforded, to see a ram and three ewes of the English new Leicester or Dishley breed of sheep. They were imported at a cost of \$86 15s. sterling, by Charles Richmond, Esq. of Taunton, and were exhibited by S. Henshaw, Esq. of Boston. It was stated that more than 10 pounds of clean washed wool were shorn from the ram last spring, and that the ewes averaged 7 pounds each. This is the full average sheep yield in England. These sheep give the wool of long staple, which has been thought important to our manufacturers, and to which the Society have by successive premiums endeavoured to introduce. They may now be disseminated as they may be found useful. They are recommended as of pure breed, correct form, good wool, and great disposition to fatten; with the latter propensity, and their large size, their carcasses must be of great value. It is further stated that they were in estimation amongst "the finest mutton sheep of England."

The Committee award to S. Henshaw, Esq. of Boston, for the Dishley or New Leicester ram the premium of \$15.

For his best Dishley or new Leicester ewe they award to the same gentlemen a premium of \$15.

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.

For these the Society's premium did not produce any exhibition. The premium will probably be continued, and it is hoped to better effect hereafter.

SWINE.

To Silas Dudley of Sutton the Committee award the first premium for the best boar \$12.

There were no other Boars that were thought to merit the other premiums.

For breeding Sows, the Committee award the first premium to Capt. John Mackay, Weston \$12.

The second premium they award to J. T. Floyd \$8.

The third premium they award to Doc'r Francis Moore of Cambridge \$5.

STORE PIGS.

For Store Pigs the Committee award the first premium to Capt. John Mackay of Weston, of \$10.

They were well deserving of it. No other premium could with propriety be awarded.

The Committee regret in the last mentioned animal when by comparison and selection so good effects have been produced, that what our Farmers could show, has been omitted. So also in Merino Sheep; when great prices have been paid for Saxony Sheep of late with us, which it is presumed are nothing more than the Merino race improved by careful selection, is it not a matter of wonder that our agriculturists do not take this mode of general comparison at the Brighton Cattle Show? which seems the best that could possibly be devised, to carry into effect the highest possible degree of perfection in this animal so important to our manufacturers. When these ends can be as well and better effected at home, let it be our pride so to act. But not so when otherwise.

The Committee have stated the many improvements in the Show within their department which have been presented this year. They have further suggested these few particulars by which it might be so perfected as to give effect and value to the like occasions in future.

The agriculturists having done so much to es-

tablish the reputation of their holiday, we think we may appeal to their good sense not to refrain from supplying these deficiencies, when the means are so fully within their power. JOHN WELLES,

Chairman.

No. III.

The Committee appointed on the Ploughing Match with single Teams, report as follows, viz.

Twelve Competitors entered, to each of which was assigned about one sixth of an acre of grass land, the soil light, some parts mixed with gravel and sward tender—the ploughing was generally very good, and the Committee found it difficult to select three from the list to whom the premiums should be awarded. After taking into consideration all the circumstances, particularly the rules which were communicated to the competitors before the ploughing match commenced, they award as follows, viz.

To Sherman Barrett of Concord, 1st prem.	
plough	\$15
To Prescott Barrett, ploughman	8
To Augustus Tuttle, driver	4
	—\$27

Tice's Cast Iron mould Board used by Mr Barrett, was performed in 33 minutes.

To Geo. M. Barrett of Concord, 2d prem.	
plough	\$10
To Geo. M. Barrett ploughman	3
To Tylus Prescott driver	3
	—\$18

Work performed in 39 minutes with Tice's Cast Iron plough.

To Abiel H. Wheeler of Concord 3d prem.	
plough	6
To A. H. Wheeler, ploughman	3
To A. H. Wheeler, driver	2
	—\$11

Work performed in 42 minutes with Tice's Cast Iron plough.

The Committee were unanimous in awarding the above premiums.

GORHAM PARSONS.
GEORGE W. BEALE.
ELIJAH PERRY.

No. IV.

The Committee on Working Oxen, at the Cattle Show of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, in Brighton, Oct. 18th, consisting of Sam. G. Derby, Nathan Adams, and Silas Gates, beg leave to report:

That twenty-five yoke of oxen had been previously entered, but fifteen only appeared on the ground, and after strict attention to the qualifications of the different cattle the Committee unanimously agreed to award the Society's premiums in the following manner.

To Joseph Dudley of Shrewsbury, first prem.	\$25
" John Dodge of Sutton, second	" 20
" Asa Tapley of Danvers, third	" 15
" Nathan Adams, Jr. Medford, fourth	" 12
" Augustus Hunt of Sudbury, fifth	" 8

Most of the members of this Committee having served for several years past in the same office, could not but be highly gratified to observe the fine appearance of the cattle, and the great attention that has been paid to the training of Working Oxen since the establishment of this most useful Institution. It is rare at this period to see a pair of four year old that is not perfectly broke to work in the furrow without a driver, thereby mak-

ing no inconsiderable saving in the expense of ploughing our lands, that very important part of husbandry, and taking into view the high wages now paid by the farmers, should operate as one increased stimulus to the early training of young cattle.

Which is respectfully submitted, by

SAMUEL G. DERBY,
NATHAN ADAMS,
SILAS GATES.

No. VI.

The Committee on the Ploughing Match, with two yoke of oxen, consisting of John Prince, Eben. Heath, and Francis Winship—report,

That eight Ploughmen were duly entered to compete for the Society's premiums—that the work was all in their estimation well performed within their allotted time, which was very ample, as their intention was to have the best of work, without allowing the cattle to be overdriven, the sward was too loose to admit of very smooth ploughing.

No. 13. Plough of Joseph Barrett, Esq. of Concord, Eli Howe, ploughman, P. Hutchins, driver; cast iron plough by Tice—finished his work in 39 minutes.

No. 14. John Meriam of Concord, himself ploughman, I. Meriam, driver, a new Vermont iron Plough, 34½ minutes.

No. 15. Stedman Williams of Roxbury, N. Calder, ploughman, J. G. Brown, driver—Warren's plough, 37 minutes.

No. 16. Augustus Tuttle of Concord, S. Hoar, 2d, ploughman, B. Blood, driver—Tice's cast iron plough, 43 minutes.

No. 17. Aaron D. Williams, Roxbury, H. Fisher, ploughman, David Howe, driver—Warren's plough, 41 minutes.

No. 18. Asa Tapley, Danvers, Simeon Putnam, Jr. ploughman, A. Tapley, driver—Warren's plough, 33½ minutes.

No. 19. Prescott Barrett, Concord, Sherman Barrett, ploughman, Henry Barrett, driver—Tice's cast iron plough, 39½ minutes.

No. 20. Silas Dudley, of Northbridge, himself ploughman, Joseph Dudley, driver—Warren's plough, 44 minutes.

The Committee after very minute examination while the work was performing, and afterwards, were unanimous in their determination, and award as follows:

First prem. to Aug. Tuttle of Concord	\$15
S. Hoar, 2d. ploughman	8
B. Blood, driver,	4
	—27
2d prem. Stedman Williams, Roxbury	10
N. Calder, ploughman,	5
J. G. Brown, driver,	3
	—18
3d prem. Prescott Barrett, Concord,	6
Sherman Barrett, ploughman,	3
H. Barrett, driver,	2
	—11

It will be perceived by these awards, that two out of the three premiums have been awarded to Cast Iron Ploughs. The Committee therefore with much pleasure would again recommend the use of Iron Ploughs, (which we now have from various makers) as by far the most economical in the end, though they may cost a trifle more at first.

JOHN PRINCE,
EBEN'R HEATH,
FRANCIS WINSHIP.

From the Salem Gazette.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The writer in the New-England Farmer, whose statement of the introduction of Count Rumford's cooking apparatus into this country you have copied into your paper of the 13th inst. is mistaken in giving the credit of its introduction to Gen. E. H. Derby of Londonderry, and if Gen. D. were alive he would contradict it, and place the credit where it is due—to his brother Ezekiel Hersey Derby, Esq. of South Salem, who first introduced it. As this apparatus has become extensive and useful in this country, a particular account of its introduction may be acceptable to your readers.

In the year 1800, Mr Ezekiel H. Derby expressed a wish to Dr. Prince, to have a set of Count Rumford's cooking apparatus put up in his new kitchen, which he was adding to his house in South Salem, and asked him to write to Count Rumford, to procure him a complete set. It was sent from London in August, 1801, with a letter to Dr. Prince, accompanied with drawings descriptive of the apparatus, &c. The following is an Extract, which I have seen:—

"REV. SIR—I have received your letter of the 4th January, and have great pleasure in affording you all the assistance in my power in procuring such articles from this country as will be wanted, to make Mr Derby's kitchen a complete model of those improvements I have recommended, and which I trust will be found useful in my native country."

Dr. P. with Mr Derby planned the arrangements of the apparatus on the kitchen hearth, Dr P. attended and directed the masons in setting it up. Finding it on experiment to answer all the purposes described by Count R. Dr. P. brought Mr Joseph Howe of Boston, an ingenious and enterprising workman to inspect it. He undertook to make others like it. Several sets were made, and set up in Salem, Dr. P. superintending the mason work, until the masons had learnt the method of constructing the fire places. He has told me, he regretted that some of the workmen had deviated from the plan laid down by Count R. for the fire places, which were contrived to keep the fire under and around the apparatus as long as possible; which retained the heat and saved fuel; by the alteration, much heat was lost. He gave an instance of the retention of heat, and utility of following Count R.'s plans in his own apparatus, which was the first set up in Salem after Mr Derby's. His boiler for washing holds seven pails of water, set up with winding flues, under and around the boiler as Count R. directs. One day in winter, when the copper was nearly full, the dampers were closed, and the fire put out at 3 o'clock, P. M. on account of the increasing cold of the atmosphere rendering it uncomfortable to hang out the clothes, at that late hour. The clothes remained in the boiler till 9 o'clock the next morning.—The thermometer fell during the night to three degrees below zero, and things froze in the kitchen, and yet when the woman (fifteen hours after the fire was extinguished) put her hand into the water to take out the clothes, she suddenly withdrew it, supposing she had scalded herself, so much of the heat had been retained, although the mass of the clothes and water was not large.

The masons have too much neglected the winding flues, under the copper boiler, and the descending flue of the Roaster, which should always descend

below the floor to return the heat, and consequently to make less fuel necessary. Some roasters have been set up in Boston where the flue went straight up into the chimney over the roaster, by which the heat went off, when the fire was low, whereas the descending flue retains the heat longer round the roaster, which was Count R.'s design in making it descend. Attention should be paid to these circumstances to make Count R.'s plan succeed best.

¶ We have shown the above article to the author of the piece alluded to (which was first published in our paper, No. 11, page 82, of the current volume) and he states that he was in an error in attributing the introduction of Count Rumford's cooking apparatus to the late Gen. Derby, of Londonderry instead of his brother E. H. Derby, Esq. of South Salem. Likewise that he fully acquiesces in the facts above stated, and is obliged to the writer for correcting his mistake.—*Editor N. E. Farmer.*

REPORTS OF THE RHODE ISLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The committee on agricultural products, consisting of Samuel King, Charles Collins, Caleb Earle, Christopher Rhoads, Samuel Greene, and S. Hunt, Jr. in discharge of that part of their duty which the season permits, respectfully report that they have awarded the premiums offered by the Society as follows:

1 box of Butter, made by John Stratton of Warwick	first premium of	\$5
1 do do made by Wm. Smith of Johnston, second premium of		6
1 do do made by J. Tourtellot of Gloucester, third premium of		4

The committee were much gratified with the quality, neatness and excellent order in which all the specimens of Butter appeared this year.—There was no one offered which would not be respectable in the market of Philadelphia. The committee feel much pleasure in using their discretionary power, and awarding premiums of \$3 each to one firkin of Butter made by E. Stocum, of North Providence; to one box Butter made by Job Bailey, of Foster; to one box Butter made by Allen Ellis, of Scituate; to one tub Butter made by Isaac Field, of Scituate; and to one tub Butter made by Phebe Taylor, of Warwick.

The Committee have awarded,

For a lot of Cheese made by Wm. Smith of Johnston	first premium of	\$3
For do do made by F. Stocum of North Providence	second premium of	6
For do do made by James A. Fenner of Foster,	first premium of	4

The remaining specimens offered were without doubt intended for good Cheese, and are of a fair quality; and to encourage a continuance of efforts in this important branch, the committee award a premium of \$2 to each of the following lots, viz: to No. 6 made by W. N. Rhodes, of North Providence; to No. 9, made by Robert Crandall, of Exeter; to No. 10, made by G. Mathewson, of East Greenwich; to No. 20, made by Isaac Field of Scituate.

Two applications were made for premiums on Cider in bottles, recently drawn from casks, and made in the Fall of 1825.

The first premium of \$10 is awarded to James Harris, of Cranston. This Cider was pressed as usual, and placed in an open cask till the scum

fumed and cracked. It was then drawn off into barrels, and half a barrel put into a hoghead; a piece of canvass 1½ inch wide and a foot long, dipped in sulphur, was then burnt in the cask, and the cask bunged up. The Cider was racked off in April, and bottled on the 7th of this month.

The second premium of \$8 on Cider is awarded to Isaac Field, of Scituate. The apples were ground into a trough sufficient to make three barrels, and racked back and forth, that the air might give a colour to the pomace. It was then pressed in the usual way, and the liquor placed in casks, whence, after sufficient fermentation, it was racked off.

A premium of \$5 was awarded to Mr James Harris, of Cranston, on a specimen of Wine made from the cultivated white grape of the country.—The manufacture of this species of Wine is considered worthy of a further experiment.

A number of ears of Corn of very large size, and of fine quality, a specimen of the Sugar Beet, and of Greening Apples of great size, were offered for examination. We hope the practice will be continued. The exhibition of articles of novelty and of superior quality, bring them under a general observation, which may lead to their propagation. At any rate there is some encouragement afforded by the evidence of the powers of our soil and of good culture. SAMUEL KING.

Providence, Oct. 9, 1826.

HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

The Committee on Household Manufactures consisting of Albert C. Greene, Stephen T. Northan, Josiah Whitaker, Wm. Anthony, John T. Creade, S. N. Richmond and Tully Dorrance made the following Report:

Though the improvements in machinery and the application of steam or water power to nearly all the manufactures of domestic life, have left but little for the actual labour of hands, yet your committee view with interest and approbation the efforts of females to carry to a high degree of perfection many of those finer fabrics whose texture is too delicate to admit of other application in their formation, than the pliant fingers of females guided by the skill and taste of their owners. In the coarser fabrics, too, for domestic purposes, there are periods of leisure in every well regulated family in which the industry of females, properly directed, may effect much by the production of necessary articles of use, at, to them, cheaper rates, even than like products of improved labour saving machinery. It is gratifying to perceive that in both the above departments, the ladies of Rhode Island have given abundant evidence that though the progress of improvement has rendered it a waste of time for them to attempt to emulate the pains-taking industry of their worthy great-grandmothers, in the slow progress of the hand manufacture of nearly every article designed for domestic use, from the embroidery of a holder to the coarse cotton for the girls, the linsey-woolsey for the boys, and the bed clothes and linen for the whole family; to be carefully preserved and handed through succeeding generations, and without a due proportion of which, (the work of her own hands) the bride was considered as bringing but a mean dowry to her husband, still they inherit enough of that industry (and have added to it an increase of taste and skill) to know how to devote hours that might otherwise be wasted in, at best, elegant idleness, to the economical and profitable

marking on articles designed to give additional effect to their own, or the charms of other females: to those more substantial fabrics which are immediately necessary to the comforts of life. The encouragement of female labour, so as to render it labour in some degree as productive as the skill and application in man; at the same time preserving the moral and even elevated standing the female in society, is a subject that cannot too much occupy the attention of enlightened and philanthropic minds. To effect this every encouragement to induce an honourable emulation, even among the more fortunate classes of females, in the efforts of the needle, cannot but be highly beneficial in its effects. Your Committee cannot withhold a decided expression of approbation in reference to the Lace School recently established in the town of Newport. The productions of the needle from this establishment, offered to the Committee for inspection, are not surpassed by the best articles of the same description of foreign importation, and may be furnished, in respect to price, fair competition with them. About 100 females readily find an elegant and easy employment here, which yields to the greater part of them to \$2 per week. The acquisition of skill in the species of needle work, opens a new field to female enterprise and ingenuity, in which they engage readily, and at the same time genteelly, obtain a pecuniary recompense, sufficient to support them under depressed circumstances, when by mistake or casualty they are thrown entirely upon their own resources.

Your Committee are aware they have extended these remarks apparently beyond the importance the subject; but it should be recollected that so long as this department of your exhibition is the most interesting as well as the most important to the ladies of Rhode Island, every motive of galantry, as well as policy, should induce your committee to adopt such measures as shall render the performance of their duty in the award of premiums, acceptable to this better half of our population; for unless the ladies shall approve the efforts of our Society in the general cause it is engaged in promoting, no man will be so bold as to hope for success! Your Committee, in reference to female industry, remember the maxim of the philosophic Cato, (though in other respects far from being a lady's man) that the Romans governed the world, but the women governed the Romans.

The following premiums have been awarded:

o	Jemima White, Providence two Bonnets	\$8
o	Nancy Whipple, of Cumberland, Carpet	2
o	Macy Arnold, Warwick piece Linen Diaper	2
o	do for one Coverlet	2
o	Sarah Ellisworth, one piece Linen Diaper	2
o	Sarah Ann Arnold, Warwick 1 Carpet	2
o	Harriet Brownell, Providence two Paintings	2
o	Edward Anthony, Warwick 1 piece Flannel (all wool)	5
o	Mrs Scamans, Providence 2 Quince Baskets	2
o	Sarah H. Green, Warwick 3 pairs yarn Stockings	3
o	Joani P. Holden, Warwick 1 pair Blankets	2
o	do 140 knots Stocking Yarn	2
o	Martha Slocum, North Kingston 2 pieces Plaid	3
o	etsy Ann Taylor, Warwick 1 piece Carpeting	1
o	Liza Thompson, Warwick Cotton & Wool Flannel	2
o	Liza Taylor, Kingston Music Stool Covering	1
o	Ammons Cole, Warren 1 piece Carpeting	2
o	Orah Drown, Foster 1 piece Flannel	2
o	Thomas Stafford, Warwick Blanketing	1
o	do one piece Flannel all Wool	5
o	ary L. Waterman, Warwick Carpet 1st prem	6

The specimens of carpeting exceeded any former

exhibition, and were all so substantially wrought as to render it extremely difficult to give a preference. So close was competition that in hardly any instance was a premium unanimously awarded for the carpets.

o Lydia Hunt, Cranston 1 Rag Carpet \$2
This was manufactured from bits and odd ends of every thing that would otherwise have been wholly useless, and from the neatness with which the various colours were braided together, and its substantial fabric as well as economy, was deemed worthy a premium.

Sally R. Aborn, Pawtuxet 1 Lace Vail 2
C. Winsor (Newport lace school.) two boxes containing Laces. Specimen No. 1 10
Specimen No. 2 6

The remainder to be equally divided 27

The distribution of the above premiums was made as follows to the young ladies of the Newport Lace School.

To Misses Harriet Tew, and Sarah A. Brown for an elegant dress \$10.

To Miss Nancy Bradford for a Quince Cap \$6.
To Misses Julia and Ann Topham, \$2. C. Bliss, E. Brenton, M. Shaw, and P. Sheffield, \$2 each.

To Misses A. Austen, E. Mollive, A. Mellville, Catherine Molten, Mary Esson, Adeline Friend, M. Carr, Ann Coddington, M. G. Brinley, C. Dennis, H. Pratt, Mary Pratt, M. Wilbor, Catherine Handy, Catherine Sherman, Sally Bradford, and Roby Sisson, \$1 each.

There were other specimens of lace from females not attached to the school, of very excellent workmanship, for which small premiums were rather indiscriminately awarded, from the manner in which they were entered, and the difficulty the committee had in finding them for inspection.

1	Thomas Green, Warwick 1 Carpet
1	Clarke, Kingston one Collar
2	Mrs Dorrance, Warwick one Carpet
2	Sarah Slocum North Providence, one black Shawl
3	Ann Bowen, Coventry 1 Coverlet
3	Rosina Green, Warwick 1 piece Blue Cloth
1	Phoebe P. Titus, Foster 1 Counterpane
2	Henry Burton, Providence 1 fancy Basket
4	Ann Bowen, Coventry 1 pair Blankets
2	Francis Stillwell, Providence, 1 Lace Veil
3	Susan Adams, Providence, 1 Hearth Rug
3	Phoebe Pitcher, E. Greenwich, 1 piece Linen Cloth
4	Almey Budlong, Warwick, thirty-six skins Silk
3	Eleanor Eldridge, E. Greenwich, 1 Counterpane
2	Miss C. Spencer, Warwick, 1 piece Flannel
1	Ann Bowen, Coventry, 1 pair Gloves
2	Mary C. Fisher, Pawtuxet, 1 Bonnet
3	Hannah S. Smith, Pawtuxet, 1 Stair Carpet
2	Rebecca S. Smith, 1 Counterpane
6	Ester Holbrook, Providence, 5 Bonnets
2	Miss Currie, 1 Lace Veil
2	Mrs F. Weelen, 1 Lace Veil
2	E. G. Bateman, 1 Sampler
2	Mary Angell, 1 Lace Veil
3	Barbara Greene, Warwick, 4 pairs Stockings
2	Sally A. Low, 4 pairs Stockings
1	Eliza D. Greene, Shell Baskets
3	Miss H. S. Gilbert, Providence, 1 Hearth Rug
2	Eliza Bishop, Providence, 1 box Silk Buttons
2	Martha B. Freeth, 1 Lace Veil
5	Charitable Society of Girls, from 10 to 13 years of age
1	Mary Young, Shell Boxes
1	Abby Pearce, Newport, 1 Lace Cap
2	Do. on 1 box of Fancy Articles

SHOP MANUFACTURES.

The Committee on Shop Manufactures, consisting of Wm. Rhodes, Samuel Pearson, Barney Merrey, James S. Simmons, and Palenon Walcott, beg leave to report that they have awarded the following premiums:

To Wm. Peabody, Providence, for the best Imitation Beaver Hats	\$3
John Pettis, of Johnston, for the best doz. dressed Calf Skins.	3
Calvin Dean, Providence, for the second ditto	2
E. Kent, for the best Top Rollers	5
Samuel Green, Cranston, for Cotton Lines of superior workmanship	5
Stephen C. Smith, Providence, for Shoes	2
George Tillinghast, North Kingston, for Cast Steel Axes	1
Robert Knight, Scituate, for Speeder Bobbins	2
T. H. Burton, Providence, for a specimen of his Improved and very elegant mode of Book Binding	4
D. Wood, Providence, for his improvement in fixing the Coupler of the common Iron Plough, to the beam of the same	2
George Hull, for Imitation Shell Combs, of superior quality, manufactured at the establishment of Josiah Whitaker	3

The following Premiums, are awarded for the encouragement of young apprentices, on their several specimens of Cabinet work.

Staunton Hazard of Pawcatuck	2
Thomas Stafford, of Apponaug	3
Stukely S. Smith, of Cranston	5
William Greene, of Pawtuxet,	2

The Committee were called on to view Mr Jencks' Alleviator. They highly appreciate its value and usefulness, but it being a Patented article, they could not award a Premium.

The Committee regret the want of competition in most of the articles offered for their inspection.—They cannot but express their surprise at the apparent unwillingness of the Shop Manufacturers and Machinists, in which this State excels, to furnish articles for inspection when the Society, for their encouragement and benefit, have given the examining Committee the privilege of awarding premiums in all cases where superior skill or excellence is shown, and which the Committee would have gladly extended to them, had their best productions been presented.

WM. RHODES,
For the Committee.

MILL MANUFACTURES.

Your Committee, appointed on Mill Manufactures, viz: Richard Anthony, Geo. W. Tillinghast, Elisha P. Smith, John Greene of Warwick, Sam'l Greene, Samuel F. Mann—respectfully submit the following premiums:

For the best piece of Satinet, No 37 to Simon Almy,	\$6
For the best piece of Calico, No 82 to William Sprague,	10
They also recommend an award on	
Satinets marked A and No 70, to Samuel Shove	6
Also on Stripes and Checks to Barney Merry	3
And on sundry articles No 3 to Thomas Fletcher	3
For the Committee, G. W. TILLINGHAST.	

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Committee on the Ploughing Match, having witnessed the skill of the competitors for premiums in this important branch of Agriculture, after a careful and impartial estimation of their several merits, feel bound to award the premiums as follows. They very much regret that their limits prevent them from awarding a suitable consideration to all the competitors in this interesting task.

To Samuel Budlong of Cranston the first prem.	\$10
To the ploughman and driver of his team, one dollar each	2
To Charles Knight of Cranston, for the 2d prem.	8

Ploughman and driver, one dollar each
To Jeremiah Wilbur of Crans, on, for the 3d prem. 2
To the Ploughman and Driver \$1 each 2
To Earl Baker of Warwick, the fourth prem. 4
To the Ploughman 1

We are sorry to say that the Driver has forfeited his award by deviating from the rules of the Standing Committee.

To Henry B. Drown of North-Providence 5th prem. 3
To the Ploughman and Driver, \$1 each 2

There were eleven competitors, who ploughed one eighth of an acre each, which was performed in the short space of time of from 15 to 18 minutes: all which is unanimously submitted, by

WILLIAM N. RHODES,
For the Committee.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCT. 27, 1826.

Several articles prepared for this paper are unavoidably deferred to make room for official reports of the proceedings at the Farmers' Festivals. In a few weeks, we shall be able to give our usual variety.

No. VI.

The Committee on Agricultural Inventions, &c. Report, viz:

That Mr Ziba Bisbee of East Bridgewater, County of Plymouth, presented for premium six shovels, the plates of Cast Steel, the sockets well secured with clasps or bands of Iron, and produced certificates from persons of respectability in his neighborhood, that he was the Inventor, that the shovels had been used by Farmers and others, who considered them superior to the Iron shovels, and far preferable at one dollar seventy-five cents the single shovel to any other kind in use—the Committee recommend a premium of Ten dollars to Mr Bisbee.

A Sheep Rack was presented by Doct. Francis Moore of Brighton, as much improved and better than any in use. It is calculated to prevent the Hay and Hay seed from falling on the sheep while they are fed with grain or vegetables, the Rack is made to swing on two pivots of Iron, one at each end, and is moved with ease, when removed to feed with grain it is secured by a single bolt, and by drawing the bolt, falls readily into place for feeding with Hay—a premium of Five dollars is recommended to Doct. Moore.

Mr T. P. Meriam of Concord, County of Middlesex, presented for premium a Bog and Plough cutter, and produced a Certificate of the advantage of this Machine over the common plough in clearing land of Bogs and Hassocks—the workmanship both wood and iron was ordinary, and the improvement which was principally in the Cutter or Coultter not such in the opinion of the Committee as entitle Mr Meriam to a premium.

Elijah Brigham of Marlborough, County of Middlesex, presented a Cooper's Adze, and a Carpenter's Adze for premium—the workmanship was excellent, the finish and polish superior, but no improvement was perceived in either that would justify recommending a premium.

Mr Benjamin Wheeler of Framingham, County of Middlesex, presented for premium, a plough for paring grass land previous to burning, the workmanship was good in all its parts and suitable for the purpose intended, but your Committee could not view it as a new invention; the Share is double like the Bog Cutter presented by Mr Meriam.—

The double expanding mould board plough, of English invention, and used in this state for many years if the two mould boards are removed (and they are removed with care) will be in principle a paring plough, and like the Bog Cutting plough except the Knife or Coultter on the beam—your Committee cannot recommend a premium.

A Corn Mill of Cast Iron was entered for premium, but no person appeared to explain its usefulness; it was not put together, and the Committee could form no opinion of it—the entry was made by A. & T. Hanks, of Hartford, state of Connecticut.

Mr John Jones of Hopkinton, County of Middlesex entered for premium a Corn Sheller, which differed but little in principle from the patent Cast Iron corn sheller from New York, and in use in this state for several years past, the difference was in the mode of dropping in the ear of corn, and in the spring which serves to press the ears of different sizes against the teeth, in that from New York the ear is dropped in end-wise, in this placed in side-wise or hori ontally, and the spring which in that from New York, is perpendicular, in this is hori ontal; it is also of wood except the teeth or cogs in the wheel, and although they can be afforded for a much less price than the last Iron Corn Sheller, yet your Committee cannot recommend a premium. It appeared after the examination of the machine and decision of the Committee that Mr Jones was not the Inventor, but the purchaser of the right, to make, vend, and use in his town or county, and could not be entitled to a premium.

E. & T. Fairbanks of St. Johnsberg, Vermont, entered for premium a pair of Iron Cider Press Screws, the work appeared well executed, but no evidence was given of their having been used in the cider press, or of any superiority over the Iron Screws used in the Cider presses in this state—your Committee do not recommend a premium.

Mr Daniel N. Smith of Warwick, County of Franklin, entered for premium a revolving timber plane, calculated to straighten, square and smooth timber of any length and size generally made use of in building machinery in Factories, &c. He produced certificates that he was the Inventor, and that one now in operation at Dedham and moved by water power, would execute work in one eighth part of the time it could be performed by hand, and equally well—this not being an Agricultural Machine it is not for your Committee to recommend a premium, but they were glad to find by one of the printed certificates produced by Mr Smith, that this machine would be exhibited on the 25th at the Hall of the New England Society in Boston.

Mr John Winslow of Portland, entered for exhibition only a machine of his invention, styled a self feeding Brick Press, the operation of which he explained to your Committee and many others, by a model, so clear and communicated the whole process in such manner, as seemed to leave no doubt on the minds of those that attended of the utility of the machine, and if it performs as it appears to promise, can hardly need any recommendation to give it celebrity—your Committee was glad to learn that this Machine was also to be placed in the Hall of the New England Society on the 25th.

Messrs Congden Hayden & Co. of Williamsburg County of Hampshire entered for exhibition only, a Regulator for Water Wheels, it was not pre-

sented as a new invention, neither was any improvement mentioned, but your Committee considered the execution and workmanship as excellent.

Messrs Pitcher & Gridley of Patucket, County of Bristol, entered for premium, four Devil C Wheels, eight Speeder Spools, with several other articles, all of superior workmanship, the Teeth or Cogs are said to be made in a peculiar manner, by which much greater accuracy is obtained in the movement of the wheels, and this improvement in the Cogs is made by a machine their invention—but as these articles are designed for use in manufactories, the Committee do not consider them as entitled to premium from the Society, but hope they will find a place at the Hall of the New England Society on the 25th.

Mr Edward Warner, state of Maine, entered the day after the time fixed by the Rules of the Society, a Threshing and Winnowing machine, worked by Horse power, and invented by him—he was anxious to have it tried and the result made public, it was accordingly set in motion, and two sheaves of White Straw bearded Spring Wheat placed in the machine, by one man, and one man was occasionally employed clearing away the straw while another guided the horse, this last might have been spared, had the horse been broken to the harness, and the place more suitable, as he appeared frightened by the crowd & noise. The two sheaves were threshed and winnowed in three minutes thirty-five seconds, so of the heads not well threshed or beat out, but perhaps as clear as is usual with the flail.

Mr Joseph Pope exhibited a Threshing Machine and requested an examination and trial; this machine a premium was granted by this Society, October, 1822, to the father of Mr Pope, late Joseph Pope, Esq. deceased, since which so many improvements have been made, the beater belt of iron in place of wood, the winnowing machine and shears for cutting the straw wholly detached and is now presented by Mr Pope as an improved hand machine for threshing in the most thorough and expeditious manner, less complicated than any in use, and from the simplicity & strength of the machinery less likely to get out of order. Two sheaves of White Straw bearded Spring Wheat, were put in the machine by Mr Pope after it was set in motion by one man, the wheat was thoroughly threshed out in one minute and twenty-four seconds, being two minutes eleven seconds less time than was required for the same quantity in Mr Warren's machine with horse power—your Committee had full & satisfactory evidence that Mr Pope had with this machine this season in Brighton threshed and afterwards cleaned, with two men to turn and to feed, five bushels and one half peck of wheat one hour, when the two men who turned could only thresh with flails, and clean up ten bushels a day, of wheat from the same field, and in every respect like that threshed in the machine.

Mr Pope produced certificates from persons who had used his machine with Horse power by which it appeared it threshed eighty bushels per day the red straw wheat, and two hundred and thirty bushels of Oats in seven hours. Mr Pope addressed a letter to the Committee in which he proposed the following questions and requested an answer viz:

1. Is not the machine composed of the best materials to insure durability?

2. Is not the opinion of those you have seen and have work'd at the wheel that the labour is easy?

3. Does it not thrash five bushels of wheat per acre, from white bearded wheat straw with the labour of two men at the wheel, and as easy as the usual operation with the flail?

4. Does it not with the labour of three men perform the labour of six with the flail?

5. Does it not get out the wheat from straight law clear, and from mowed or tangled straw as clear as the flail, therefore calculated for any grain to be bound up?

The Committee after a full examination and particular enquiry answered all the five questions above in the affirmative, with this exception only, that the Rye straw being longer than Wheat straw will not, with the same application of power, crush that grain so fast as it does Wheat. They never hope Mr Pope's success will more than fulfil his expectation, particularly in the Rye growing States where he proposes to exhibit his machine, and for the ingenuity and mechanical skill of this late Father in the first instance, and for any improvement he may have since made, that his pecuniary compensation (so necessary for the encouragement of mechanical genius) may prove ample and satisfactory.

Mr Turner Whitehouse of Boston entered for premium, three mortice locks for doors, they appeared to be executed with neatness, calculated for their construction to be durable, and answer the double purpose of bolt & catch or latch, without increasing the machinery, which was simple and less likely to get out of order than the locks generally are. Mr Whitehouse claims the invention of this lock, and of a machine by which he makes out many parts of the lock, that he enables him to afford it at a much cheaper rate than if the parts were wrought by hand. He gave no evidence of his being the inventor of the lock, or of a machine used in making them, and not being an article entitled to premium from this Society, the Committee do not recommend any, but hope Mr Whitehouse will avail of the opportunity of exhibiting his locks and machine in the Hall of the New England Society on the 25th inst.

Your Committee in submitting this report cannot help regretting that one of their number did not attend, whereby the report was delay'd, they being waited in the hope of obtaining his opinion of theirs, but without success.

GORHAM PARSONS.

THOMAS W. SUMNER.

PRESERVATION OF PLUMS, PEACHES, &c.

An English publication states that plums and peaches may be preserved sweet through the year by the following process:—Beat well up together equal quantities of honey and spring-water; pour into an earthen vessel, put in the fruits all freshly gathered and cover them quite close. When any of the fruit is taken out, wash it in cold water, and it is fit for immediate use."

PRESERVATION OF SEEDS.

If seeds are intended to be sent a great distance, or it is wished to preserve them a long time they should be wrapped in absorbent paper, and surrounded by moist brown sugar.

A friend of the Editor assures us that the following recipe has been tested by experience, and is efficacious in a common, troublesome, and sometimes fatal complaint:

CURE FOR INDIGESTION (DYSPEPSIA.)

Six parts of pulverized charcoal, three parts magnesia, one part tumeric, (*curcuma longa*.) well mixed. Two tea spoon-fuls, taken morning, noon and night, on an empty stomach, during 4 or 5 weeks will generally cure the complaint.

CONCORD CATTLE SHOW, &c.

On the 11th inst. the Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures, &c. under the direction of the Society of Middlesex Husbandmen and Manufacturers, took place at Concord, Mass. and was far superior to any former exhibition of the kind at that place—[Their Reports which are in type must be deferred.]

Bremen Geese and Merino Sheep.

JOHN PERRY has for sale 2 pair of those celebrated geese. Ten Full blood Merino Rams and 30 full blood Ewes. The Ewes have been with two Saxony Bucks. Apply at No. 2 Bowes Wharf. Oct. 26.

Farmer's Almanacks.

JUST received a supply of the *Genuine Farmers Almanacks*, by Robert B. Thomas Esq. for sale in large or small quantities at the lowest prices—Also just received a fresh supply of Stationery—Paper—Fancy Goods—Account Books—School Books and every article pertaining to the stationery line, which includes as great a variety and as good an assortment as can be found in any store in this City—wholesale and Retail by JOHN MARSH, No. 96 & 98 State street.

Wool at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at 9 o'clock, at Boston,
160 bales fine Spanish Wool
100 " Portuguese "
40 " fine Saxony "
60,000 lbs. American fleece "
80 bales Lambs "
100 " Smyrna "

Those who wish to have their Wool sold at this sale, are requested to forward their invoices on or before the 23d November, in order to have it represented on the Catalogue. COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers.

Alum.

Superior alum from the Salem Laboratory in hhls. of 300 lbs. net, for sale on the most favourable terms.

Refined Saltpetre,

in kegs of 100 lbs. net,—from the same Laboratory.

Du Pont's Gunpowder,

by the cask or smaller quantity.

Shot & Balls,

wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

By J. COPLAND, Jun. 65 Broad Street. oct. 13. If

Medical School in Boston.

THE LECTURES at the Massachusetts Medical College, in Boston, will commence on the third Wednesday in November.

Anat. and Surg. by Dr WARREN.

Chemistry by Dr GORHAM.

Midwifery and Med. Jurisprudence, by Dr CHANNING.

Materia Medica, by Dr BIGELOW.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr JACKSON.

The advantages for attending Hospital practice at this Institution are considered equal to those afforded in any city of the United States. 6L Sept. 22.

Kenrick Nursery.

FRUIT AND FOREST TREE for sale as usual near the Brighton Post Office.—The Nursery contains a good variety of English Cherry Trees; and of Pear trees, from which gentlemen who seasonably apply can obtain samples of several of Mr Knight's new sorts, so highly recommended in the Agricultural Journal. Also many thousands of budded apple trees of superior kinds, good size, and allowed by all to be very thrifty and handsome. Several thousand of budded Peach trees, consisting of a choice collection of about 40 of the best sorts discovered in gardens or the market; the peach trees are from

5 to 8 feet high, and the buyer has his choice at 30 cents each; there are likewise plenty of Apricots and Nectarines.

Of good sized Ornamental trees, the Flowering Catalpas, and Horse Chestnut—the Mountain Ash—Weeping Willow—Silver Fir—Larch—Sugar maple—Butternut, &c. Currant bushes,—the common red of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms.—Also the large Dutch White, and Red;—the Champagne and the Black.—Red, White and Damask Rose bushes.—Sassa, Gum Acacia, English grapes,—Red and White Antwerp Raspberries, &c.

This Nursery, within six miles of Boston and so easily viewed, stands in no need of that incessant praise, the interested and artful lavish on some distant Nurseries, which they well know are located in a wrong direction for supplying people in these Northern States. For it is an established maxim, of which they cannot be ignorant, that trees of rapid growth ought not to be robbed of their roots in the fashionable way and removed from a cold to a colder situation,—but the reverse. However, Yankee sagacity is not easily outwitted, hence experienced Agriculturists as far south as Rhode Island, give a decided preference to trees from Northern Nurseries.

Orders addressed to J. & W. Kenrick, and sent to the Brighton post office, or left at the office of Dana & Fenno in State Street, will be duly attended to; and trees will be packed in clay and mats for shipping when ordered, but distant gentlemen should always employ some agent to receive and pay for them. On Saturdays, packed trees will be delivered in Boston free of charge for conveyance.

In transplanting, one year's growth is frequently lost, if the trees happen to survive, by an unreasonable diminution of the roots, therefore special care shall be taken for their preservation. Sept. 15

Improved Black Ink Powder and Liquid Ink.

SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.

Manufacture Black Ink Powder and Liquid Black Ink, of an improved quality.

For more than twenty years, S. KIDDER has been engaged in the manufacture of Ink Powder, and has during that period devoted his attention to the improvement of the composition. The article now offered the public, is warranted equal to any in the country. Its peculiarities are, a permanent black, without the usual glutinous properties which prevent the easy flow of the Ink from the pen.

It is deemed unnecessary to assert any thing further in favour of the above named article, but respectfully refer to the annexed certificate.

The Ink made by Messrs. SAMUEL KIDDER & Co. we consider uncommonly good, and at least equal to any which we have ever used.

Samuel Payson,	Cashier	Union	Bank,
Chester Adams,		'	
Charles Hood,		' Com'wealth	
Geo. Homer,		' State	
M. S. Parker,		' Suffolk	
Ph. Maritt,		' N. England	
John S. Wright,		' American	
Chas. Sprague,		' Globe	
D. A. Sigourney,		' Washington	
Gurdon Steele,		' North	
Henry Jaques,		' Bunker Hill	
Martin Lane,		' Cambridge	

Boston, July, 1826.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, under Washington Hall, Charlestown, Mass. and by appointment, by JOSEPH KIDDER, 70, Court-street, Boston. oct 27.

Books at half price.

Family Bibles, small Pocket, and School Bibles, Testaments, and Miscellaneous Works, at half price.

ALSO,

all Kinds of School Books now in use, Account Books, Fine Stationary and Fancy Goods, at unusual low prices, at wholesale and retail, for Cash.

Good Letter Paper for 2.50 cents per Ream—Quills from 1.25 to \$22 per thousand.

JOHN MARSH, No. 96 & 98 State street, doors east Merchants Row.

MISCELLANIES.

The following Hymn was composed for, and sung at the last anniversary of the Hartford Agricultural Society.

To Thee, O God, the Shepherd Kings
Their earliest homage paid,
And, wafted upon angel wings,
Their worship was conveyed.
And they who "watched their flocks by night"
Were first to learn Thy grace—
Were first to seek, by dawning light,
Their Saviour's dwelling place.

The hills and vales, the woods and streams,
The fruits and flowers are thine;
Where'er the sun can send its beams
Or the mild moon can shine.

By Thee, the spring puts forth its leaves,
By Thee, comes down the rain,
By Thee, the yellow harvest sheaves
Stand ripening on the plain.
When Winter comes in storm, and wrath,
The soothing voice is heard;
As round the Farmer's peaceful hearth
Is read Thy holy word.

Thus we foster'd by Thy care
Supported by Thy hand;
Our heritage is rich and fair,
And this Thy chosen land.

Be Joseph yet a fruitful vine
Whose branches leap the wall
Make Thou its clusters ever thine
Jehovah God of all.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DETRACTION.

The lies of an angry detractor are more various than the colours of the prismatic glass, more fantastic in shape than the creation of a poet's eye, which gives to airy nothing a local habitation and a name. To combat them is to beat the air. Tho' the phantoms rise like the heads of the hydra, time usually destroys them.

WINTER.

The length of the evenings in winter, which renders it necessary to find some sedentary and domestic diversion, may also contribute to render reading a more favourite amusement in winter than in summer. Books enable the imagination to create a summer in the midst of frost and snow; and with the assistance of a cheerful fire, whose comfortable warmth supplies the absence of the sun, the winter may be made as pleasant as the season of vernal breezes or solar effulgence.

DEFINITION OF A LADY'S ALBUM.

An instrument of torture invented by some cruel fair one to rack the brains of her male acquaintance.

HEAD DRESSES.

A quaint writer observes that "the most elegant women, in the most classical times, adorned their heads with ornaments which raised them so high, as to leave it matter of doubt whether the head was a part of the body, or the body a part of the head."

DEFINITION OF WOMAN.

A wicked old Greek writer gave the following very singular definition—"Woman is an animal delighting in finery."

SOLID COMFORT

May be copiously derived from the following sources: a quiet conscience—health—liberty—

one's time one's own; or if not, usefully, innocently and moderately employed by others—a freedom from inordinate passions of all kinds—a habit of living within one's income, and of saving something for extraordinary occasions—an ability arising from rational economy to defray all necessary and expedient expenses—a habit of good humour, and aptitude to be pleased rather than offended—a preparation for adversity—love of one's family—sincerity to friends—benevolence to mankind—and piety to God.

MATRIMONY.

Experience has long pronounced those marriages the happiest, in which the contracting parties are of a condition nearly equal; so that, when the first ardours of love are abated by time, neither can assume a superiority, or think it a condescension to have acceded to the nuptial alliance.

Two friends, when on a visit to one of the eastern states, rode out in a gig to take a view of the ocean. It was a magnificent, and to one of them a novel sight. As the flood was ebbing, they drove out some distance from the main land, and lingered so long, that the tide was returning before they were aware of it. They immediately endeavoured to urge the horse to the shore, but the animal, frightened at the roar of the surge, refused to move, but stood in trembling agitation. So much time was occupied in endeavouring to enforce a movement, and the tide advanced so rapidly, that the foot of the gig was filled with water. At this critical juncture, when they were about abandoning the gig to secure their own safety, one of the persons recollected he had heard, that throwing a blanket over a horse's head when in a house on fire, would immediately subdue him, and he could then be led out without resistance. Immediately, and it took not more time to effect it, than will be consumed in its reading, a handkerchief was tied over the horse's eyes, so as completely to blindfold him—the friends resumed their seats, and the horse going at quick time, soon landed them on terra firma. [Raleigh Reg.]

Walking Sticks.—Walking sticks first began to be a requisite appendage to the gentleman of fashion about the year of 1655, at which time they were formed with an indented head, in order to afford a more easy pressure of the hand which they supported. Ingenuity, which in matters of fashion is forever on the alert, now crowned it with the addition of a round and hollow top, which sometimes contained nutmeg or ginger, to warm the stomach of the valetudinarian, and sometimes sugar candy for asthmatic; but snuff soon after coming into universal use among the *bon ton* of society, the cavity was exclusively appropriated for its reception; and the meeting of two friends was invariably marked, after the first salutation, by the unserving of the tops of their walking sticks.

We have seen a Sun Flower of the common kind, says the Wilksbarre Democrat, that measured near twenty inches in diameter, and near five feet in circumference. This perhaps is the largest flower in this part of the world.

Cattle.—Among the fashionable arrivals at Cowes, we are bound to notice Mr and Mrs Cowdry, Major Bullock, Dr, and Mrs Cow-an, the Rev. Mr Ox-berry, Sir T. Met-calf, Mr and Mrs Bull, Mr Butcher, Captain Hyde, and the Miss Skinners.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's

Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the fine sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the incultivation and engrafting of all their fruit trees, and purchase may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of
**FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS.**

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the rate and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to
ZEB. COOK Jr.
Rogers's Building—Congress Street.
Boston, August, 25th. 1826. eptf.



Fruit and Ornamental Tree Shrubs, &c.

STEPHEN F. MILLS & Co
(late Prince & Mills) proprietors of the extensive Nursery at Flushing, Long Island, near New York offer their very choice and select collection of Fruit Trees of all the various kinds to which they not only give their personal attention, but which have the still greater advantage of being ingrafted in bearing trees whose accuracy has been tested, and therefore solicit with the fullest confidence the patronage of the public.

The Trees, Shrubs, &c. are in the most thrifty and healthy state, the correctness of every sale by them guaranteed, and the same attention observed in the selection as if the purchasers were present.

Orders will receive faithful and prompt attention and catalogues furnished on application to HENRY BILLINGS, agent for the proprietors, No. 18 Broadway.

Winter Keeping for Horses.

GENTLEMEN having valuable Horses, may have them wintered at a reasonable charge in the vicinity where they may be assured of good keeping, and faithful attention. Inquire at this Office; of Mr Grover, Boylston Marine Ins. Office, or of Maj. S. Jaqu Charlestown. oct. 13.

JUST published, by Wells & Lilly, the Edinburgh Review for June, 1826.

CONTENTS.

- 1—Icon Basilike
- 2—Hamilton's Method of Teaching Language
- 3—Commercial Revisions
- 4—Lingard's History of England. Massacre at St. Bartholomew
- 5—French Official Life
- 6—Recent Discoveries in Africa
- 7—The Life and Remains of Dr Clarke.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure *five* responsible subscribers are entitled to a *sixth* volume gratis. New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (entrance from Lindall Street).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1826.

No. 15.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

DISEASE IN PEAR TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—I was gratified to observe in your last No. of the N. E. Farmer, that Dr FISKE has again ventured upon the delicate subject of the disease of the pear tree. I agree with him that it may be useful, that all the facts having any bearing on the different theories suggested should be known." The *factious manner* in which he has noticed the subject, may have a tendency to allay any little asperity which may have unnecessarily, and unaccountably mingled in the discussion. I say unaccountably, because the subject is of so general a nature, and nothing personal mingled with it, that it is strange that any tartness could have been generated by its discussion.

In searching after the cause of the disease, it is much easier to decide what is *not*, than to define what *is*, the proximate cause.

The same disease appears in so many different places, under such different aspects, and opposing circumstances, that it must be conclusive it does not arise from any local cause; therefore it may be safely inferred, that, where there is no wound in the bud, or in the medulla, that it is not the *Scolytus*. When the subject is growing on warm, dry and sandy soil, it cannot be owing to *too much moisture*; and our habits of cultivation are such, as not to destroy our fruit trees with *unfitting food*, or *too rich a soil*; (although a solitary instance, such as occurred to Doct. FISKE's pear tree, standing near the receptacle of the washing of his yard, may sometimes happen.)

However "painful it may be to admit, that there is a fatal disease to which the Pear Tree is subject, and arising from occurrences as frequent as great changes of the weather are in our climate," I apprehend we need not look further for the cause of the present evil; nor can I think, (as intimated by Mr LOWELL,) that it is any impeachment "of the benevolent economy of nature," while we consider the cultivated pear tree an exotic, as to our climate; and although it is in some degree naturalized by long adoption, it still may not be so enduring as those which are indigenous.

MR LOWELL again says, "we are in the age of facts and not of theories. The truth is, some great unknown change in our climate, in 1807 to 1824 did cause disease generally in the pear trees." "the pear tree in 1825 began to recover from its long continued debility; and in 1826 there has never been such an appearance of healthy vigor, &c. for twenty years." Still as respects the individual trees which have suffered, may not their present state be an elongation of that general debility, or as applying it to them, *its climax*.

In a former communication, I was incorrect in an expression, as not communicating precisely the idea I meant; I am aware that Physiologists agree, that the albumum, or sap wood is formed by the descent of the sap; therefore instead of saying that the severe cold in March, which succeeded the warm weather of February, checked the rising sap, and formed it into sap wood, the albumum;"—to convey my idea I should have said that the severe cold which succeeded the warm weather of February, checked the rising sap, and

caused it to coagulate in the capillary vessels of the albumum, and thereby obstruct the ascent of the sap, when the spring approached in its proper season.

To the inquiry "if this disease is the effect of great and sudden changes in the weather, why should it not affect other, and all pear trees," I can only answer, there may have been in those individuals a predisposition to disease, or what perhaps is more definite, it may be owing to their position, or to their nature as being earlier kinds, or as far as my observation has extended, those most affected by this disorder have been of the early kind. I am not however wedded to this opinion, nor very sanguine of its sufficiency; to discover the cause of the evil as existing, is our wish, and if any thing is suggested more probable as corresponding to the uniformity of the appearance of the disease, and adequate to the effect, I shall as readily adopt the theory and its remedy, as I will willingly extirpate the disease.

Whatever may be the *modus operandi*, of one thing I am sanguine, that time and experience will lead us all to look for the cause of this disease in the atmospherical influence.

If you or your readers are weary of this subject the foregoing is entirely at your disposal.

Your humble servant,

Plymouth, Oct. 25, 1826.

W. J.

APPLE TREE BORER.

MR FESSENDEN.—My apple trees being in some degree infested with the Borer about the middle of June, I carefully examined about 300 trees, removing the earth round them, and with a knife, wire and chissel, extirpating all I could find. I then applied a white-wash to the trees made of Lime and new dung in equal parts.

On examining them, after a few weeks, I found there were some which had escaped my search; and about the middle of September I spent half a day destroying what I could then find. The trouble of finding them was comparatively nothing to what it was in June, as the least puncture of the bark by the worm would cause the juices to exude on the tree, which would immediately discolour the white-wash, and be discovered at the first view. At the second search I found some few large worms, but generally small, many not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in length, which had not penetrated half through the bark. I cannot say that the lime will prevent the insect being deposited in the bark; I have however no doubt it will have that tendency, but it will unquestionably lead to discovery of them much easier than otherwise.

I am now picking my winter apples, and in doing which I have found in a number of cases the Borer making its ravages in the tree, where the main branches separate; say five feet from the ground. What I have found had not penetrated into the wood as they frequently do at the root; but were extending their depredations on the inner bark directly where the main branches separate, and between them.

This, to me, is a new place of attack of this enemy of our fruit trees. Possibly it may be to others. If the foregoing facts being made public, should

be the means of saving even one valuable tree, my wishes will be answered.

J. P.

Bridgeton, Me. Oct. 16, 1826.

A friend, who is a scientific and practical orchardist, assures us that there are at least two species of the Apple Tree Borer. That the one attacks the tree at the surface of the ground, and the other makes its lodgments higher upon the body of the tree, and generally at the separation of the main branches. The natural history of this insect is not yet, we believe, thoroughly understood by our best entomologists. We hope that gentleness of leisure and science, who are attached to horticultural pursuits will turn their attention to this subject, and make the public acquainted with the results of their investigations.

[Editor of the N. E. Farmer.]

LONG RED POTATOES.

MR FESSENDEN.—I this year, planted with potatoes, about two acres of land which had been summer-tilled two years previous—it had been mowing land and much exhausted. A fair portion of manure was spread on the land before planting, and plaster put on the seed when planted.

Half the piece was planted with the "Long Red," or South American Potatoe, the rest with the common white round potatoe.—On harvesting them, I find I have more than double the quantity from the Long Red, which I have from the other; the land and management being equal. I have planted them for many years, and always find them much more productive and consider them superior for cattle and hogs to any other kind, but not good for the table until May and June.

J. P.

REPORTS OF THE MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

No. VII.

The Committee on Manufactures award

- To the Shepherd Woollen Manufacturing Company, the first premium for Broadcloth \$20
- "The same for superfine Cassimeres, the first premium 12
- "Theodore Lyman of Northampton, for the best specimen of Fine Flannel, the first prem. 10
- "Clarissa Fay of New Braintree, for the second best specimen of do. the second premium 7
- "Messrs Pitts & Buffum of Mendon, for the best Sattinett, the first premium 8
- "Seth Bemis & Co. of Watertown, for the second best do. the second premium 5
- "Sophia Coe of Granville, for the best specimen of Linen Sheetting, the first premium 8
- "Cynthia Thayer of Greenfield, for the second best do. the second premium 4
- "Diana Strong of Greenfield, for the best specimen of Diaper, the first premium 10
- "Jonathan Varnum of Dracut, for the second best, the second premium 5
- "Ethan Davis of Holden, for the best specimen of Carpeting, the first premium 15
- "Jonah Willis of Kingston, for the second best Carpeting 7

Various specimens of Needle Work were exhibited by pupils of Misses Clarke's, and Miss Healey's Academies in Boston. The Committee re-

commend that a gratuity of six dollars be paid to each of the Mistresses of said Academies, to be given to the three most deserving pupils in each.

Fine specimens of similar work were exhibited by Lucy Ann Howe of Hopkinton, Louisa Ann Bartlett of Kingston, Ann Emerson of Boston, Elizabeth Ann Bond of Watertown, Louisa W. Bowman of New Braintree and Miss Clough of Boston, and the Committee recommend a gratuity to each, of two dollars.

There were various other fancy articles, and specimens of useful fabrics deserving of praise for the taste and ingenuity displayed in them—and the Committee regret that they were entered too late to receive a more particular notice.

Further Gratuities are recommended to the following persons:

To Hannah Duntion of Boylston, for an extra fine Straw Bonnet 2

For a specimen of Hearth Rugs manufactured in a new mode so as to be afforded cheaper than those of equal quality made in the way heretofore practiced.

To Theresa H. Thayer of Greenfield 2
" Cynthia A. Beal of Quincy, for do. 2

[Specimens of imitation Scotch Plaid, were presented by Cynthia Thayer, and Sophia Coo of substantial fabric and good colours; and by the last mentioned lady, a pattern of Cashmere Long Shawls much commended.]

A gratuity is recommended to Polly M. Pond, and Ruth Pond, of two dollars, for an extra fine Leghorn 2

To Maria Hartwell and Sarah S. Hartwell of Shirely, for a very fine Spear Grass Hat, and an Imitation Leghorn, two dollars each 4

" To Mrs Olive Prescott for a Worsted Coverlet 2

The Household cloths exhibited were not marked by any distinguishing excellence, and though not ordinary, were not better than common.

The specimen of Blankets were of good fabric and fine material, but not of sufficient width to be entitled to premium.

Of the two specimens of writing and Drawing Pencils the Committee gave the preference to those manufactured by Mr Munroe.

R. SULLIVAN,
S. APPLITON,
GEO. SEARLE,
J. W. BOOTT. } Committee.

They were much pleased with the samples of Treble Gilt Buttons, presented by Richard Robinson & Co. of Attleborough. They had the appearance altogether of being as good as the article could be made.

Brighton, Oct. 19, 1826.

No. VIII.

The Committee on Agricultural Experiments, to whom was also committed the inspection of sundry articles of Manufacture, for which premiums were offered.—Report,

That four parcels of Cheese of more than one year old, and twenty-five parcels of cheese of the present year, were offered for the Society's premiums; these several parcels, excepting 2 cheeses offered by Mr Stillman Fitch of Sterling, were entered by Joseph Bowman, Esq. in behalf of twenty-six different families, inhabitants of the town of New Braintree in the county of Worcester. Of the old cheese, that from the dairy of Mr Daniel Hunter, is considered by your Committee

to be the best, and they award to him the premium of 12 dollars. Mr Ebenezer Tidd is entitled to the premium of 5 dollars, for the next best. Of the new cheese that from the dairy of Mr William Tufts, is considered to be the best; and he is entitled to the premium of ten dollars;—that from the dairy of Mr Job Rainger the next best, and he is entitled to the premium of five dollars.

Nine parcels of Butter, in jars, tubs, and lumps, were offered for premium, which the Committee have the pleasure, and satisfaction to report to the Trustees, as in their opinion, superior in flavor, and manufacture, to most of the samples at any time heretofore exhibited—they award to Mr Luther Chamberlain of Westborough, the first premium, being fifteen dollars; to Mr Charles Cutter of Weston, the second premium of ten dollars; to Mr George Crosby of Bedford, the third premium of seven dollars; and to Mr Stephen Hastings of Sterling, the fourth premium of five dollars. Gen. S. G. Derby, of Weston, exhibited for inspection, 25 pounds of Butter, very carefully packed in a box, similar in construction to those uniformly used by the farmers in the vicinity of Philadelphia; this butter, with the exception of being a little overcharged with salt, is extremely well manufactured—the quantity is not sufficient, according to the rules established by the Trustees, to be entitled to premium.

Your Committee are of the opinion, that the samples of Currant Wine now offered, evince an improvement in the manufacture of this valuable liquor. Four samples were exhibited, to wit, from Mr Pomeroy of Brighton, Mr Tappan of Brookline, Mr Kenrick of Newton, and Mr Heath of Roxbury. That from S. W. Pomeroy Esq. named by his 'Silenus,' a white wine, is entitled to the premium of ten dollars. John Heath, Esq. of Roxbury, is entitled to the premium of five dollars, for the next best.

A barrel of Cider was offered for premium by Mr Daniel Leland of Sherburne, which is of a very good quality; and your Committee recommend that the Treasurer be authorised to pay to him the premium of fifteen dollars; they are of the opinion that Mr Leland has succeeded better in making this cider, than any he has heretofore exhibited. The process adopted by him, seems to your Committee to be unexceptionable, the more so, if which they cannot doubt, before grinding his apples he causes the unsound ones to be carefully excluded from his cider mill. Mr John Perry of Sherburne, sent to the Society's Hall for exhibition, several bottles of Cider, manufactured by him in the years 1821 to 1825, inclusive; which he states to be free from any admixture with the juice of the apple. The liquor in most of the bottles proved to be sound, and of good flavor.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by
THO'S L. WINTHROP,
WM. PRESCOTT,
BENJ. GUILD. } Committee.

Brighton, Oct. 19, 1826.

The further claims for premiums on Agricultural Experiments, will not be decided upon until the Trustees' Meeting in December next; affording time for the competitors to exhibit the evidence required—soon thereafter the Committee will make an additional report.

To keep Cider Sweet.—Rack off thirty gallons of cider, put in one gill of fine salt, and one pound of chalk. This will keep it sweet two years.

CHESHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual Exhibition and Cattle Show of Cheshire was held at Keene, on Wednesday, the 4th inst. An unexpectedly large assembly of people, and an exhibition of stock and manufacture, surpassing in quantity and quality that of any previous year, since the first organization of the society, contrary to the predictions and apprehension of many, demonstrated that the interest in the occasion had not in any degree declined.

Between 30 and 40 pens, filled with stock of various descriptions, about thirty pairs of oxen and a variety of Manufactures, consisting of felle doth, carpetings, linen and flannels, bonnets, &c. were presented for premiums. The arrangement of the day, previously published, were observed. The address, delivered by JAMES WILSON, Jr. Esq. was highly acceptable to the audience, and contained much useful and practical instruction.

A number of new members were added to the society. The next Show is to be held at Drews ville, on the first Wednesday of October, 1827.

Officers elected for the ensuing year.

Hon. STEPHEN JOHNSON, Walpole, President.
Tho. M. Edwards, Esq. Keene, V. President.
Col. Josiah Bellows, 3d, Walpole, Secretary and Librarian.

Poster Alexander, Esq. Keene, Treasurer.

Executive Committee.—Aaron Hodgkins, Walpole; David Parker, Charlestown; James Dickey Acworth; Francis Maston, Stoddard; Elijah Belding, Swaney; Levi Chamberlain, Fitzwilliam; Nathaniel Holland, Walpole; James Chandler, Alstead. [Keene Sent.]

STAFFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Met at the court house in Dover, on Wednesday last, at 1 o'clock. After attending to some preparatory business, the society formed in procession and proceeded to the congregational meeting house, where, after the throne of grace had been addressed and appropriate sacred music had been performed, an address was delivered by JAMES BARLETT, Esq. to a numerous and respectable audience. The address was replete with useful information—was highly gratifying to the hearers, and did much honour to the speaker.—The public services were then closed by prayer and sacred music; after which the society proceeded to the choice of officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were elected:

DANIEL HOIT, President.

Francis Winkley, sen. and Levi Jones, jun. V. Presidents.

Asa Freeman, Corresponding Secretary.

Samuel Emerson, Recording Secretary.

John S. Drull, Treasurer.

Elisha Hanson, John Williams, Daniel Tucker, Lyman B. Walker, Moses P. Brown, Thomas S. Abbot, William W. Rollins and Samuel Tilton, Executive Committee.

Levi Jones, John Williams, and Wm. W. Rollins, Committee for auditing Treasurer's accounts. Daniel M. Durell, James Bartlet, and Daniel M. Christie, Committee to revise and publish by-laws.

[N. H. Republican.]

The Nantucket Journal of the 26th Oct. states that there are on that Island about 8000 inhabitants, 150 horses, 400 Cows, 1000 hogs, and 2000 sheep. Corn was 90 cents per bushel, oats 50 cents, hay \$32 per ton, oak wood \$6 17 cents, and pine \$4 50 per cord. All these articles were scarce.

TO KINDLE A COAL FIRE.

Let the stove or grate be empty or nearly so; put in a few blocks of dry wood, or a handful or two of charcoal, in the bottom, set fire to these and cover them over with lumps of coal, about the size of a walnut; shut the stove door or put up the cover; and in five minutes the whole will be ignited, when the stove or the grate is to be filled with coal. If the grate is of a proper size, and the draft properly regulated, a supply of coal every twelve hours, will keep the fire going from one year's end to the other. No person need, unless he chooses, let his fire go out more than once a year.

We will take this opportunity of correcting an error, which seems to be very generally entertained, that our coal requires a very powerful draft to keep it in a state of ignition. After it is once ignited, nearly the reverse is the fact. It requires a weak draft at first until the fire is lighted, that is you are in haste to have the room warm, but not otherwise, and then the draft necessary to ignite a good fire is amply sufficient for one made of anthracite coal. There ought to be some mode of quickening the draft in every convenience for using stone coal; for the facility of speedily kindling & increasing the fire. But when the fire is once kindled, no more draft ought to be applied to it than will just keep the coal in lively combustion, there are but few chimneys which have not more draft than is necessary. One other matter ought to be observed; the bottom of the grate should not be more than four or five inches from the floor. [Miners' Jour.]

Use of Sulphur and Sulphuric Acid to promote Vegetation.

The following article is extracted from *Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture*, vol. ii. page 209, and was written by the Hon. RICHARD PETERS, formerly President of said Society.

"I have on garden plants, long and freely used *oil of sulphur* (on melon vines particularly) to destroy and expel the grubs and flies. I have perceived them to thrive, but attributed their vigour to being freed from annoyances. I have also used *sulphur water* on fruit trees; to banish or destroy hives. I plaster most plants; and therefore have supposed that the gypsum alone had benefited them. A small infusion of *oil of vitriol* (sulphuric acid) in a large proportion of water, promotes vegetation in, and banishes insects from garden plants. It would be well to make some experiments with the sulphur alone, or combined with a variety of plants, on those of the *trefoil tribe* (the different sorts of clover) especially. I do not see why the sulphur, in substance should not produce effects similar to those of its derivative, *sulphuric acid*. But plaster is, with us, cheaper and more plentiful."

The late benevolent and much esteemed *John Liver*, of Baltimore, who died about three years since, bequeathed the sum of \$20,000, for the gratuitous education of the children of Irish parents. The institution has been in operation about 20 years and a half, and we learn from the *Gazette*, of that city, that 184 boys and 120 girls, have received the benefits of a common English education. —*N. Y. Gaz.*

Ringworms.—A salve made of hard soap (called by some, resin soap) and ginger, rubbed on ringworms will cure them.

IMPORTANT HINTS ON SHEEP FEEDING AS AFFECTING WOOL.

A superabundance of food at one time, and a scarcity of it at another, were what the native instincts of this animal taught them to avoid; and thus the same economy may be brought home to our observation every day; for in proportion as this obtains, the constitution of the sheep is affected, and a material injury accrues in the growth of its wool. Sudden transitions, also, from heat to cold, alternately, promote and obstruct perspiration, and materially retard the regular growth of the wool; for on examining the fleece of a sheep that has been exposed to the change of a close enclosure at one period, and turned out upon an open down or heath at another period of the same season, or to changes from high feeding at one time of the year, and to great abstinence and hunger at the other, these circumstances will all alternately appear in the growth of the wool, which will be found composed of irregular shoots, and equally destitute of uniform fineness and strength. It is therefore from a regular temperature of climate, which the regular changes of situation affords to the flocks of Spain throughout the year, that the great superiority of the Spanish over other European wool is chiefly to be ascribed. [Vancouver's Survey of Hampshire, p. 499.]

The Sheffield manufacturers have produced an alloy which they have named 'Peruvian Steel,' which is reckoned superior to the best Indian wootz, of which the far famed Damascus blades are manufactured. The experiments of Messrs. Stodart and Faraday have greatly contributed to its invention.

Fifteen hundred skeins of elegant *sewing silk*, were to be exhibited at the Bristol fair in Taunton, 28th ult. manufactured in the family of Jabel Ingraham, Esq. of Seabrook, and dyed with a variety of beautiful colors.

Cotton seed gas is again talked of. If it is the good thing it is said to be, why is not the experiment made on such a scale as will establish the importance of it, and give value to that which is now wasted.

Solvent for Putty.—To move panes of old glass from sashes, spread with a small brush, a little nitric, or muriatic acid over the putty and it will soon become soft, and can be removed without injury.

Thirty pumpkins, weighing 348 lbs. were produced this season from one seed in the garden of Capt. Samuel Warren of Marlboro' in this state.

A correspondent informs us that a physician in the west has cured a patient who was dying of the lock-jaw, by causing his legs to be immersed to the knees in fresh warm ley. [Balt. Am.]

A gentleman lately arrived from a West India island, which he left in very weak health, found, on landing here, that his friends had kindly shipped a cask of rum for his preservation, believing he would die on his passage. The gentleman, however, recovered, and hopes to turn the rum to a better account.

Mr Sparrow, surgeon at Brixton, met his death lately by slightly puncturing one of his fingers while dissecting a body.

MANUFACTURER'S MEETING.

At a numerous meeting of Manufacturers of Woollens, held at the Exchange Coffee House, Oct. 23, the Hon. Bezaleel Taft of Uxbridge was called to the chair, and J. B. Brown was appointed secretary.

A very general and free interchange of opinion was communicated by gentlemen from different parts of the State, on the Woollen Manufacture in this country. Its unparalleled depression, and the causes that have produced this depression, were dwelt upon at considerable length by the Hon. Mr Tufts, of Dudley, Col. Shepherd, of Northampton, Mr Wolcott, of Southbridge, and by Mr Abbot Lawrence and Mr J. Clapp, of Boston. The Chairman and the Secretary also addressed the meeting. The sentiment in favour of memorializing Congress was general, and a vote, that it was expedient to adopt a memorial at this meeting for an increase of duties on Woollen Goods, to be forwarded to Congress at their next session, was unanimous.

Voted, That Messrs J. B. Brown, J. M. Robbins, and James Wolcott, be a Committee to prepare such a paper and report the same to this meeting. In the course of the evening the committee reported a memorial which was unanimously adopted, and the committee were instructed to forward it to Congress.

Voted, That Messrs J. B. Brown, J. M. Robbins, and Lewis Tappan, be a committee to correspond with manufacturers in other States, and to solicit the aid and co-operation of all persons who feel an interest in the success of this important branch of our national industry.

Voted, That the thanks of this meeting, be presented to the Hon. Mr Taft for his services as moderator of the meeting.

J. B. BROWN, Secretary.

The Merrimack County Cattle Show and Exhibition was fully attended in Concord, N. H. James Patterson of Dunbarton had the premium of \$10 awarded him for the best cultivated farm. This gentleman, we understand, who has 5 or 6 hands in his employ, used less than one gallon of rum on his farm during the past year, and has publicly expressed his determination to use none at all the ensuing year. This is a great improvement in managing a farm.

Not Sea Serpents, nor falling Mountains to excite terror and alarm—but one old fashioned Yankee Yellow Pumpkin, I selected from among many others of nearly the same dimensions, of this year's growth, on my farm. Weight 52 lbs. circumference 53 inches. Weighed and measured in the presence of four witnesses, on the 7th inst. by me. WM. FOOT.

Durham Oct. 11, 1821. Middletown (Conn.) pa.

We have many reports from Greece and Turkey. But there is no confidence in the first reading, as we cannot tell for sometime, whether we have been attending to the truth or falsehood.

Maryland has just emancipated the Jews in that State, and two have immediately been chosen among the Representatives of Baltimore.

Some of the valuable trunks lately lost on Lake Champlain have floated on shore.—So much better is paper money than specie.

Thanksgivings.—In Connecticut, Nov. 23; Massachusetts and Maine, Nov. 30; New York, Dec. 7.

[DEFERRED ARTICLES.]

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW.

The Concord Gazette, (from which this account is abridged) states that "the number of people that attended, was far the greatest we have witnessed at any former meeting; and the exhibition in every respect the best. The Ploughing Match was the first thing attended to, and excited great interest. The Neat Stock was excellent, and gave evidence of great improvement. The Working Cattle were spoken of in the highest terms. The Sheep and Swine were of the first rate. We cannot particularize without doing, we fear, injustice.—We, however, would mention a bull calf, seven months old, presented by Mr Stow, of Stow, as we verily believe, the largest animal of the kind that this State ever produced of that age."

Among the household Manufactures commended by the Concord Gazette were Carpets, Hearth-Rugs, Blankets and "numerous Counterpanes."—"There was less competition in some articles than we could wish.—And we hope to see more attention paid to Linens, to Linen Damask, and to plain Cloths and Flannels. The Broadcloths from the Saxon Factory, were highly finished, but not so good as we have before seen from this highly respectable Company. Many articles of fancy and taste from the hands of our female friends, were exhibited; among which we observed several pieces of Lace, wrought in a superior manner by Miss DAVIS, Miss BOND and Miss BARRETT;—also a box of Artificial Flowers, by Mrs ADAMS, which were pronounced equal to the best imported. There were exhibited some specimens of Imitation Leghorns, equal in beauty and workmanship to the best imported; and we understand that the cost of making one of them, the other we did not hear stated, was estimated at three dollars and fifty cents. With grass in abundance, and those acquainted with the arts of manufacturing it, why should our Ladies wear "far fetch'd and dear bought" Leghorns, when as good or better can be made at our own doors?

"Among the fruit presented, were some of the largest and finest pears and apples we have ever seen;—and we were highly gratified to see the same fine fruit upon the table at the time of dinner. The fruit brought upon the table was presented by Col. RICE of Sudbury, by Mr ISAAC MUNROE of Lincoln, and Mr RICHARD RICHARDSON of Ashby. Two of the Pears presented by Col. Rice weighed over 31 ounces each. Some of the apples presented by Mr Richardson were large and excellent, and what is remarkable, they were the produce of a scion engrafted two years since. Two large beets were presented by Mr HEZEKIAH HEMENWAY of East Sudbury, which measured two feet in circumference."

A procession of the members was formed at ten o'clock, and proceeded to the Meetinghouse, where the audience was highly entertained with good singing, a good prayer by Rev. Mr STEARNS, and a well adapted address by Rev. Mr BASCOM.—After the services at the Meeting-house, the several Committees proceeded in the discharge of their duties. At two o'clock, the members sat down to a good dinner at the Middlesex Hotel.—After dinner the following regular toasts were drank, accompanied with great applause, viz:—

The head Team of our Nation, though it has one pied off ox, which disregards all rules, is strong enough to break the roots of Old Hickory.

Our Governor.—He holds the plough of State with an able hand—may he long have awarded to him the *first* premium.

Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce.—The first furnishes the foundation of good living, the other two, the sails and rigging.

The differences between the workmen in the Manufactories of Old England and New England.—The one with an allowance of "a pint of oat meal a day," the other with a plenty of roast beef and good cheer.

The Greeks.—May they receive sauce from other Countries, the better to enable them to pick the bones of Turkey with a good relish.

The heart of the Commonwealth, while it gives a head, let it not by its vote, say to the head, I have no need of thee.

The opposition race horses in Congress.—Like asses, more wind than bottom, and more bottom than head.

Old Bachelors and Old Maids.—A cold set—may they be toasted, till they are melted together.

The good farmer Lafayette—who when we were cutting up the tyranny of Old England, shelled out cash for us, and help'd us thrash the British.

VOLUNTEERS.

By R. Hosmer, Esq. President of the Society. Our Agricultural Associations—they are this day honored by, and honor the first Magistrates of our Governments.

By Benja. Dix, Esq. 1st Vice President. The Clergy—may they soon lay aside their creeds, and partly dissensions, and preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

By Josiah Adams, Esq. 2d Vice President. The memory of Cain, the tiller of the ground, and of Abel, the grower of wool; may the soil of the husbandman never again be cursed by the blood of the manufacturer.

By Hon. John Keyes. The three main pillars of our Government—the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Manufacturer, let them hang together, and let those, who would sever and destroy their interests be—hung separately.

By Rev. Nath'l Howe. Agricultural Societies—may they continue to flourish, till the whole earth becomes like the garden of Eden in its original state.

By Col. Daniel Shattuck, Treasurer. The Orator of the day—he has given us excellent precept, may we excel in practice.

By Nathan Brooks, Esq. Secretary. The Farmers of Middlesex—may they have that spirit of industry and prudence, which will keep them from being knock'd down by ardent spirit, or hauled up by law or physic.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Committee on the Ploughing Match, at the Middlesex Cattle Show, &c. ask leave to submit the following Report:

The piece selected by the Committee of Arrangements, was very favourably situated and well cultivated for ploughing, being a smooth and even plat of light grass land. It was laid out into lots, one eighth of an acre each. The number of competitors for the prizes was seventeen. In order that all might have an equal chance, in case of any supposed difference in the quality of lots, they were numbered and the ploughman drew for numbers. The Trustees by their vote decided "that

the time, in which any plat of ground should be ploughed, should not be taken into consideration, unless it exceeded thirty minutes." The least time that any one took to perform his work, was twenty minutes, and the greatest time thirty-one minutes.

The Committee after carefully examining the work, came to a result as to the numbers to which premiums should be awarded, though in some cases attended with difficulty, all having done so well. The first premium they awarded to number seventeen, drawn by Abiel H. Wheeler, who ploughed without a driver, and finished his lot in twenty-nine minutes. The second premium to number twelve, drawn by Geo. M. Barrett, work performed in twenty-five minutes. The third premium to number ten, drawn by Augustus Tuttle, who performed his work in twenty-seven minutes; and the fourth premium to number thirteen, drawn by Luke Fiske, work performed in thirty-one minutes. The Committee would remark, that so well was the work done by all, they regret that more premiums were not at their disposal, and that they found their task no easy one, to decide who should receive those offered. They are further of opinion, that those who stood competitors for prizes to-day in the Ploughing Match, might well challenge an equal number to the field in any place.

The Committee were highly gratified with the great regularity which prevailed among the ploughmen, and with the appearance of the cattle when they had completed the task; they were put to the work in good style, and left it without reproaching their drivers as hard masters.

For the Committee.

JOHN KEYES.

☞ The other Reports will be published soon.

CANKER SORE THROAT.

The following Recipe for the canker Sore Throat, has been handed us with a request that it might be published for the benefit of those afflicted.

1st. Take Barbary Root and boil it into a strong tea for the gargle.

2d. Take Sassafras Root, large standing Blackberry Root, blue Wortleberry Bush, Healall, Beach drops, St. Johnsworth, five finger leaves, gold thread and Hyssop, about an equal quantity of each, boiled into a tea sweetened with sugar, to be drank shortly after the gargle. If all the above articles cannot be procured, make use of such part as can be found. [Catskill Rec.]

APPLES.

We have before us an apple of the pippin kind which weighs *twenty five ounces and a half*, and measures fifteen and three quarters inches. It was taken from the orchard of Mrs Catherine French, widow of Joseph French, near Moorestown, New Jersey.

This is, we believe, the largest apple that has been publicly noticed this season, it is at any rate the largest we ever saw.—N. J. paper.

It seems that more than 100 waggons, with 4 or 5 men, and as many horses to each have gone into the wilds of Missouri to collect Honey.

Letters from Leghorn, of the 25th August, state that the oil crop will be next to a total failure; but, in the absence of all commissions, not much rise is expected. There was a little firmness in the market.

NEWARK MARSHES.

There are extensive tracts of marshy land in the vicinity of Newark, N. J. some parts of which have been brought into cultivation by banking, ditching, liming, &c. and now produce great crops of grass, corn, oats, flax, potatoes, and other vegetables. ANTHONY DEY, Esq. who has reclaimed 40 acres of these marshes, states the expense exclusive of the first price of the land, at 42 dollars per acre, and estimates that the annual proceeds of the reclaimed lands will amount to \$2.50 per acre. He says he has mowed this season on some of his lots from three to four tons of good hay per acre. The price of hay in the vicinity of New York varies from 10 to \$30 per ton; the average price is about \$15. It is estimated that there are more than 20,000 acres of un reclaimed salt marshes in the vicinity of N. York. Those about Newark are composed of dark mould, eight to ten feet deep, resembling peat.

Mr Dey says stable manure may be had in the vicinity of New York for carting it away. This is strange. We believe that the farmers in the vicinity of Boston pay a high price for manure in that city.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Saxony Sheep.—At the public sale of Saxony sheep, at Brighton, on Tuesday 16th ult. 121 Bucks and 74 Ewes, imported in ship Tartar, brought \$5.44; the Bucks averaging \$25.86, (highest \$71) and the Ewes \$25.25, each, (highest \$49); 174 Bucks and 39 Ewes, imported in ship Catharine, brought \$20.51; the Bucks averaging \$9.71, (highest \$29) and the Ewes \$12.05 each, (highest \$20); 195 Merino Sheep, various qualities, brought on \$5.50 to \$26, each. Terms—cash, or six months on interest.

A Sweet Potato was raised in the garden of a gentleman in East-Hartford, which measured an eighth twenty inches; was fourteen and a quarter inches in circumference, and weighed five pounds six ounces when first dug. The weight of that are known to have come from the same hill was even pounds eight ounces.—*Conn. Mir.*

Subscriptions are going on amongst some agriculturists, for the purpose of sending a person to a Continent to ascertain at what price foreign corn can be grown and exported from the several kingdoms; and whether the return for such corn is made in money or goods. Other subscriptions are promoted for the employment of a person to examine Mr Jacob's Report.—*English paper.*

Both chestnuts and walnuts may be preserved during the whole winter, nearly in the same state as they come from the trees, by covering them with oiled, as potatoes are usually covered in the gardens of cottagers, and mingling a sufficient quantity of moderately dry mould with the nuts to occupy the spaces between them.

Reading in Bed.—We have received a communication on the above subject, in which the writer alludes upon us to caution the public against this practice, from the indulgence of which many serious evils have arisen. He informs us that a young man of this city, who has indulged in the habit for some time, of reading in bed by candle light, lately fell asleep, holding the book in his hand, which coming in contact with the blaze, was burnt to his hand, when it fell upon the floor and the fire caught the bed clothes, which were in part consumed be-

fore he awoke. In a few minutes more he would either have fallen a sacrifice to the flames or the smoke. We hope this narrow escape from death will serve as a caution to others.—*N. Y. D. Adr.*

Caution to Farmers.—The Marietta, Pa. Pioneer of Oct. 18, says, we are informed that several very fine horses have died in this neighborhood, within a few days, in consequence of eating new corn. 'Tis a pity, as good horses are scarce with us.—*U. S. Gaz.*

At the Hillsborough County Cattle show, &c. on the 20th ult. the first premium in the Ploughing Match, was awarded to the plough of Mr Tobins, of Weare, who is nearly 80 years; he drove the plough himself with all the agility of youth.

A pear 16 inches in circumference, and weighing 4½ lbs. grown on the farm of Capt. Munroe, near New-Brunswick, N. J. It was of the bell species. [Conn. Ga.]

There is now to be seen, in the Botanic Garden in Colchester, a pump kin, weighing upwards of 53 lbs. grown on the premises of the establishment.

Fine ripe strawberries and raspberries of the second growth were for sale in Belfast, Maine, lately.

CATTLE SHOW, &c. AT HARTFORD.

The ninth anniversary of the Hartford County Agricultural Society was celebrated at the city of Hartford, on the 11th and 12th of October. The following statement of the proceedings on this occasion was published in the Hartford papers.

Domestic Animals.—This part of the exhibition was usual, took place at the South Green. The number of animals present were fully equal to that of the last year, and in the opinion of competent judges, for beauty, weight and worth, this was the finest exhibition of animals we have yet had.—Among the animals of the most kind, the famous Wye Comet, of course took rank, but many other animals of the same description, and particularly of the Holderness and Devonshire breeds, were much admired. *The Working Oxen* were said to be superior in size and strength, to those formerly exhibited. Several beautiful *Horses* were brought by the friends of the Institution, without expecting premiums. Among those we particularly noticed the beautiful horse Highlander, the property of Mr Ralph Watson, of East Windsor.

The exhibition of Sheep was not large, but the contrast between two varieties, the South Downs, so highly valued for the table, and the Saxons, valued chiefly for their wool, was quite striking.—These two varieties were from the flocks of Maj. Watson.

The report of the Committee, will point out what animals were considered superior, with the names of their owners.

Domestic Manufactures. The exhibition at the State House, was superior in some respects to any of our former Shows, but in other respects it was greatly inferior. The quantity of goods exhibited was shamefully deficient; and it is not a little surprising that our fair friends, both in the country and city, who manufacture flannels, and other domestic articles for sale, do not consult their interest in this respect. The truth is, that almost every article will sell at the anniversary auction at the State House, at a higher price than can be obtained at the stores. At the Society's auction on Wednesday, Mr Putnam, the Auctioneer, obtained

from 75 to 87½ cents per yard for flannel, by the piece. Many pieces were sold at these rates, and the cash, of course, paid on the spot. But the number of pieces did not at all satisfy the demand for the article, and it is probable, had there been 30, or even 40 pieces more every one might have been sold. We do not intend to confine our remarks to fine flannel in particular, nor indeed to any kind of flannel. Almost every article of domestic produce will sell at its full value, if brought to these annual Fairs. Rose blankets sold at eight dollars the pair; Broadcloth, at 7.25 and 8 dollars the yard; Carpets at \$1.25 per yard, &c. A variety of other articles were struck off without dwelling, so that in the course of about an hour, from 800 to 1000 dollars worth of domestic manufactures were disposed of. Without saying more on this subject, the above facts it is thought, will be sufficient to convince those who have domestic articles for sale, that the Society's auction is the best occasion to dispose of them.

The Broadcloth above mentioned, demands particular notice. It was manufactured by Mr Knight at the Truittville Factory, nine miles from this city. The wool, of the Saxon variety, came from the flock of Maj. Henry Watson, of East Windsor. The cloth, black, contains 75 threads of filling to the inch, and for beauty of dressing and intensity of colour, is seldom if ever exceeded by any foreign cloths we have seen.

The Grass Hats this year are thought to be superior to any heretofore offered.

Miscellaneous Articles.—Many articles which have no place in the list for which the society offers premiums were exhibited. Some of these, of extraordinary merit, obtained small prizes, from a sum set apart by the Society for such purposes.—Among these we noticed many which exhibited marks of great skill and ingenuity.

One Urn, and two Coffee Pots, manufactured by the Messrs. Boardmans of this city, of Britannia metal, were not inferior to any foreign specimens of this kind, we have ever seen.

A groce of Gilt Buttons, from the factory of Haydens & Co. of Waterbury, were sold at 6 dollars, and the avails presented to the society by those gentlemen.

Mr Hawley of Newtown, brought for inspection, a Corn Sheller, of simple, but very efficient construction; it shelled two ears of corn at the same time, with a rapidity which we had never before witnessed. Mr H. we believe has secured a patent for his invention.

Mr Denslow, of this city exhibited a Rocking Sofa, one of the most comfortable articles ever invented for the sick or lame. Mr D. keeps them for sale, or to let.

Major Buck of Weathersfield, presented specimens of the finest kinds of fruit, consisting of apples, pears, peaches and grapes. Among these were the Seckle Pear, said to be superior in flavor to any yet discovered. The Columbian Grape, in eating six or eight weeks; a most profuse bearer, and of the finest flavor. The Heath Peach, eatable in January, and of the finest flavor. The Baldwin Apple, eatable from October, until May, and many other varieties.

Miss Almira Goodwin, of Hartford, sent three Peacock feather Fans of uncommon beauty.

Mr Goldthwaite, in behalf of the Deaf and Dumb, exhibited a *Book Case and Table*, made at the Asylum, and of very fine workmanship. These articles were sold at a fair price.

Messrs. Wildman & Hamilton, of this city, offered specimens of elegantly formed and highly finished *Hats*, manufactured by themselves.

Gen Buell, of Marlborough, from his factory, offered a *Gun*, superbly mounted, with a rifle and fowling barrel, fitting the same stock, one of which could be substituted for the other in a few seconds.

Miss Eliza Mott of this city, sent for inspection an elegant and beautiful *Lace Veil*, worked with her own hands. If other specimens of such skill and industry exist among us, we hope to see them at the next Show.

Two beautiful *Bonnets* made of the down of Milkweed, (*Asclepias*) attracted much notice.

Mr Hiram Porter of this city, offered specimens of *Bellows*, of superior workmanship, made by himself.

Messrs G. & H. Frances exhibited two pair of steel *Carriage Springs*, made in their shop, and considered, at least equal to the first rate imported.

After the exhibition, the Members of the Society marched in procession, attended by an excellent band of music from Canton, to St. John's Tavern, where they sat down to a table groaning under a profusion of goodly meats, vegetables and sauces; certainly one of the best agricultural dinners ever served to the Society. The vegetables as well as the meats, were highly praised, and we are since told by the landlord that they came from his last year's premium farm. The cider, drank on the occasion, was partly from the landlord's cellar, which was four years old, and partly from Mr Goodnan's premium barrel. It is therefore needless to mention their qualities.

After dinner the Society moved to the State House, and from thence to the ploughing ground as usual.

On Thursday, the second day of the Show, the Society assembled at the State House, and from thence proceeded to the North Brick Church, where the opening prayer was made by the Rev. Mr Goodrich of Berlin; two odes were well performed by the choir, and a very able and instructive Address was delivered to the Society by the Rev. Charles A. Goodrich of Berlin. The Rev Mr Hawes made the concluding prayer, after which the Society returned to the State House to hear the reports of their Committees, and award their premiums.

☞ The Report on the Management of Farms to be inserted in our next.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1826.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PLASTERING FOR WALLS, &c.

MR FESSENDEN—I would be very much obliged to you, if you would have the goodness to inform me which is the best method of plastering outside a stone house, for what is called *Smooth Casting*. We are building here a large house which we calculate to finish in that way, and paint it white. The stones, blue lime stones, have been chosen thin, about three or four inches on purpose. I will thank you, if it is not too much trouble, to be very particular in your description of the materials, and of the manner of using them. I should think that an article in your valuable paper, giving

the most correct information upon that subject, would be very useful. A stone house so finished would probably be the best and handsomest which can be built, not excepting, perhaps, most marble buildings. We have understood that they employ one part of sand and five of unslacked lime to the south. But it is not probable that these ingredients alone would be sufficient with our hard frosts. It is thought that Iron Dust taken from Forges would be very good.

I am respectfully,
your obed't serv't,
ALEX. LE RAY.

Le Raysville, (N. Y.) Oct. 30, 1826.

By the Editor.—We should be happy to receive communications, on the very important object of the above enquiry, from any gentleman who will be so kind as to favor us with the information solicited. In the mean time we will submit the following from the last Philadelphia edition of *Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia*, written we believe by Dr Mease of that place.

"A patent was granted to Dr Higgins, for his invention of a 'Water cement, or stucco for building, repairing, and plastering walls, &c.'" The component parts of this cement, are drift or quarry sand, cleansed by washing, and carefully strained from clay, salts, and calcareous gypsos, or other grains less hard and durable than quartz; after which it is dried, either in the sun, or on an iron plate in a furnace, in the manner of a sand heat. (Sand from the Delaware only requires sifting.) To this must be added, fourteen pounds of the newest lime-stone that can be procured; and which heats most in slacking, and slacks soonest when duly watered; (which is fresh and closely kept,) dissolves in distilled vinegar with the least effervescence; leaves as little as possible of an insoluble residum, and contains the smallest quantity of clay, gypsos or martial matter. This must be previously sifted in a brass wire sieve, as finely as possible, and slacked, by being repeatedly immersed in, and quickly drawn out of, a butt filled with soft water, till it be made to pass easily thro' the sieve; rejecting that part of the lime which is too coarse. The patentee directs to continue the process, till as many ounces have been passed through the sieve as there are quarts of water in the butt. The impregnated liquor must stand in the vessel, closely covered up, until it becomes clear, when it should be drawn off through wooden cocks, as fast and as low as the lime subsides, being now fit for use. Dr Higgins denominates this solution, the *cementing liquor*. Fifty-six lbs. of lime, prepared in the same manner as before, are next to be slacked, by gradually sprinkling on it the cementing liquor, in a close and clean place. The slacked part must be immediately sifted, and the lime, if not used instantly, kept in air tight vessels; care being taken to reject those pieces which do not pass through the sieve. This richer lime, the Doctor calls *purified lime*. Bone-ash is then prepared, by grinding the white-burnt bones, which must be sifted much finer than that commonly sold for making cupels. The principal materials being thus prepared, fifty-six lbs. of the coarser sand, and forty-two of the fine sand, are to be mixed on a large plank of hard wood, placed horizontally, and spread so that it will stand to the height of six inches, with a flat surface on the plank. This must be wetted with the cementing liquor, and whatever superfluous quantities of it will not incorporate with the sand, must flow off

the plank. To the wetted sand are to be gradually added fourteen pounds of the purified lime, tempered in the same manner as fine mortar; with this composition are, by degrees, to be mixed, fourteen pounds of the bone-ash, and the whole beaten quickly together; as the sooner and more perfectly these materials are tempered together, and the quicker the cement thus formed is used, the better it will answer the purpose. This Dr Higgins calls the *water cement coarse grained*; it is to be applied in building, pointing, plastering, stuccoing, &c. in a similar manner with mortar, or common stucco, it ought to be worked expeditiously in all cases; and, in stuccoing, should be laid on by sliding the trowel upwards on it; and that the materials used with this cement in building, ought, when it is laid on, to be well moistened with the cement liquor; which is also to be employed, if necessary, in wetting the cement, or reducing it to a fluid state. When such cement is required to be of the finer sort, ninety-eight pounds of the fine sand are directed to be wetted with the cementing liquor, and tempered with the purified lime and bone-ash, in the manner already described; with this only variation that fifteen pounds of lime are to be used instead of fourteen, if the greatest part of the sand be as fine as Lynn sand. This is called *water cement fine-grained*, and is to be used in giving the last coating to, or finishing, any work intended to imitate the finer grained stones, or stucco: it may, nevertheless, be applied to all the uses of water cement coarse-grained, and in a similar manner. Whenever, for any of the above-mentioned purposes, of pointing, building, &c. a coarser grained and cheaper sand is required, fifty-six pounds of the coarsest sand, or of fine rubble well washed, twenty-eight of the coarser, and fourteen pounds of the fine sand, are to be mixed together, and wetted with the cementing liquor, as above directed; to which fourteen pounds, or somewhat less, of the purified lime, and a similar quantity of the bone-ash, are to be added; and the whole tempered together in the manner already mentioned. When the cement is required to be colorless, sand, lime, and the whitest bone-ash, are to be selected. Grey sand, and grey bone-ash, formed of half-burnt bones, are to be chosen for making the cement grey.—Other colours may be obtained, by employing coloured sand, or by mixing the necessary quantity of coloured tale in powder, vitreous or metallic powders or other durable ingredients, usually employed in making paint. This water cement, whether coarse, or fine grained, may be used in forming artificial stone, by making alternate layers of cement, and of flint, hard stone, or brick, in the moulds of the intended stone and by exposing the masses, thus formed, to the open air, in order to harden. When such cement is wanted for water-fences, two thirds of the prescribed quantity of bone-ash are to be omitted, and an equal proportion of powdered taras to be substituted; and if the sand be not of the coarsest sort, more taras must be added, which should not exceed in weight one-sixth part of the former. When a cement of the finest grain, and in a fluid form, is required, so that it may be applied with a brush, flint powder, pounded quartz, or other hard, earthy substance, may be used instead of sand, but in smaller quantity, and in proportion to the fineness of the flint, or other powder, so that it shall not amount to more than six times, nor less than four times, the weight of the lime. According to the

reater or smaller quantity of lime, the cement will be more or less liable to crack, by quick drying. Where the sand above described, cannot be conveniently procured, or, where it cannot be washed and sorted, that which bears the greatest resemblance to the mixture of coarse and fine sand, may be selected, provided due attention be paid to the quantity of lime, which is to be increased, when the sand is fine, and to be diminished in proportion to its coarseness. In situations where sand cannot be procured, any durable stony body, or baked earth, grossly powdered, and sorted in a similar manner, may be substituted by measure, but not by weight, unless such gross powder be of the same specific gravity. Sand may be cleansed from softer, lighter and less durable matter, and from those particles which are too fine be washing."

New England Society for the encouragement of the manufacturing and mechanic arts. An Exhibition under the patronage of this Society took place on the 25th ult. in the Hall of the New Market. Want of room compels us to be very concise in our notice of this display. Among the machines and models were a representation of a Marine all Way; another showing a new mode of ascending an acclivity with wagons on a common Rail road; Baker & Greele's new invented Printing press; Smith's Machine for planing timber &c.; Winslow's Machine for pressing bricks; a Telescope by Mr Geo. French of Canton, &c. There were also samples of White lead from the Salem manufactory, and from Philadelphia. Alum from Salem and from Newton. Superfine Broadcloths from Shepherd, Goodell & Bouton's Manufactory. Boston Glass, Cut Ware, Crown, Window glass, &c. of very fine quality. Prints, Furniture, Linz, Salt, Grass Bonnets, Shirts, Sheets, Beds, Bedsteads, Hearth Rugs, Muslins, Fur Coats by Mr Warren of Stow, &c. &c.

The Society's Medal was awarded to each of the following Manufacturers and individuals. To the Taunton Manufacturing Company for the best Furniture Prints.—To do do best fancy linings.—To the Wolcott Manufacturing Co. for the best piece Broadcloth.—To the Shepherd Wool Man Co. best Cassimere.—To the Ipswich Ice Man. Co. best Lacc.—To the Boston Hat Man. Co. best Hats.—To Nathaniel Perry for the best Windlass Bedstead.—To the Misses Parry, of Fitzwilliam, (N. H.) for two Bonnets in imitation of Leghorn Straw Bonnets.—To Mr. Warren, of Stow, for Fur Gloves.

TURPENTINE A REMEDY FOR DYSENTERY.

A friend of the Editor informs that having seen an article in our paper recommending pills of turpentine, such as is obtained from the White Pine, Weymouth Pine, he was induced to advise its trial in several cases of Dysentery, for which disorder the said pills proved a speedy, safe and effectual remedy.

LARGE APPLES.

A gentleman from Holliston has exhibited at the New England Farmer office, 8 apples which weigh in all 8½ pounds. The largest weighed 23 oz. They were raised by Capt. Timothy Miller of Holliston, Mass. The apples are of a bright red, and are called *Governor's Apples*. They are said to be produced from a graft, but whether the origin was native or foreign origin, we cannot learn.

"We understand a beautiful English thorough bred horse, well calculated to improve our breed, was lately landed from on board H. B. Majesty's ship Neimen, and is now for sale in this neighborhood.



WILLIAM PRINCE, proprietor of this establishment, offers to the public the most extensive collection of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, and Plants in America. The Fruits have been selected by actual investigation of their merits, and nearly all of which are engrafted from bearing trees.

In the selection, which has been the particular pursuit of his father and himself for more than half a century, he has spared neither pains nor expense, and such as did not possess particular merit have been rejected and their accuracy has been tested by the best authors of his age.

In the present catalogue he offers above 500 new varieties of Fruits not to be found in any other collection, in America, and which include the most celebrated kinds that have within a few years past been brought into notice and recommended by those distinguished Horticulturalists, Van Mons & Duquesne, and by Mr Knight, President of the Horticultural Society of London.

In regard to the character and accuracy of the Fruits sent from this establishment, the proprietor refers to the Hon Jonathan Munroe, and other gentlemen in Boston and its vicinity, who have patronized his establishment for the last fifty years, and particularly to the list of the various kinds with which the Boston market is now supplied from the extensive collection of trees furnished the late Dr Oliver Smith, Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, who, more than thirty years since, had several thousand trees sold, which were distributed among the members of that Association. It may perhaps be deemed worthy of notice that near 150 varieties of the fruits offered for sale, by the proprietor, are different from those cultivated by other establishments under the same names, and the identity of every fruit sent by him, the proprietors expressly guarantee.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis of the subscriber, and orders left with him, (if from a distance post paid) will meet prompt attention.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, Agent for the Proprietor, No. 25 Court Street, Boston. Sep. 29.

Wool at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at 9 o'clock, at Boston, 160 bales fine Spanish Wool
100 " Portuguese "
40 " fine Saxony "
60,000 lbs. American fleece "
80 bales Lams "
100 " Saxony "

Those who wish to have their Wool sold at this sale, are requested to forward their invoices on or before the 2d November, in order to have it represented on the Catalogue. COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers

Bremen Geese and Merino Sheep.

JOHN PERRY has for sale 2 pairs of these celebrated geese. Ten Full blood Merino Rams and 30 full blood Ewes. The Ewes have been with two Saxony Bucks. Apply at No. 2 Rows Wharf. Oct. 26.

Medical School in Boston.

THE LECTURES at the Massachusetts Medical College, in Boston, will commence on the third Wednesday in November.

Anat. and Surg. by Dr WARREN.

Chemistry, by Dr GORHAM.

Midwifery and Med. Jurisprudence, by Dr CHANNING.

Materia Medica, by Dr BIGELOW.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr JACKSON.

The advantages for attending Hospital practice at this Institution, are considered equal to those afforded in any city of the United States. 61. Sept. 22.

Allum, Superior allum from the Salem Laboratory in bbls. of 300 lbs. net, for sale on the most favourable terms.

Refined Saltpetre, in kegs of 100 lbs. net,—from the same Laboratory. Du Pont's Gunpowder, by the cask or smaller quantity.

Shot & Balls, at wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. E. COPELAND, Jun. 65 Broad Street. Oct. 13. 11

Farmer's Almanacs.

JUST received a supply of the *Genuine Farmers Almanacs*, by Robert B. Thomas Esq. for sale in large or small quantities at the lowest prices—Also just received, a fresh supply of Stationery—Paper—Fancy Goods—Account Books—School Books and every article pertaining to the stationery line, which includes as great a variety and as good an assortment as can be found in any store in this City—wholesale and Retail by JOHN MARSH, No's 96 & 98 State street.

For sale, 300 Merino Sheep—principally Ewes.

100 in Windsor, County of Berkshire, under the care of Edw'd Withington, 100 in Winchendon, County of Worcester, apply to Seth Tucker Jr.; 100 in Milton, County of Norfolk, apply to Nathl. Tucker; also, the wool sheared the last season from said sheep at Winchendon and Milton. There will be no bucks with the above sheep until the 20th of this month.

Milton, Nov. 3, 1826.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 25	D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	80 00	35 00
pearl do. - - -		95 00	97 00
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	1 62	1 7
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	10 00	10 25
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		7 50	8 00
" No 2, new, - - -		6 00	6 25
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new, -	lb.	14	15
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		9	10
skimmed milk, - - -		3	5
FLAX - - - - -		10	11
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	8 33	90
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 50	5 62
Genesee, - - - - -		5 75	6 00
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 25	3 50
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	76	78
Corn - - - - -		63	66
Barley - - - - -		90	96
Oats - - - - -		50	55
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	10	11
HOPS, No 1, inspection - - -		90	100
LIME, - - - - -	cask	7 50	80
Oil, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	2 50	2 75
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	14 00	14 50
PORK, Bone Middlings, new, -	bbl.	11 25	11 50
navy, mess, do. - - -		10 00	10 50
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -	bush	2 67	3 55
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	lb.	6	8
Clover - - - - -		23	30
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		25	53
do do unwashed - - -		30	33
do 3-4 washed - - -		25	35
do 1-2 do do - - -		20	30
Native - - - - -		40	45
Fullled, Lambs', 1st sort		30	35
do Spinning, 1st sort			

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		7	8
" whole hogs, - - -		5	6
VEAL, - - - - -		6	10
MUTTON, - - - - -		7	8
POULTRY, - - - - -		7	11
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		17	18
lump, best, - - - - -		2	25
EGGS, - - - - -		2	20
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	1	100
Indian, do. - - - - -		1	40
POTATOES, - - - - -		1	40
CIDER, liquor, (new) - - -	bbl.	1 50	1 37

MISCELLANIES.

The following Hymn, together with the one which we published last week, page 112, was composed by a Lady and Gentleman of Hartford Conn. and Sung at the Anniversary of the Hartford county Agricultural Society, October 11th, 1826.

God of Nature! God of Love!

Smile upon our festive rite,
Thou who bid'st the Seasons prove
Circling sources of delight.

Spring, a rainbow promise bears,—
Summer decks the ripening plain,
Autumn sings amid his cares,
Guiding home the loaded wain.

Winter, with his snowy vest,
Revels in its blended spoil,
Lulls the wearied earth to rest,
Braces man for future toil.

Morning, bright with golden rays,
Evening, dark with ebon pall,
Speak in varied tones Thy praise,
Architect, and Sire of all!

We, for whom yon groves are drest,
Yon green vales their treasures pour,
Still by liberal nature blest
With her most luxuriant store.

We, to whom indulgent skies
Plenty, health and peace impart,
Bid in fragrant offerings rise
Incense from the grateful heart.

EPIGRAM.

When Harry was old, Maria he said
"My dear if you please, we will marry."
Maria replied with a toss of the head,
"I never will wed the Old Harry!"

He waited till all her gay suitors were gone,
Then cried, "a fine dance they have led you,
The hand that I proffered, you treated with scorn,
And now, the *Old Harry* won't wed you!"

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

As life abounds with misery, they are to be considered as the greatest men and the most honourable members of society, who are best able to relieve it. What avails it to miserable man that a new planet is discovered; or a new moon belonging to an old planet; or the doctrine of innate ideas; or liberty and necessity confirmed or invalidated? But it concerns him beyond expression, when a remedy is pointed out for the gout, the stone, a fever; for blindness, deafness, lameness, madness; for the preservation of his life, or the lives of those, in whom his whole happiness is involved.

FALSE DELICACY.

There are persons so extremely refined and so delicately nice, that conversation, as it is commonly conducted, even among the sensible and well bred, affords them but little pleasure; and as it appears among people in the middle rank, persons of plain sense and simple manners, puts them on the rack. But this excessive delicacy originates more frequently in excessive self-conceit and excessive ill nature, than from any great superiority of taste or discernment. The pride of such pretenders is flattered, and their malice gratified in finding something in every one, who has the misfortune to converse with them, wrong, defective, and disagreeable.

PETTY AVARICE.

From a strange inconsistency in the human

mind, it sometimes happens that men who are generous and bountiful on great occasions disgrace and distress themselves by a parsimony in trifles which are beneath their care. The character of such a petty miser has always afforded a topic for railery and derision, but, perhaps it ought rather to be viewed with pity, as it appears to be a species of insanity.

PROSTITUTED PRAISE.

"Praise undeserved, is satire in disguise." A man of sense is as much on his guard against undeserved and immoderate praise, as against the prescriptions of a quack, or the puffs of an auctioneer. A weak and vain man is deprived of the little sense he ever possessed by the intoxication of flattery, and then becomes a goose ready spit, and a proper subject for roasting.

IGNORANT CRITICISM.

The greatest excellence is the most likely to be misunderstood; for few are qualified to be competent judges of singular preeminence. They who would form a sound judgment in learning, in arts, or in life, of an exalted degree of perfection must themselves possess it, and be able while they give the criticism to furnish the example.

EVILS OF AMBITION.

Persons who live in their families a regular and temperate life, performing their relative, social, and religious duties, enjoy more tranquility, and self possession, than the various tribes that are struggling to emerge from the level on which their birth and circumstances placed them. Such as these, ever restless, taste not the pleasures of repose; and as the desires of ambition, like those of avarice, increase with possession, they are strangers to contentment, the sweetest ingredient of life.

MILITARY GLORY.

Julius Cæsar, according to his own confession, in the conquest of Gaul occasioned the loss of one million two hundred thousand lives; and it is supposed that the civil wars in which he was engaged destroyed an equal number. Two millions four hundred thousand men, murdered to aggrandize one man!

Large Peach.—We have seen a beautiful peach of the Lemon Cling stone species, which was raised in the garden of S. F. Denison, Esq. of this borough, and weighed ten ounces. It is the handsomest specimen of fruit we have ever seen.

[Stonington Yan.]

Extraordinary escape from a Wolf.—On the 14th of last month, a little girl, named Barbara Dusek, was employed in tending a herd of cattle near the village of Ivanezi, about a league from Agram, in Croatia. All at once, the child was attacked and bit by a hungry wolf. A very remarkable circumstance, or rather a wonderful interposition of Divine Providence, is the manner in which the child was saved from the wolf, to which she seemed already to have fallen a prey. The cows and oxen grazing in the meadow all ran to the spot, attacked the wild beast with their horns, and thus delivered the child from certain death. Its cries, and the extraordinary commotion observed among the cattle attracted the peasants at work in the fields to the spot. They immediately went in pursuit of the wolf, and had the good fortune to kill it the day following.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's

Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturalists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculating and engrafting of all their fruit trees, and purchaser may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,

AND
PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the floriculturists in this city and its vicinity, and if peculiar demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester procured from this nursery for three or four years past some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to
ZEB. COOK Jr.
Rogers' Building—Congress Street.
Boston, August, 25th, 1826. ept.

Dr. A. G. Hull's Patent Hinge Truss.

[From the New York Medical and Physical Quarterly Journal, No. 15, for Sept, 1822.]

"We take some share of reproach to ourselves for not having before this noticed the very great improvements made by Dr. Hull in the construction of trusses. The truth is, it is only recently that our attention was particularly directed to the subject; and we were surprised to find how vastly superior the invention of Dr. Hull was to any instrument of the kind which has hitherto come within our knowledge. The principle on which it is constructed, appears to us to be equally just and original; and the very gratifying success which has attended its application, abundantly confirms the soundness of the theoretical principles on which it was suggested."

Amos G. Hull, M. D.
Dear Sir,—Since our interview at my house I have the satisfaction to inform you, that I have been cured of a rupture of 15 years continuance by the use of your Truss. I found on the first trial that it was more effectual in retaining the bowels than any instrument I have ever used. I soon found that a favorable change had taken place and I supposed myself cured. About this time I was reduced very low with Typhoid fever, as I began to recover I again found appearance of the rupture. I applied the Truss again and in few weeks found myself cured. I continued the instrument about one year when I left it off and for the last three years have been quite free from the complaint. I am respectfully your friend and servant.
SAMUEL WOODWARD, M. D.
Wethersfield, Ct. June 1, 1826.

[The following notice is from Dr. Shortliff, who has had the best opportunity of witnessing its good effects.]
"I have for several years used Dr. Hull's patent Truss both for males and females. In every case it has given relief and in many a perfect cure."
BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF."

Boston, Aug. 9, 1826.

This Truss is for sale by EBENEZER WIGHT
Druggist, Milk, opposite Federal Street, Boston.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (entrance from Lindall Street).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V. BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1826. No. 16.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]

*Horticultural Garden, Brooklyn, }
Long Island, 30 October, 1826. }*

MR FESSENDEN—I have seen in the New England Farmer of the 22nd of September last, a letter of Mr LOWELL of Roxbury, relative to some of the Pears which he received of Mr KNIGHT, president of the London Horticultural Society; for some of which he was indebted to my brother JOHN PARMENTIER of Holland, member of the National Institute and other learned Societies. I send you the following table of the Pears which he possesses, which was inserted in the fifth volume of the transactions of said Society, of which my brother is a corresponding member. The table points out the times of their maturity, their size and taste. The last column shows those which I possess, and am willing to dispose of. This list comprises the greatest part of the pears of Flanders; and those belonging to my brother are such only as he could speak of from experience. This table, I think, will prove interesting to the amateurs of fruit-trees, as it is composed of new fruit, and gives some directions relative to its management.

With much esteem, yours, ANDRE PARMENTIER.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>When ripe.</i>	<i>Quality.</i>	<i>Size.</i>	<i>Time when I can furnish them</i>
Winter ambrette,	November	melting	middling good	1826
amire roux,	September	do	small mid.	
Ananas,	autumn	do	middling good	1827
Angis pear,	winter	brittle	large mid.	
Angelique of Bourdeaux,	March	do	large do.	1826
Summer archidue,	September	lightly melt	small do.	1826
Baycnoct condrosienne,	autumn	melt. sweet	middling good	1827
Beau present, or cuisne mad'e	August	melting	large good	1826
Beau sainte Bernarde,	autumn	melt. sweet	large good	1827
Belle & longue,	November	melting	large good	1827
Bellissime,	September	do	large mid.	
Brocas bergamat,	October	do	large good	1826
Bergamat of bussy,	Feb. March	do	middling feebly	
— cassolette,	September	brittle	middling good	1826
— crussane,	December	melting	large good	1826
Summer bergamat,	September	do	small good	1826
Dutch bergamat,	winter	do	large feebly	
Bergamat of Metz,	winter	do	middling good	1827
Easter bergamat,	March Apr.	brittle	large feebly	
Deatrycker's bergamat,	October	melting	middling good	1827
Minion bergamat,	September	do	small good	1827
Bergamat niza,	April, May	brittle	middling feebly	
Bergamate des paysans,	September	melting	middling good	1826
Whitsunday bergamat,	May, June,	brittle	large good	1826
Bergamat querey,	April, May	half melting	middling feebly	
— ronville,	October	brittle	middling feebly	
— silvange,	autumn	melt. sweet	large good	1827
— soulers,	autumn	do	large good	1826
Swiss bergamat,	October	melting	middling good	
White beurte, or vergalieu,	October	do	large good	1826
Beurre cassiaumont,	October	do	middling good	1826
— rose,	autumn	melt. sweet	large good	1827
— coloma,	autumn	do	large good	1826
crappeux,	November	melting	middling good	1827
— of affligem,	November	do	middling good	1827
— of Englund,	September	do	large good	1826
— of Arenberg,	Jan.—Feb.	do	large good	1826
— of Caen,	autumn	melt. sweet	middling good	1827
— of Diel,	November	melting	very lar. good	1826
Golden beurte, or d'ausson,	autumn	melt. sweet	large good	1827
Beurre d'oval,	November	melting	large good	1826
— duquenne,	autumn	do	large good	1827
Golden gray beurte,	winter	do	large good	1827
Beurre extra,	November	melting	large good	1826
45 Gray beurte,	do	melting	large good	1826
46 Beurte rance,	March, Apr	melting	very lar. good	1826
47 Red beurte,	autumn	melt. sweet	large good	
48 Green beurte,	autumn	melting	middling good	1827
49 Bessy chaumontel,	January	brittle	large good	1826
50 — d'hery,	November	brittle	small feebly	
51 — vaet,	January	melting	large good	1826
52 — of caissoy,	April	melting	middling good	
53 — of classery,	winter	melting	small feebly	
54 — of la motte,	November	melting	large good	1827
55 Summer good christian,	September	brittle	middling good	1826
56 English do	April	brittle	large feebly	
57 Good christian of augh,	winter	brittle	large feebly	
58 Summer golden do	September	brittle	large feebly	
59 Winter do do	May, June,	brittle	very large good	1826
60 Turki do do	November	brittle	large feebly	
61 Bostonian,	August	melting	middling good	1827
62 Musk bourdon,	April	brittle	middling feebly	
63 Major, or bourguemestre,	November	melting	large good	1826
64 Wood or bosch pear,	October	melting	large good	
65 Dutch calabash,	autumn	brittle	large good	1827
66 Calabash,	October	melting	large good	1826
67 Caillot rosat,	October	melting	large good	1826
68 German cannerling,	autumn	melt. sweet	middling good	1827
69 Canivette,	April, May	brittle	middling good	1827
70 Chaptal,	Dec. Jan.	brittle	large feebly	1826
71 Charles of Austria,	autumn	melt. sweet	large good	1827
72 Citron of carmes,	August	melting	middling feebly	
73 Citronelle,	September	melting	middling feebly	
74 Musk colmar,	autumn	melting	middling good	1827
75 Colmar (the small)	winter	melt. sweet	small good	
76 Colmar,	March, Apr	melting	large good	1826
77 Cranoisine,	August	brittle	large good	1827
78 Anthony crassane,	November	melting	middling good	1827
79 Delices of nidenpont,	November	melting	large good	1826
80 Delices of Charles,	winter	melt. sweet	large good	1826
81 Dorothea,	January	brittle	large good	
82 Double roussetlet,	October	melting	middling good	1827
83 Duke of Berry,	October	melting	middling good	1827
84 Dutchess of March,	March	melting	large good	1827
85 Dupre,	August	melting	small good	
86 Winter thorn,	October	melting	large feebly	1827
87 Eschasserie,	September	brittle	middling feebly	
88 Red thorn,	August	melting	small good	
89 Green summer do.	August	melting	small good	
90 Havay melting,	Sept. Oct.	melting	large good	1827
91 Brest melting,	April	melting	middling good	1826
92 Dutch do.	winter	melting	middling good	1827
93 Pariselle do.	April	melt. sweet	large good	1827
94 Favorite,	autumn	brittle	middling good	1827
95 Fourcroy, or nature's marvel	autumn	melt. sweet	large good	1827
96 Frangipane,	October	melt. sweet	middling feebly	
97 Gloux morceau,	Dec. Jan.	melting	large good	1827
98 Gloutone dupuis,	Septemb.	melting	large feebly	
99 Gratiote,	August	melting	very lar. feebly	1826
100 Golden drop,	Septemb.	melting	middling feebly	
101 Large circle,	December	brittle	large feebly	
102 Large roman,	March, Apr	brittle	large feebly	
103 Large stem pear,	Septemb.	brittle	middling feebly	
104 Gros blanket,	July	half melt.	middling good	1826
105 Gros monarque,	October	half melt.	large feebly	
106 Gros moufin,	April	brittle	large feebly	
107 Gros muscat,	July	melt. sweet	middling good	
108 Gros palentin,	November	melting	middling feebly	
109 Large bergamat,	autumn	melt. sweet	large good	
110 Jargoeille,	August	melt. sweet	small good	
111 Incommunicable,	Feb. March	brittle	middling feebly	
112 Josephine,	winter	melt. sweet	large good	1827

113	Louisa bonne,	January	melting	large	good	1826
114	Madame green,	autumn	melt. sweet	middling	good	1827
115	The magdalena,	August	melting	small	feebly	
116	Maria Louisa,	November	melting	large	good	1826
117	Marquise	December	brittle	large	feebly	
118	Martin sec	December	brittle	middling	feebly	
119	Martin sec at Provins,	November	melt. sweet	small	feebly	
120	Mary pear	Sept. Oct.	melt. sweet	large	good	1827
121	Marveille d'hiver,	November	melt. sweet	large	feebly	
122	Golden Messire jean,	autumn	melting	large	feebly	
123	Grey do.	November	brittle	middling	feebly	
124	Mervielle d'ete,	September	melting	middling	feebly	
125	Milanese or Great Britain,	Nov. Dec.	brittle	large	good	1827
126	Cavelier Milanese,	Dec. Jan.	melting	large	good	1827
127	Mouille bouche,	September	melting	middling	feebly	
128	German muscat,	April, May	melting	middling	feebly	
129	Muscat Robert,	July	half melt.	middling	feebly	
130	Napoleon,	November	melting	large	good	1826
131	New golden,	Sept. Oct.	melting	large	good	1827
132	Summer orange,	August	brittle	middling	feebly	
133	Winter do.	Feb. March	brittle	middling	feebly	1826
134	New orange,	September	melt. sweet	middling	feebly	
135	Swan's egg,	November	brittle	large	feebly	
136	Palentin,	August	melting	middling	good	
137	Passa tutti,	November	brittle	very lar.	feebly	
138	Passa colmar,	Jan.—Feb.	melting	large	good	1826
139	Grey paffa colmar of Preced	do	melting	large	good	1826
140	Pastorale,	December	melting	large	good	
141	Pastorale or comperette,	autumn	melt. sweet	large	good	
142	Grey skin,	September	brittle	middling	feebly	
143	Pepin sauve,	April	melting	middling	feebly	
144	Petit blanquet,	August	melting	small	feebly	
145	Almond pear,	October	melting	large	good	1827
146	Pear of bellail,	August	brittle	middling	good	
147	Canning pear,	winter	melt. sweet	large	good	1827
148	Pear Charlotte,	winter	melt. sweet	large	feebly	1827
149	ear of capucin,	Jan. Feb.	brittle	large	feebly	
150	Silver pear,	August	melting	middling	feebly	
151	Pear of austraia,	October	brittle	large	good	1826
152	Pear of jesus,	October	brittle	small	feebly	
153	Pear of prince,	August	melting	small	good	
154	Quinte pear,	October	melting	middling	feebly	
155	Shepherd's pear,	January	brittle	middling	feebly	
156	Pear of jesuite,	Feb. March	half melting	middling	feebly	
157	Pear of seigneur,	autumn	melt. sweet	middling	good	1827
158	Fig pear,	October	brittle	middling	feebly	1826
159	Golden pear, poire d'or,	October	half melting	middling	feebly	
160	Gray pear of cassiman,	December	melting	middling	good	1827
161	Pear of louvain,	Oct. Nov.	melting	middling	good	1827
162	Pear mondieu or rousset	September	melting	small	feebly	
163	Pear of noichain,	Septemb.	melting	small	good	1827
164	Without skin pear,	October	melting	large	feebly	
165	Without kernel pear,	November	brittle	large	feebly	
166	Santa Crux pear,	Septemb.	melting	large	good	1827
167	Sugar pear, poire de sucre	October	brittle	small	feebly	
168	Peach pear,	September	melting	middling	feebly	
169	Portail du poitu,	April	melting	middling	feebly	
170	Ramelier,	May, June,	melting	large	feebly	
171	Queen Carolino,	November	melting	large	good	1827
172	Robine,	August	melting	middling	good	1826
173	King of Rome,	Dec. Jan.	melting	middling	good	1827
174	Roussellet of Rheims,	September	melting	small	good	1826
175	Winter roussellet,	autumn	melt. sweet	middling	good	1826
176	Summer royale	August	melting	small	good	1826
177	Royale d' hiver,	winter	melting	large	feebly	
178	Sang'e d'Italia, fleur rouge,	April	brittle	large	feebly	1826
179	Sanguinole or Wine pear,	August	brittle	middling	feebly	
180	Winter St. Bernard,	winter	melt. sweet	large	good	1827
181	Saint Germain pear,	Nov. Dec.	melting	large	good	1826
182	Saint Ghillain pear,	Sept. Oct.	do	middling	good	
183	Saint laurent	August	do	middling	feebly	
184	Sanspareille, 100 couronne	autumn	melt. sweet	middling	good	1827
185	Sartiere,	November	melting	large	good	1827
186	Green satin.	autumn	melt. sweet	middling	good	

187	Early cluster,	August	melting	small	good	
188	Sognette,	October	brittle	middling	good	
189	Somelier of clazor,	November	melting	middling	good	
190	Red sugar, sucre rouge,	September	do	middling	good	
191	Sucre vert,	November	do	middling	good	1826
192	Superfondant,	November	do	large	good	1827
193	Urbaniste,	November	do	large	good	1827
194	Summer Vermillion,	August	do	middling	good	
195	Ice pear or virgoulouse,	November	brittle	large	good	1826
196	Volmeronge,	Nov. Dec.	melting	large	feebly	
197	Yutte.	autumn	melting	large	good	1827

A HINT IN SEASON.

MR FESSENDEN.—It is so important for the farmer to command a good stock of manure, that every method to increase his resources to that effect deserves attention; none more so, I believe, than the collecting of leaves this season of the year, when the wood lots offer a great abundance of them. But although in practice with some, yet the greater number of farmers, it is presumed, neglect to avail themselves of this valuable privilege.

I have been for years in the habit of collecting leaves for littering in cattle, hogs, &c. and experience has so far confirmed and established the usefulness of the practice, from the comfort it affords to the creatures, and the increase of the dung-hills, that I have made arrangements lately for securing the privilege to a greater extent than heretofore. I have fixed my eyes in such a manner as to have a small loft over them for leaves, with openings, the sides to draw out the leaves with a rake, and supply the hogs occasionally with fresh litter. I have also enclosed part of a shed in the barn-yard to store up a sufficient quantity of leaves to litter my cattle through the winter. The advantage is not confined to the mere addition of the leaves to the dung-hill; it furnishes the means of preventing the waste of the urine of the cattle. When the floor is cleared in the morning, the leaves with which the cattle have been littered, the dung and the urine, should be well worked together with the shovel before they are thrown out; and being so compounded the decomposition of the leaves will take place much sooner, and their addition to the dung become more valuable.

It is customary to prefer green dung to any other for planting Potatoes, and it answers very well for that crop; yet it is often too cloggy, and will remain sometimes in a lump in the hills, whereby the Potato is less benefited. The addition of the leaves, if well worked together as above described, make that kind of manure much better adapted and truly excellent for raising the crop, more particularly so, if on meadow ground where cattle dung alone is quite to increase the wetness of the soil, whilst the leaves, rendering it better divided and lighter, give to the Potato hill a greater aptitude to be penetrated and fertilized by the warmth of the sun.

If you think this hint may be of any service to our brother farmers, you are quite at liberty to give it a corner in your very useful paper.

Wilton, Nov. 2, 1826.

Yours respectfully,

J. M. G.

Remarks by the Editor.—The above article appears to us highly worth the attention of the industrious cultivator, and we are under great obligation to its worthy and ingenious author. Some further observations on the same subject, we hope will prove acceptable and useful to our readers.

In the Mass Agric. Repos. vol. iv. page 60 will be found "Extracts from the Bath Society Papers, with remarks by JOHN LOWELL, Esq." who is now President of said Society. From these we select the following as applicable to the subject under consideration. "A correspondent of the Bath Society in England warmly recommends a species of manure for potatoes which think peculiarly applicable to our country, because easily attainable. It is the employment of mould and fallen leaves taken from the woods. This, the writer observes, he has found an excellent substitute for other manure. He found the potatoes, raised in this way, much more mealy, and of a flavour much finer than when produced by the application of ashes and dung; and he considered it of great importance to poor people, who have not the means of procuring much dung. This he observes can always be procured in woody countries, and in those which are not so, it may be obtained under hedges and ditches, and in old ponds.

"If this be a fact, and we have little doubt of it, since it is known that few substances are more favourable to vegetation than rotten leaves, and the soil formed by their decomposition, there is scarcely a farmer in Massachusetts, who may not by two or three days labor, collect enough to plant all his potatoes, and thus save his manure for his corn and grass lands."

Leaves used as manure, are very valuable for the purposes of gardening, and for fruit trees. Forsyth says, "collect annually as many loads of leaves as you conveniently can, which make up into hot-beds, for late melons and

numbers, and for early potatoes, &c. First plant the beds with early potatoes; at the same time sow radish and lettuce seeds, mixed together.—When the radishes are pulled, thin the lettuce, leaving a sufficient quantity for a crop; by the time the lettuces are fit for cutting, the potatoes begin to cover the bed. After the lettuces are all cut, you should put some of the leaf-mould close to the stems of the potatoes, which will run very fast into the fresh manure, and produce a fine early crop. When you have dug up the potatoes, take off all the fine vegetable mould, till you come to the leaves that are not yet rotten; then with a fork turn up the leaves, adding some fresh leaves at the same time, which will cause a fresh heat to come up in the bed; when this is done, put on the lights, and keep them close for three or four days: if the weather be fine and clear, there will, by that time be a fine sweet gentle heat.* "You may then sow or plant melons or cucumbers in the beds."

"When the heat begins to decline, and the fruit to swell, put a fresh lining of leaves, two feet and a half broad round the beds. The beds may be broken up the second winter; by which time you will find the top part of them rotted to a fine black vegetable mould, which will be the best manure for trees."

"A good coat of manure once in two or three years will be sufficient for the borders where the wall trees stand, and much better than dung, which I by no means approve of for trees, unless it be perfectly rotten and mixed up with mould."

"Some of the leaves will be found not quite rotten at the bottom of the beds; these may be mixed up with fresh dry leaves from the park, garden, &c. and used for making new beds."—*Cobbett's Edition of Forsyth, on Fruit Trees.*

It has long been a complaint of agriculturists that potatoes of the best quality can hardly be raised excepting on what is called new land, or land lately cleared from the woods which covered it in a state of nature. Such land we know has been manured with leaves and probably for centuries. It is then a very likely supposition that leaves applied as manure to old land, may apply the kind of food most congenial to the potato; and give to fields long under cultivation the power of producing as fine potatoes as those new lands which have just been reclaimed from the aboriginal forest.

The Viewing Committee of the Hartford County Agricultural Society, respectfully make the following Report.

We entered upon our duties at the farm of *Capt. Grant*, of Wintonbury. This is now well known, as a large farm, which has for several years, been in a train of improvement, principally, by the well directed labor of our state paupers. Most of the improvements made upon the farm, with its peculiar management, have been already reported by your Committee; we would, therefore, only say, that it still presents a very enlivening view of the various operations of Agriculture, Horticulture,

* What is here said about the use of leaves in the course of their rotting is not altogether applicable to America; but it will be very useful for the American planter to know, that rotten leaves are so useful, as he can always get enough of them. Nor would hot-beds of leaves be altogether useless in America for spring lettuces, cucumbers, radishes, &c.

and several of the mechanic arts. A well arranged system is adopted in all the operations of the house, the farm, and the work shop. More attention is paid to collecting and saving manures, here, than we have seen elsewhere; some of the lands are judiciously irrigated; and, by passing through the hog pen, every weed that grows upon the borders of the fields, or the skirts of the farm, is made to contribute to the nourishment of some valuable crop.

The farm of *Mr. Aaron Goodman*, which we next examined, lies in West Hartford, on the Albany Turnpike. It is of a kind, easy soil, naturally not very productive, and rendered less so, by mismanagement or neglect. Most of the land which we examined, had, until recently, lain for several years, in very poor pasturing, or indifferent mowing. *Mr. Goodman* has made a thorough and liberal use of the plough, and has, already, begun to reap from it, important benefits. His fences are excellent, and his whole farming concerns are managed in such a manner, as to show a handsome profit.

The farm of *Mr. Preserved Marshall* of Farmington, was viewed by your Committee, last year, and for some valuable improvements upon his mountain lands, he received the second premium of the Society. His exertions appear still to be unremitting, and his example seems to be effecting a desirable change among farmers in this neighborhood.

The practice of renovating exhausted lands, by clover, and that of keeping them in a productive state, by a rotation of crops, which appear to be gaining ground, in that part of the county, may be attributed to those who, with *Mr. Marshall*, have proved their utility, and their practical results.

We next looked at the farm of *Mr. Edward Woodruff*, also of Farmington, which consists of about four hundred acres of mountain land. In different parts of the farm, we saw, upon a few patches, marks of very good farming; with these exceptions, we have hardly seen a more rough or forbidding tract. In justice to *Mr. Woodruff*, we would state, that he entered his farm, not for a premium, but that its present situation might be seen, and known; as he is about commencing a system of operations for reclaiming this wide waste. Of his plan, we know nothing, we cannot therefore judge of its practicability; but regard with peculiar interest, a young man displaying a degree of energy and enterprise, sufficient for such an undertaking. The whole family present in all their concerns, a cheering example of industry and economy.

The farm of *Mr. Moses Goodman* has been favorably noticed in former reports. The most valuable part of his farm has been reclaimed from an unsightly and unproductive swamp, and rendered one of the most fertile and beautiful meadows in the county. This and the light lands adjacent have been greatly improved by a judicious interchange of soils, each contributing, in an important degree, to the fertility of the other. *Mr. Goodman's* time and attention have, for many years, been exclusively devoted to his farm, and every inch of it bears marks of the hand of industry, guided by good taste and sound judgment.

Most subjects connected with good farming appear to have received a due share of his attention. The stock is unusually fine, and the dairy of the very first order. In his old age, *Deacon Goodman*

is in the full enjoyment of health, and competence—the natural consequences of a life of hard labor and temperate living.

Mr. Ward Woodbridge has been in possession of his farm, in West Hartford, about three years; and, in that short time, more than half of it consisting of ninety acres, has been converted, from cold, sour low lands, and a worn out ridge, into beautiful and productive fields, *Johnswort* is followed by a luxuriant growth of corn and potatoes; *Hardhack* has given place to *Timothy*; and miserable serpentine fences are superseded by substantial ones, which are a fine specimen of neatness and accuracy. The buildings are neat and convenient, and the barns are constructed with a commendable degree of attention to the important subject of manure.

We rejoice to find scientific men engaged in our favourite pursuit, with the zeal which is here evinced; and doubt not that, under the directing hand of its proprietor, aided, as he is by the manual skill of *Mr. Tuttle*, the present tenant, this farm will soon become a model of systematic husbandry.

The farm of *Mr. Harvey Marshall* is on the Wethersfield road a mile south of Hartford.—When it came into the hands of *Mr. Marshall*, two years since, it was, and for many years had been improved as a pasture ground. Although naturally of a rich, warm soil, the crop was poor both in quantity and quality. With this *Mr. Marshall* adopted a course somewhat novel, but completely successful. By a very abundant top dressing of manure in the fall with herdsgrass seed, and a free use of the harrow, he now cuts two large crops of the first quality of hay. Situated as he is, the same labour and manure could in no way have been converted to so ready a profit. In the result of this experiment, he has not only a pecuniary reward, but a more important one arising from a consciousness of having made more than "two spires of grass grow where but one grew before."

While on our tour, we have seen among farmers whom we have visited, very pleasing and we think, increasing marks of industry,—more attention to improved modes of culture, and a wiser appropriation of lands, than heretofore,—and an increasing attention to the important principles of profit and loss; and congratulate the County on having so many examples of that true independence, which of right belongs to "the lords of the soil."

By order of the viewing committee,
SAMUEL S. STEBBINS, Chairman.

The award on Farms was as follows:

To <i>Moses Goodman</i> , of Hartford, for the best cultivated Farm.	\$30
To <i>David Grant</i> , of Windsor, for the Second best do,	20
To <i>Ward Woodbridge</i> , of Hartford, for the third best do.	10

So plentiful is the crop of apples and pears, that we understand several, gentlemen on the eastern side of *Stirlingshire* are now actually feeding their pigs with the abundant fruit. [*Stirling Journal.*]

The British ports have been opened for the admission of foreign rye, oats, peas and beans. In consequence of this, grain has risen on the continent of Europe, and in this country. Flour has advanced in New York from 25 to 37½ cents per barrel. Canal flour is worth from \$5.25 to \$5.37. Wheat \$1.03, and more is asked.

From the New York Enquirer.

THE GRAPE.

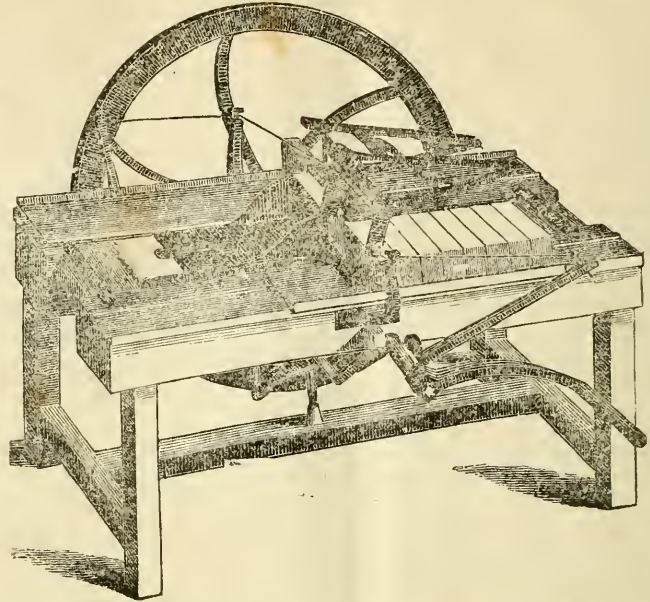
We lately tasted some delicious Grapes at Mr Parmentier's horticultural garden, which is, at this season, a pleasant afternoon's promenade from Brooklyn, the distance being only about two miles. They grew on vines which were planted in May last, and although Mr P. removed, as he thought, all the flowers, fearing the plants being so young might be injured by bearing, yet a few were overlooked, and produced some excellent fruit. What a difference between the grapes found at the French tables and those called Isabella grapes, and which cannot be properly estimated, since few or none are brought in comparison with them.

The cultivation of the vine, which to many appears difficult, is in reality very easy. Mr P. who is perfectly well acquainted with it, gives all the necessary instructions, which are so simple and easy of execution, that we shall be indebted to him for placing within the reach of every person the means of cultivating a fruit possessing so many excellent qualities.

The establishment of Mr Parmentier, is really valuable from its great extent; having 24 acres inclosed in one nursery; the order which exists, each kind of vine as well as other plants, having its etiquette or mark so placed, that in making a selection no mistake can occur, and from the introduction of the new and excellent fruits of Europe, where he was born. His brother, the Chevalier Parmentier, member of different learned societies, during my excursions on the continent, kindly showed me his most interesting establishment, which consists of exotic plants to the amount of more than 40,000. Among these it may be readily imagined, are some of the most rare and valuable that are known; and in looking at his collection, even an unpracticed eye must be struck with the talent and knowledge necessary to preserve in such perfection, so many different plants, from so many different climes, for among the collections I have seen, I think I never met with one where they appeared in such perfect health and beauty; and this talent seems to be in the family, for Mr P. who resides on Long Island, acquired his intimate knowledge of horticulture merely from the gratification he received in the study of it as an amusement. Besides the great number of exotic plants, the Chevalier possesses around his residence, gardens to the extent of nearly ten acres, where he cultivates every kind of fruit tree of any merit. He has made a table of the different kinds of pear trees in his possession, which is published in the Horticultural Transactions of London; it contains 197 species, with the names, time of ripening, (epoch de leur maturite) qualities (qualites) si. o'grossen) and tastes (saveur)—This table, so necessary to assist amateurs in their choice, Mr P. intends to translate and send to Mr Fessenden, the Editor of the *New England Farmer*, in Boston, with an indication in a separate column of the species he has received from his brother, and which are now ready to be disposed of, with those which he will have in the autumn of 1827, and which can only be procured from the gardens of the Chevalier Parmentier.

(See the first page of this week's Farmer.)

A Triangular Steel Ball at the Baptist Church, N. London, is said to be heard farther than the old bells at the other Churches. It was heard 9 miles, over the water. [Palladium]



SELF-FEEDING BRICK PRESS.

The great inconvenience that has attended all machines that have hitherto been used for pressing Bricks, of putting the bricks into the mould by hand, and the slow progress made in pressing on that account are entirely obviated in the Self-Feeding Brick Press now offered to the public.—Each machine is furnished with three boards of a proper length to hold ten bricks, each setting up edgewise. To put the machine in operation one of these boards is filled with unpressed bricks and laid on one side of the machine, and an empty board on the other side: then by turning the crank moderately, the machine removes the bricks one at a time from the full board, presses them and places them on the other board all a quarter of an inch apart at the rate of fifteen in a minute.—While one man is turning the crank the third board should be filled with unpressed bricks and placed on the machine. As soon as the machine has filled one board with pressed bricks, the board is removed (its place being supplied by the board that the machine has emptied) and the bricks dislodged from it on to the yard or boards for that purpose by turning the board up edgewise, standing the bricks at the same time by a narrow board which leaves the bricks all a quarter of an inch apart standing on one end, giving them a very good opportunity to dry, without being handled while in a green state.

We, the subscribers, have long been acquainted with the Brick Making Business, and have seen in operation many machines of different kinds for Pressing Bricks, and have recently had the satisfaction of seeing in operation, the Self Feeding Brick Press, at which you are the inventor, and have no hesitation in saying, that we conceive it to be very far superior to any other kind in use.—It is very firmly constructed, and we believe, must be very durable and not liable to get out of order.

Its power is very great, and the bricks pressed in it are smooth and solid—and the great dispatch in pressing and saving of labor made by the bricks being put into the mould by machinery instead of being put in by hand, and the manner in which the machine places the pressed brick so as to entirely obviate the necessity of handling them while in a green state, are advantages which will undoubtedly introduce your machine into general use as soon as its merits become generally known. You are at liberty to make our opinion public if you think proper.

Yours Respectly,

WILLIAM WEBB,
JOSIAH CARTER,
RUFUS FLUENT,
WILLIAM POLLERS,
JONA. FESSENDEN.

Portland, Sept. 27, 1826.

Extract from the sixth Report of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

"Mr John Winslow of Portland, entered for exhibition only, a machine of his invention styled a self feeding Brick Press, the operation of which he explained to your Committee and many others, by a model, so clear and communicated the whole process in such a manner, as seemed to leave no doubt on the minds of those that attended of the utility of the machine, and if it performs as it appears to promise, can hardly need any recommendation to give it celebrity—your Committee was glad to learn that this Machine was to be placed in the Hall of the New England Society on the 25th."

Munificent.—A communication has been received by the Board of Almsmen, from WARD NICHOLAS BENTON, Esq. offering for the acceptance of the City, for the use of the inmates of the House of Industry, a twin pair of oxen, 7½ years, weighing 4332 pounds, raised at his farm at

Princeton, and which have never been yoked.—The communication being read it was ordered, that the thanks of the Board in behalf of the city be presented to Mr. Boylston for his liberal donation.—*Bos. Pat.*

The Rockingham Agricultural Society met at Exeter on the 1st ult. The exhibitions though in some respects inferior to those of former years, were in others better. The working oxen and cows attracted particular attention. Owing to a mistake in giving notice, the show was not in all respects equal, nor the attendance of the citizens so general as might otherwise have been expected. The address, by James Thon, Esq. was listened to with much gratification, and it is hoped that he will comply with the example of his predecessors in permitting it to be published.

The officers elected for the ensuing year, are—Bradbury Cilley, President. John Folsom, Vice President. Ichabod Bartlett, Cor. Secretary.—Samuel T. Gilman, Rec. Secretary. Samuel Cushman, Treasurer. Jeremiah Mason, Nathaniel Upham, Nathaniel Gilman, 3d, Joseph Blake, Levi Lane, John Harvey, Alanson Tucker, John Rogers, Benning W. Sanborn, Directors.

William Smith, Esq. is appointed to deliver the next annual address.

VACCINATION.

The small pox has been so long a stranger that people care very little about it. The neglect may one of these days be seriously repented, for the disease is by no means exterminated, and in a few years there may be hundreds in this town exposed to it. There is now at the pest house a decided case of the small pox. The medical gentlemen in this town are all of them, we believe, provided with vaccine matter. The expense of vaccination is very little, the sickness produced by it a trifle, and the evil to be prevented of very great consequence. The old saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, never had a better application, or a more perfect exemplification than in this very matter. Every head of a family should consider it a duty to see that all under his authority is guarded in this way against the small pox, not merely on their own accounts, but for the general safety. It is a kindness which providence seems to offer and which like many other favours is but too little regarded.—*Con. Mirror.*

From the Hampshire Gazette.

CATTLE SHOW.

The Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society held its annual meeting at Northampton, on the 11th ult. There were many concurrent circumstances unfavourable to the interest which is usually felt and reciprocated upon such an occasion. We only mention the time, which was by ten or twelve days earlier than usual, and when our farmers are generally engaged and particularly were they this year in securing their crops, and before the feeders upon the river were ready to make their purchases for the stall. This was owing to a mistake and misapprehension of the Committee with reference to the meeting of other Societies. The day, however, was fine and the number of competitors greater than was expected. After the various committees had executed the commissions with which they were charged, the Society repaired to the church, where, besides the usual religious exercises, they were favored with

an address from the Hon. Mark Doolittle, which was exceedingly appropriate and interesting, and cannot fail to be useful. As the Society have tendered him a vote of thanks, and requested of him a copy for publication, we hope soon to be able to place the address in the hands of those who had not an opportunity to hear it. After the exercises in the church, the Society partook of a dinner served up in rich abundance and in fine order by Mr. James Curtis.

The premiums have never been awarded upon articles better entitled to them than they were this year. The cattle and the young stock were very superior. The swine, also, among the most useful and necessary of animals, were, in comparison with any heretofore exhibited, of a perfect kind. The intelligent committee upon manufactures, in their department, speak for themselves.

REPORT ON MANUFACTURES.

The committee on manufactures report, that there has been great improvement made in the quality of the articles presented for premiums this year over that of any former exhibition. The number of articles was smaller than on other anniversaries.—Pill-dresses are improved greatly in their manufacture. The dressed flannels are of the finest wool, complete in their manufacture, and command general admiration. The cassimere shawls are well manufactured and of the most brilliant scarlet. There were three pieces of Scotch plaid exhibited, all of which show great skill in their manufacture and much taste in the selection and arrangement of the colors. As it respects the floor and stair carpets, it is enough to say that they maintain the high standing, which those presented last year gained: and it is gratifying to see them sought after, as the most durable and cheap carpets now in market. The hearth rugs were much admired for their beauty and appearance of durability, and it is our duty to state, that those manufactured by Mrs. and Miss Thayer of Greenfield, although they did not obtain the highest premiums were considered by your committee as manufactured upon the best and most economical principle. They were wholly worked in the loom, and had more attention been paid in the selection of figures and colors, no others that were offered would have been able to compete with them, and we would recommend that mode of manufacturing them in preference to any other that we have seen. The articles of woven and worsted hose have generally been very superior; but for strength and softness of wool those made by Hannah Cook and Lucy Davis excel any that have been offered before to this Society. The industry and skill of the ladies is elegantly displayed in the needle work upon lace and muslin as well as upon the more substantial articles. They give abundant proof in the household manufactures that while the husbandman is in the field the house is not neglected. The butter and cheese offered this year, is greater than the last, and as for its quality, we may safely challenge any part of our country, or any other, to excel it. Let the cheeses made by Mrs. Stebbins of Conway, weighing from 70 to 80 pounds each, after they have arrived at a proper age, be compared with the best English cheese, and we do not think they would be second best.—The miscellaneous articles offered for gratuitous premiums, have mostly obtained them, for in general they were very superior. The model of a machine for turning broom and rake handles, presented by William Patrick of Leverett, was new

to your committee, appeared to them to be deserving of the attention of the Society. They have awarded him a premium of five dollars.

Your committee will forbear to particularize any further, although much more is due to many of the competitors. J. SHEPHERD, per order.

NOTICES OF ENGLISH PATENT INVENTIONS, &c.

Thomas Hancock of London has obtained a patent, "for a new and improved manufacture which may in many instances be used as a substitute for leather." The substance of the specification is as follows. The invention consists "in filling, saturating, and combining various fibrous substances, in their manufactured and unmanufactured state, with a composition which leaves to the fibres sufficient flexibility, and at the same time unites and consolidates them into a mass, thereby increasing their strength and durability, and producing, by these means, a manufacture which may be in many instances substituted for leather, and be applied to other useful purposes, such as soles for shoes and boots, hose, pipes, pails, and other articles which have heretofore been made of leather; and also to other useful purposes, such as the roofs of viarandas, corn and flour sacks, packing cloths, and tarpaulings. The fibrous substances I employ in this manufacture are wools, cotton, hair, silk, flax, hemp, carded, combed, or hackled, and combined with the same substances, woven or manufactured. As the same process is applicable to all the combinations, it will be necessary to describe the method I pursue in one case only, as any variation may be made in arranging the different substances, at the discretion of the operator:—I take a piece of cotton cloth of any convenient size, and strain it on a board, and spread over it with a spatula, or other convenient instrument, a full coating of the compound, to be herein after described. I then spread on or over the compound a layer of carded cotton, somewhat similar to the article known by the name of wadding, spreading over this again another piece of cotton cloth prepared as the first. I then submit the whole to sufficient pressure between boards or plates of metal, either passing them through or between rollers or otherwise, to force the composition quite through the layer of carded cotton, I then carefully remove it from the boards or plates, and leave it to dry either in the open air, or in a warm room, heated to eighty or ninety degrees of temperature, and proceed to make others in the same manner. When I perceive that they are nearly or quite dry, I again submit them to the press; or if one of these strata is not sufficient to make up the thickness I require, I put two, three, or four, or more together, spreading the said compound on the surfaces again if necessary, and increasing the pressure. After they have been in the press some hours, they may again be exposed to the air or returned to the warm room to complete the drying, and if necessary pressed again. When I wish to have the carded cotton for either or both surfaces, I carefully separate at the end of two or more pressings, the last layer or layers of cloth from the cotton below it: soon after I take it out of the press, as it will then separate, and proceed as before described. In this manner I introduce into this manufacture, hair, wool, silk, hemp, and the like, or any mixture of these fibrous substances, or any or all of them, mixed with chopped hemp or tow, and carded together: or I hackle or comb hemp or flax, and lay the fibres parallel with each other.

and combine any intermixture of these different materials with the different kinds of manufactured wool, silk, linen, cotton and the like, according to the purpose to which the articles are to be applied, or as economy may dictate. For soles of shoes and boots, I prefer wool, hair, and cotton, in about equal proportions. For hose, pipes, pails and accoutrements, chopped hemp, tow and cotton. I prefer the woven materials to be made of wool or cotton, and those of an open, loose and coarse texture, excepting where it is intended for a finer surface; in such cases I choose the fabric of a finer quality. If the article is required to have a smooth surface, I produce it by using polished metal plates the last time the article is pressed. I make the compound or compounds with which I unite or combine the said substances as follows.—(No. 1.) I take two pounds of caoutchouc, dissolved in one gallon of equal parts of oil turpentine, and highly rectified coal tar oil, and six ounces of black resin, two pounds of strong glue size, and one pound of ochre, powdered pumice or whiting and mix the whole together; or (No. 2.) one pound and an half of caoutchouc, dissolved as before stated; one pound of strong glue size. I melt and mix the resin and size in a water and steam bath, and then add the other ingredients, stirring the whole till it is mixed throughout. The solution of caoutchouc is expedited by a water or steam bath, and the undissolved portion may be separated by straining it through a fine wire or other sieve.—The mixture (No. 1.) is applicable to articles where stiffness and cheapness are required. (No. 2.) is preferable where pliancy and strength are more required. But I think it proper here to state that the proportions above mentioned may be varied according to the different applications of the article to be manufactured. If varied qualities of stiffness or cheapness should be desired, the proportions of size and whiting may be increased till they make up one third of the mass. If flexibility be required, the quantity of dissolved caoutchouc in the compound No. 2. may be increased, and especially where great strength and pliancy are required. This last is also preferable for articles that are to be much exposed to the weather."

MARIETTA CATTLE SHOW.

On the 18th ult. the Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures by the Washington County Agricultural Society, took place at Marietta, in the State of Ohio. This was the first attempt to obtain a public exhibition of this character in that county; and the weather being favourable, there was a very numerous assemblage of farmers of the vicinity, and visitors. Premiums, exceeding \$300 in amount, were distributed for the best animal productions, and the greatest improvements in mechanics, domestic manufactures and agricultural science. Among the items exhibited, we find Cotton, Indigo, Leather, Hats, Carpeting, Tobacco, Razor Strops, Axes and Baskets. The premium Butter was afterwards sold at 20 cents, and the premium Cheese at 28 cents the pound. The premium of \$10, for the best crop of Indian Corn, was given to Henry Fearing, who, on four acres of corn, obtained an average of 101 83-100ths bushels to the acre. The land was Ohio Bottom, on which between 90 and 100 cart loads of manure were spread, and ploughed in to the depth of from 9 to 11 inches. The furrows were three and a half feet apart, and the stalks from 5 to 15 inches, being very irregularly planted. When the corn was

5 inches high, about 150 pounds of gypsum or plaster was sprinkled round the stalks, and this was repeated when the corn was from 12 to 15 inches high, the field being kept free from the weeds.—The premium of \$10 for the best crop of wheat was awarded to Col. Johnson, who, on four acres, obtained an average of 32 15-100ths bushels to the acre. The premium of \$8 for the best crop of Potatoes, was given to Stephen Dana, Esq. who from half an acre of yellow loamy land, planted on the first of June, raised 176 bushels of the early white potatoes. [National Journal.]

PENDLETON FARMERS' SOCIETY.

The Pendleton (S. C.) Farmers' Society celebrated their 12th anniversary in that village, on Thursday, the 12th ult. on which occasion the Vice-President of the United States, with his family, was present, and was admitted a member. At the exhibition which took place, numerous products of the domestic economy and skill of the ladies, and some good stock were shown. "No accident (says the Pendleton Messenger) occurred to mar the hilarity of the day, except the breaking down of the floor of the Farmers' Hall, which gave way under its enormous load; but being only three feet from the ground, it only caused a momentary alarm to the ladies." The President of the Society, Colonel John E. Calhoun, delivered a practical address on the subject of the present state of agriculture, which is said to have been able; an excellent farmer's dinner, accompanied by agricultural toasts and sentiments, succeeded. The premiums exhibited on the occasion, amounted to about \$60; the greater part of which was awarded for successful specimens of domestic manufactures, among the ladies of the district. [Nat. Journal.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOV. 10, 1826.

MILKING COWS.

A writer in the Scotch Farmer's Magazine, gives the following *Directions to the Dairy-Maid*. "Go to the cow stall at 7 o'clock; take with you cold water and a sponge, and wash each cow's udder clean before milking; douse the udder well with cold water, winter and summer, as it braces and repels leats. Keep your hands and arms clean. Milk each cow as dry as you can, morning and evening, and when you have milked each cow, as you suppose, dry, begin again with the cow you first milked, and drip them each; for the principal reason of cows failing in their milk is from negligence in not milking each cow dry, particularly at the time the calf is taken from the cow. Suffer no one to milk a cow but yourself, and have no gossiping in the stall. Every Saturday night give an exact account of the quantity of milk each cow has given in the week."

It might not warm water, particularly in winter, be best? perhaps brushing the bag with a soft brush would answer a good purpose.—*Ed. N. E. Farmer.*

FODDERING CATTLE.

Dr Deane, in his New England Farmer, says—"We should take care not to begin to fodder till it is really necessary. Because cattle that fodder will not graze so diligently. When it is once begun, cattle will expect it, and it must be continued. When we first begin we should fodder early in the morning only; for at that time of the day, the frost

is usually on the grass; so that the cattle will not graze. They should not yet be housed, horses only excepted. But in wet weather the whole stock should be housed, for they bear cold better than wetness. Or, if not put into the barn, they should have a shed in the yard, under which they may shelter themselves.

The meaneast fodder should not be dealt out first of all. The husks and stalks of Indian corn are suitable for this season. The straw and the worst hay should be reserved to give them in the coldest weather, for it is then that they have the keenest appetites. The hay of low ground, straw and haulm, if salt hay may not be had, may be sprinkled with salted water, if salting it in the mow has been neglected. They will not only eat it heartily, but live well upon it."

BREMEN GEESSE.

We understand Mr Sisson, who first introduced this valuable breed of Geese mentioned in the reports of the R. I. Agr. Soc. has been very successful in raising them. They are decidedly superior to the common geese, in the great size they attain in the facility with which they may be raised, and in the comparatively small quantity of grain required to fatten them. Within the last five years Mr Sisson has sold geese of this breed, amounting to \$662.00 exclusive of a large flock, raised this season. Our readers will perceive that several of these geese are advertised in this week's paper.

CHIMNEYS.

Method of building Chimneys that will not smoke.—Contract the space immediately over the fire, so you may be sure of the air being well heated there; this will ensure a current upwards. All chimneys should be carefully built, and every joint well filled with mortar, so as to prevent communication in case of fire.—*Dr Thomas Cooper.*

BRICK MACHINE.

On page 124 of this day's paper will be seen a drawing of a new machine invented by Mr John Winslow of Portland, for pressing bricks and tile, which promises to be an important and valuable improvement. We regret that the engraving used is not sufficiently well executed to give a clear impression.

Want of good Husbandry.—At the Cattle Show at Concord, (N. H.) premiums were awarded for the best Farms. In relation to one of them, the viewing Committee, in their report, made the following remark:—

"This farm appears to be cultivated with great care, and much good judgment in agriculture; but the Committee are of opinion, that the owner is in fault in one essential particular; and they hope that an indirect allusion to it will be sufficient for him to correct the error. There is no commodity on a farm so useful and so pleasing to the farmer—nothing in this life, on which he can so safely rest his hopes of comfort in future years, as a company of healthy, robust, and promising boys. A farmer rarely succeeds well without a wife. A solitary journey is always a tiresome and cheerless one."

Prolife animal.—Mr Preserved Bartlett, of this town, exhibited at the late cattle show a sow and three litters of pigs, the oldest of which were out a year and five days old. The first and second litters, 19 in number, were all fat, and it was estimated by good judges that they would make, slaughtered then, over 4000 pounds of excellence.

ork. The third or youngest brood, were only two or three weeks old, their number at first was 5, but has been reduced to 4. [Hamp. Gaz.]

MODE OF BREAKING STEERS TO THE DRAUGHT IN A FEW DAYS.

Let the farmer carefully yoke his steers in a loose yard or stable, and not move them till they get sufficiently accustomed to the yoke, so that they will eat their food, when yoked: which will be in the course of a day. Let them be yoked gain the second day, and a pair of gentle horses or oxen be fastened before them, in which station let them stand, until they become familiar with said horses or oxen, which will generally be effected in one day, excepting the steers should be uncommonly wild, which will occasion a second day's practice, after the same manner; and the next day, the steers may be yoked, the horses or oxen put before as usual, and let them be fastened to a waggon or any other carriage; they fearing the carriage behind them, and being accustomed to the old oxen before, will proceed forward without being whipped or bruised. By the above process the farmer will never fail of success in having good working oxen.

A CHEAP AND EXCELLENT WINE.

To six gallons of new cider, add two gallons of brandy, or in that proportion. Let the brandy be well mixed with the cider, and the cask be kept full by filling up, during the fermentation. At the end of six or eight weeks, you will have a liquor, which will not cost more than about twenty-five cents by the gallon, possessing much the taste and sensible qualities of wine, and inferior hardly to one.

VINEGAR.

Vinegar is cooling, opening, excites the appetite, assists digestion, is good for hot stomachs, resists putrefaction, and therefore very good against pestilential diseases. Too much use of it injures the nerves, enaciates some constitutions, is hurtful to the breast and makes people look old and withered, with pale lips.

The best vinegar is that which is made of the best wines. Lemon-juice and verjuice have much the same qualities and effects as vinegar.

The commonest vinegar is least adulterated.

MUSTARD.

Mustard quickens the appetite, warms the stomach assists in digesting hard meats, and dries up superfluous moisture. It seldom agrees with weak stomachs.

GARDENING.

"I should wish to inspire all the world with my taste for gardens. It seems to me impossible that bad man should possess it: he, indeed, is incapable of any taste: but if I, for that reason, esteem the searcher of wild plants; the active conqueror of butterflies; the minute examiner of shells; the sombre lover of minerals; the frozen cometician; the three lunatics of poetry and aunting, the absent author; the abstract thinker; and the discreet chymist,—there is no virtue which I do not attribute to him who loves to talk of gardens, and to form them. Absorbed in this passion, which is the only one that increases with age, he daily overcomes those which derange the aliveness of the soul or the order of society.—When he has passed the drawbridge of the city

gate, the asylum of moral and physical corruption, to go and work in his lands, or enjoy them, his heart rejoices at the sight of nature, and experiences the same sensation as his lungs, on receiving the pure air that refreshes them."

[Prince de Ligne.]

For Sale.

SIX superior Saxon Rams, imported in the Frig Octavia, Capt. Russell—also, seven fine Merino Rams, and ten pair Bremen Geese; also, three New Milch Goats, with their Kids. Apply to THOMAS WILLIAMS, Noddle's Island.

Dutch Cole.

The subscriber has for sale, at his farm in Roxbury, a quantity of Dutch Cole, raised on one acre and 5 rods. It makes excellent feed for sheep, cows, or oxen. It may be considered equal to about 2 tons of hay. If preferred, the cattle may be turned into the field where it is growing, which is well fenced and watered.

nov. 10. GEORGE HEWSON.

Illum.

Superior illum from the Salem Laboratory in bbls. of 300 lbs. net, for sale on the most favourable terms.

Refined Saltpetre,

in kegs of 100 lbs. net,—from the same Laboratory.

Du Pont's Gunpowder,

by the cask or smaller quantity.

Shot & Balls,

at wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

E. COPELAND, Jun. 65 Broad Street. oct. 13. tf.



WILLIAM PRINCE, proprietor of this establishment, offers to the public the most extensive collection of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, and Plants in America. The Fruits have been selected by actual investigation of their merits, and nearly all of which are engrafted on the best selection, which has been the particular pursuit of his father and himself, for more than half a century, he has spared neither pains nor expense, and such as did not possess particular merit have been rejected and their accuracy has been tested by the best authors of the age.

In the present catalogue he offers above 500 new varieties of Fruits not to be found in any other collection, in America, and which include the most celebrated kinds that have within a few years past been brought into notice and recommended by those distinguished Horticulturalists, Van Mons & DuRoi, and by Mr. Knight, President of the Horticultural Society of London.

In regard to the character and accuracy of the Fruits sent from this establishment, the proprietor refers to the Hon Jonathan Hunnewell, and other gentlemen in Boston and its vicinity, who have patronized his establishment for the last fifty years, and particularly to the fruit of the various kinds with which the Boston market is now supplied from the extensive collection of trees furnished the late Dr Oliver Smith, Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, who, more than thirty years since, had several thousand trees annually, which were distributed among the members of that Association. It may perhaps be deemed worthy of notice that near 100 varieties of the fruits offered for sale, by the proprietor, are different from those cultivated by other establishments under the same names, and the identity of every fruit sent by him, the proprietors expressly guarantees.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis of the subscriber, and orders left with him, (if from a distance post paid) will meet prompt attention.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, Agent for the Proprietor, No. 25 Courtstreet. Boston. Sep. 29

Improved Black Ink Powder and Liquid Ink.

SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.

Manufacture Black Ink Powder and Liquid Black Ink, of an improved quality.

For more than twenty years, S. KIDDER has been

engaged in the manufacture of Ink Powder, and has during that period devoted his attention to the improvement of the composition. The article now offered the public, is warranted equal to any in the country. Its peculiarities are, a permanent black, without the usual glutinous properties which prevent the easy flow of the ink from the pen.

It is deemed unnecessary to assert any thing further in favour of the above named article, but respectfully refer to the annexed certificate.

The Ink made by Messrs. SAMUEL KIDDER & Co. we consider uncommonly good, and at least equal to any which we have ever used.

Samuel Payson,	Cashier	Mass.	Bank.
Chester Adams,		Union	
Charles Hood,		Com'wealth	
Geo. Homer,		State	
M. S. Parker,		Suffolk	
Th. Martin,		N. England	
John S. Wright,		American	
Chas. Sprague,		Globe	
D. A. Siquorney,		Washington	
Gordon Steele,		North	
Henry Jacques,		Bunker Hill	
Martin Lane,		Cambridge	

Boston, Jan'y, 1836.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, under Washington Hall, Charlestown, Mass. and by appointment, by JOSEPH KIDDER, 70, Court-street, Boston. oct 27.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
			D.
APPLES, best,	bbl.	1 50	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	85 00	87 00
pearl do. - - -		95 00	97 00
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	1 12	1 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9 25	9 50
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		6 25	6 50
" No 2, new, - - -		5 00	5 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new, -	lb.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		9	10
skimmed milk, - - -		3	5
FLAX - - -		10	11
FLAX SEED - - -	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 50	5 62
Genesee, - - -		5 75	8 87
Rye, best, - - -		3 25	3 50
GRAIN, Rye - - -	bush	76	80
Corn - - -		83	85
Barley - - -		90	96
Oats - - -		50	55
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -			
LIME, - - -	cask	90	95
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 50	2 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new, -	bbl.	14 00	14
navy, mess, do. - - -		11	11
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		10 00	10
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	2 50	3 00
Clover - - -	lb.	8	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		33	50
do do unwashed - - -		25	33
do do 5-4 washed - - -		30	35
do do 1-2 do - - -		25	30
Native - - - do - - -		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	46
do Spinning, 1st sort		30	35

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		6	64
whole hogs, - - -		5	6
VEAL, - - -		6	10
MUTTON, - - -		4	8
POULTRY, - - -		7	10
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		17	18
lump, best, - - -	2c		
EGGS, - - -		20	
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	9c	1 00
Indian, do. - - -		9c	1 00
POTATOES, - - -		40	
CIDER, liquor, (new) - - -	bbl.	1	50

MISCELLANIES.

LIFE AND DEATH.

O fear not thou to die!
But rather fear to live; for life
Has thousand snares thy feet to try
By peril, pain, and strife,
Brief is the work of Death;
But life! the spirit shrinks to see
How full ere Heaven recalls the breath,
The cup of woe may be.

O fear not thou to die!
No more to suffer or to sin;
No snares without thy faith to try,
No traitor heart within;
But fear, oh! rather fear
The gay, the light, the changeful scene,
The fluttering smiles that greet thee here,
From Heaven thy heart th' wren.

Fear lest in evil hour,
Thy pure and holy hope o'ercome
By clouds that in the horizon lower,
Thy spirit feel that gloom,
Which over earth and heaven
The covering throws of fell despair,
And deem itself the unforgiven,
Predesigned child of care.

O fear not thou to die!
To die, and be that blessed one,
Who, in the bright and beautiful sky,
May feel his conflict done;
Who feels that never more
The tear of grief or shame shall come,
For thousand wanderings from that Power,
Who loved, and called him home.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GREAT TALKERS.

Superficial men often talk most fluently, and in mixed companies most agreeably. They are usually gay and cheerful, for their spirits are not exhausted by deep thought, nor drawn from the things before them by absence of mind. It is an erroneous judgement, which is often formed of children as well as men, when those are supposed to possess the best parts who talk most. Excessive garrulity is certainly incompatible with solid thinking, and a mark of that volatile and superficial turn which, dwelling on the surface of things, never penetrates deeply enough to make any valuable discoveries. But as no rule is without exception, some deep thinkers have also been great talkers. And as universal excellence is desirable, we should labour to supply every defect. Deep thinkers should cultivate the art and habit of conversation, and fluent talkers should strive to obtain the solidity and accuracy of deep thinkers.

THE FOOL'S PARADISE.

Dunces are not the least happy of mankind.—Though unable to afford much pleasure to others, they are commonly pleased with themselves in a high degree. A smile of self applause accompanies all their words and actions. If laughed at by others, they mistake derision for congratulation. The proud man's contumely affects them not.—Nothing but real pain gives them real sorrow.—They have no imaginary ills, that shadowy train which haunts the ingenious. They have none of those fine sensibilities which torture the feeling heart with unspeakable agony. Let them have food in abundance, and a sufficiency of raiment and money, and with a wisdom to which philosophers have vainly pretended, they are perfectly satisfied, and enjoy a fool's paradise.

MAKING SCHOLARS OF POOR BOYS.

If a boy is poor in purse and poor in intellect, it is better to bind him an apprentice to a travelling tinker than to undertake to force him through college. Let a parent, then, in low circumstances, be fully convinced by the most indubitable testimony and not by paternal fondness and vanity, that his child possesses extraordinary abilities before he attempts to give him what is called a liberal education. But in this country, if a youth possess uncommon mental powers, and that fact can be well ascertained, the want of money will not prove an insurmountable obstacle to the enjoyment of those advantages for mental culture, which our best literary institutions can present.

USEFUL WRITINGS.

The merit of all literary works must be appreciated from their real utility, and their real utility by the extent and duration of their beneficial effects. One hint of practical wisdom has often preserved a whole life from folly and misery; and thousands and tens of thousands have been benefited as well as delighted by Addison to every one who has received any advantage from the perusal of Malbranche and Locke.

Laying on a Coat.—On Saturday last some painters employed on the front of Mr. Blacker's house, in College Green, owing to the wetness of the day, quitted work at an early hour. Shortly after their departure a tall fellow, having a paint-pot in one hand and a brush in the other, entered the house, and proceeded deliberately through the shop and up stairs, Mr. Blacker, meeting him on his way up, remarked to him on the unfitness of the weather for his business, to which the fellow coolly replied, that he was merely going to prepare matters to lay on a coat, which object it afterwards appeared, he literally accomplished, by descending shortly afterwards wearing or carrying in his pot (a large one) two frock coats, some pairs of trousers, and other articles, with a few silver spoons; he returned through the shop observing that he had made a complete finish of the job.
[Dublin Morning Post]

Thales, one of the wise men of Greece.—A sophist wishing to puzzle him with difficult questions, the sage of Miletus replied to them all without the least hesitation, and with the utmost precision.

What is the *oldest* of all things? God, because he always existed.

What is the *most beautiful*? The world, because it is the work of God.

What is the *greatest* of all things? Space, because it contains all that has been created.

What is the *most constant* of all things? Hope, because it still remains with man, after he has lost every thing else.

What is the *best* of things? Virtue, because without it there is nothing good.

What is the *quickest* of all things? Thought, because in less than a moment it can fly to the end of the universe.

What is the *strongest*? Necessity, which makes men face all the dangers of life.

What is the *easiest*? To give advice.

What is the *most difficult*? To know yourself.

Coffee Mills, the screws of which prove to be of horn, have been sold in New Orleans. The land of wooden nutmegs is charged with the cheat.

Man has a wandering heart—his soul
Spurns fetters, slavery and control—
To-day he climbs the snow-cold steep,
To-morrow, ploughs the foamy deep—
And now he roams by mountain side,
Without a friend, without a guide—
'Till woman bids his wayward steps to cease,
And turns his Arab thoughts to home and peace.

There is nothing of equal cheapness, that goes so far as a little civility.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's

Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the fine sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of all their fruit trees, and purchase may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND

PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the rate and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid by him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if particular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester purchased from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to
Z. B. COOK Jr.
Rogers' Building—Congress Street
Boston, August, 25th. 1826. ept.

FOR sale by the Subscriber, at his place in Charl town. 24 large Bremen Geese, which at 5 months weight'd from 15 to 20 lbs. each. Some of this same breed have been fattened to weigh 30 lbs and not unfrequently 25 lbs. each.

They are recommended in preference to all other geese, by their weight, fine flavoured meat, are remarkably prolific and hardy, yielding three times the quantity of down and feathers in the course of the year, and of extra quality compared with the common breed. They are perfectly white.

The original stock of these geese was imported Ebenezer Rollins Esq. of Boston. The price is \$5 each taking one or the whole. SAMUEL JACQUES

Bremen Geese and Merino Sheep.

JOHN PERRY has for sale 2 pair of those celebrated geese. Ten Full blood Merino Rams and 30 full blood Ewes. The Ewes have been with two Saxony and Apply at No. 2 Rowes Wharf. Oct. 26.

For sale, 300 Merino Sheep—principally Ewes 100 in Windsor, County of Berkshire, under the care of Edw'd Withington, 100 in Winchendon, County of Worcester, apply to Seth Tucker Jr; 100 Milton, County of Norfolk, apply to Nathl. Tucker also, the wool sheared the last season from said shire at Winchendon and Milton. There will be no bid with the above sheep until the 20th of this month. Milton, Nov. 3, 1826.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure fire responsible subscribers are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (entrance from Lindall Street).—THOMAS G. PEsSENDER, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1826.

No. 17.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

LEAVES FOR MANURE.

MR PEsSENDER.—For about twenty years past I have been in the habit of collecting annually from 12 to 20 cart-loads of leaves for the double purpose of litter and manure. And I cordially agree with your correspondent (page 132) in his recommendation to my brother farmers. We rake them into heaps, and make use of those baskets in which junk bottles are generally brought from Europe, into which the leaves are raked, and from thence loaded into the cart with considerable facility. Now is the best time in the year for this profitable husbandry, and no farmer who wishes his stock to be comfortable and cleanly, and to increase his manure, ought to neglect collecting a convenient supply from his woodlot, if he has one tolerably near.

Newton, Nov. 15. J. KENRICK.

[Prepared for the New England Farmer.]

THE IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE

Is obvious, not only by its affording the direct supply of our greatest wants, but as the parent of manufactures and commerce. Without agriculture there can be neither civilization nor population. Hence it is not only the most universal of the arts, but that which requires the greatest number of operators; the main body of the population in every country is employed in the pursuit of agriculture; and the most powerful individuals in almost all nations derive their wealth and consequence from the possession of lands.

INDUSTRY REWARDED.

Xenophon in his book of Oeconomics, bestows due encomiums on a Persian king, who examined with his own eyes, the state of agriculture throughout his dominions; and in all such excursions, according as occasion required, bountifully rewarded the industrious, and severely discountenanced the slothful. In another place he observes that when Cyrus distributed premiums with his own hand to diligent cultivators, it was his custom to say, "My friends, I have a like title with yourselves to the same honors and remuneration from the public; I give you no more than I have deserved in my own person; having made the same attempts with equal diligence and success.

DUNNING JUSTIFIED.

A certain old Roman used to say that good debts became bad ones by not being called for.

FARM BUILDINGS.

Cato the famous Roman, wrote on agriculture, and among other valuable precepts he cautions the proprietors of land not to be too rash in building. He recommends to them to sow and plant in early youth, but not to build till somewhat advanced in years. "A landholder" says he, "should apply himself to the planting of his fields early in his youth; but he ought to think long before he builds. He ought not to think about planting, but he ought to do it. When he is about thirty-six years of age, he may build, provided his fields are planted." [Or well cultivated.]

Build in such a manner that your villa [farm buildings,] may not need a farm, nor your farm need a villa. Varro assigns proper reasons for this, "In not attending to the measure of the farm many have gone wrong. Some have made the villa much smaller, and others much larger than the farm required. One of those is contrary to a man's interest, and the other hurtful to the produce of his lands. For we both build and repair the larger buildings at a greater expense than is necessary; and, when the buildings are less than what the farm requires, the produce is in danger of being destroyed."

ATTENTION TO AGRICULTURE.

It is an old remark that "the eyes of a master will do more than his hands," and it is justly remarked by an agricultural writer that "though every person knows that the presence and attention of the master is of great importance in every business; yet every person does not know, that in no business are they so important as in farming."

OSTENTATIOUS OR PROFUSE CULTURE

Is not less to be condemned than imperfect culture. "The ancients," says Pliny, "assert that nothing turns to less account than to give land too much culture." To cultivate well is necessary, to cultivate in an extraordinary manner is hurtful. "In what manner then," he asks "are lands to be cultivated to the best advantage?" To this he answers, "In the cheapest manner, if it is good."

PROPER EMPLOYMENT.

"The ancients" according to Pliny, "considered him a bad master of a family who does in the day time what he may do at night, except in the time of a storm; a worse, who does in common days what is lawful on holidays, and worst of all, who in a good day is employed more within doors than in the fields."—Louden.

ON THE MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF HORSES.—Continued from page 73.

ON THE BREAKING AND TRAINING OF THE HORSE.

Previous to laying down any rules on this head, it will be necessary to inquire into the degree of understanding possessed by the horse, which, with that of other brutes, has generally been called instinct. Natural historians have attempted to explain this faculty; but many of them have indulged in such reveries, as to render their works unworthy of attention or belief.

Reason may be said to consist in the faculty of associating ideas, and forming conclusions, independently of corporeal action, relative situation, or the presence of the objects reasoned upon.—But instinct, says Mr Lawrence, seems to be confined to the faculty of discriminating between noxious and innoxious food, the avoiding danger either by flight or resistance, and to the performing of certain necessary functions, which, it is supposed, the animal has not been taught by others. Instinct may be improved by age and experience; but it will never render a brute capable of thinking abstractedly, or without the concurrence of certain signals or appearances, which he has been

accustomed to associate with particular actions.* Thus we find in most animals even of the ferocious tribes, an apparent attachment to their feeders: but it is probable that this attachment is less the effect of gratitude, than the result of simple recollection of the source from whence they satisfy one of the most urgent calls of nature. Hence the horse can distinguish the voice of the person who feeds him from any other, and will express his satisfaction by neighing; but may not this testimony of joy arise solely from the expectation of receiving his accustomed allowance of corn? For by constantly feeding him immediately after performing certain actions, he will acquire the habit of repeating those actions when demanded of him at other periods. This practice ought to constitute the practice of horse breaking; but how seldom is it adopted. The horse is, by nature neither vicious nor intractable; the chief source of his opposition arises from fear. But if, by gentle habit, he is convinced that no injury is intended him, he submits, still preserving his natural vivacity, and becomes the pleasant instrument of most of our comforts and luxuries. Unfortunately however, violence and privation of rest, and food are generally substituted for the means here recommended. The colt which is naturally sluggish, endures this treatment, and surrenders himself to the will of the merciless rider; but the colt of mettle and spirit defends himself with all his powers, and worked up to desperation is transformed from a generous to a mischievous and dangerous animal.

It is advisable, says Mr Lawrence, to accustom colts to the halter at three months, to handle and caress them, to lift up their legs with the hand, to strike the feet gently with a hammer, and to place bags stuffed with straw across their backs. By pursuing this method, a colt may be broken in, at a proper age, with very little trouble or danger.

Deane's New England Farmer observes that "the way of breaking a young horse that is mostly used in this country, is highly absurd, hurtful and dangerous. He is mounted and ridden before he has been used to the bridle or to bearing any weight on his back. If he will not go forward he is most unmercifully beaten; by which his spirits are broken, and his strength impaired. If he rears up, he is pulled backwards, with the risk of hurting both horse and man. If he runs and starts, as he probably will under such management, he flings the rider, perhaps is frightened, gains his liberty, and is encouraged to do just so the next opportunity; and the unfortunate rider blesses himself, as he has reason to do, if he escape without broken

* The most extraordinary faculty in brutes is that of finding their way back again, when they have been removed to a considerable distance from their homes.

This has been attempted to be explained by the supposition of their recollecting the appearance of objects on the road, or the different scent of the earths over which they have passed. But as both of these must present themselves in an inverted order of succession on their return, it is difficult to conceive that their understanding can be equal to the task of such a countermanagement.

limbs. Or if the horse should chance to go kindly, the rider continues the exercise till the horse is fatigued, discouraged and injured.

"Instead of this mad management, the way practised in the older countries should be adopted. Let a horse first of all be tamed with the bridle, by leading him again and again; in the first place after, or by the side of another horse; and after he walks well, bring him to trot after his leader. In the next place, put on the saddle, and lead him in that time after time. Then lay a small weight on the saddle, and if he be apt to start, fasten it, that it may not be flung off, increasing the weight from time to time, till he learns to carry what is equal to man's weight. Lastly, let a man gently mount him, while another holds him by the bridle, and fix himself firmly in the saddle. The place of riding is recommended to be a ploughed field.—Let him thus be ridden with a horse going before him, till he learns the use of the bit, and will stop, or go forward at pleasure of the rider, and without the application of much force. Being exercised in this manner a few times, and treated with all possible gentleness, there will be no more occasion for leading him. He will go well of himself; and be thoroughly broken, without so much as giving him one blow, and without danger or fatigue to the horse or his rider. And, what is much to be regarded, the horse's spirits will be preserved, though he be sufficiently tamed. In teaching a horse to draw, gentleness must be used. He should be tried first in company with other horses, whether in carting or ploughing; and the draught should not be so heavy as to fret him or put him to great exertion till he has learned to draw steadily. After this he may be put to a pleasure carriage, but coupled with another rather than alone, and to a sleigh rather than a chaise."

Mr Lawrence says "In bringing young horses into service, it is necessary to consider their age, size and constitution. Small horses generally are fit for labor at an earlier age than large ones, because they sooner acquire the extent of their natural growth, and have their corporeal powers more concentrated. A large raw-boned colt, with his legs boldly formed, can never support much fatigue, because he has not only the mechanical disadvantage of the mal-position of his legs operating against him, but also the bulk of his body being disproportioned to his muscular strength, must render his exertions more feeble, and less capable of long duration; an irritable habit of body will also prove a great impediment. Colts of the blood kind acquire strength comparatively at a much earlier age, since it is customary to begin to race them at two years old; but their future growth is considerably impeded by the violent treatment which they undergo in training. On this account they seldom arrive to a large size. But this circumstance should be no cause of discouraging the breed of blood horses, for in their natural properties they are indubitably superior to all others.—This superiority is not confined to internal or invisible causes only; much of it arises from the internal conformation of the body. The mechanical advantages which they derive from this source consist in the great length of the quarters, and the depth and capacity of their chests; for in their relative proportion with horses of an ordinary species, they are stronger and possessed of greater speed."

A female in New York, whose house is infested with rats, has applied to the police for protection!!

COUNTY POOR HOUSE.

In obedience to a law of this state, the Supervisors of this county, at their last annual meeting, made provision for a County Poor House establishment.

A farm has been purchased, of very good land, containing upwards of 100 acres, and cost

\$1,868.84

A substantial brick building has been erected thereon, which, together with the wood furniture of the kitchen and dining room, cost

3,000.00

A barn, 30, by 40 feet, cost

115.00

In the rear of the house, is a yard, 85 feet square, on one side of which is a two story wood building the whole length, on a stone foundation; the first story for a wood-house, the second story for work shops and store-house, with fences on the other sides 10 feet high, with gates; and a necessary building, 10 by 8 feet, with stone vault 10 feet deep, with locks and fastenings

250.00

A bell, weight 70 pounds, and hanging for same,

40.00

The grounds in front, enclosed with a neat fence, with red cedar posts, and painted,

150.00

Beds, and furniture for the house, stoves, working tools, stock for the farm, farming utensils, &c. estimated

1,400.84

A well, and two pumps, estimated

100.00

\$7,023.84

The buildings are calculated to accommodate one hundred persons. The farm has been in possession of the keeper since the first of April last, is much improved, and is yielding considerable crops for the use of the establishment.

William McClary, keeper, at an annual salary of \$300, and his support out of the establishment, except foreign articles. A physician is not yet appointed.

The sum of \$1500 was raised last year, and the like sum is to be raised this year, for this object.

The expense of supporting the poor in this County the last year, was not less than \$5000. It is estimated that the amount now received for excise, together with the labor of the paupers, and produce of the farm, will be sufficient to support this establishment, and that no tax will be necessary to sustain it.

The arrangement of the house is as follows:

No. 1. A large kitchen, with brick floor, and contains a cooking stove and boiler, and other necessary furniture.

" 2. A large pantry and store room.

" 3. The dining room, 52 feet long.

" 4, 5 and 6. Cells for the confinement of delinquents.

" 7, 8 and 9. Large wards for lodging, and will afford sufficient room for 100 men.

" 10. A Hospital for men.

" 11. do for women.

" 12, 13, 14 and 15. Rooms for insane persons.

Besides these rooms, the halls are so constructed as to make work rooms for various branches.

On the east side of the building, are the keeper's apartments, consisting of three rooms, pantry and bed room, affording sufficient accommodation for his family.

The benefits that will result to the counties, in which poor houses may be established, will soon

be felt, we believe, in diminishing the expenses of supporting the poor, and in reducing the number; while their comfort will be greatly promoted.—thus combining economy and humanity by these institutions. It will be seen, by the above imperfect statement, that heretofore the amount paid in two years for the support of the poor in this county, is more than sufficient to make permanent provision for them, without future taxation. Much will depend, however, on the management of the institution, to secure these happy results.

[Ontario Repository.]

From the Taunton Reporter.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

The plan of providing for the support of the poor upon town farms, originated but a few years ago, but has already been extensively adopted.—No instance has been published of its having failed of any of the success anticipated.

We are glad to be enabled to add that this town at the town meeting, last week, authorised the purchase of a farm, and that a farm has already been purchased, upon which the poor are to be placed and kept. The subjoined article from the Worcester Yeoman, illustrates the success of this mode of supporting the poor in that town, for some years past.

"It is now about nine years since the inhabitants of this town voted to purchase a farm, on which to support and employ their poor. This measure, however, was not adopted without much opposition, nor until after much discussion. The tax for the support of the poor had become a serious item of the expenses of the town, having reached the sum of \$2000 annually. The advocates of the measure thought it high time to devise means to arrest the progress of this increasing tax, if not to diminish it; and they were sanguine in the belief that the measure proposed would accomplish their object. On the other hand it was objected that the scheme was visionary, would involve the town in debt, and leave a new source of expense, rather than operate to diminish those already existing.

"The measure, however, was adopted. A farm, containing 250 acres (more than one third of it, however of unproductive land) was purchased at about the sum of \$2500. The buildings on it have no peculiarity of structure which have rendered them particularly adapted to the purpose of the town. About \$700 have since been expended in repairs and improvements. On this farm all the poor of the town are placed. They are under the immediate oversight and care of a superintendent, who resides with his family at the house, and carries on the business of the farm. For his and their services he receives, in addition to their support, \$500 per year. The average number of the poor supported there is about twenty. A large proportion of them, however, are either children or invalids, so that all who are able to labor can be advantageously employed on the farm. Those who labor on the farm eat at the table with the superintendent, and fare as well as farmers generally; those who do not labour are well provided for, but are supplied with lighter food than the former.

"At the present time the labor of the paupers, together with that of the superintendent and his son, (about 19 years of age) is sufficient for the business of the farm, except in the busiest of the hay season, when some additional labour has been ne-

ecessary. Those who cannot labor on the farm are employed as may be needed, in light business about the house—the children being sent to school whenever there is one in the District in which the farm is situated. Wool is raised upon the farm, and the knitting of this into stockings, &c. furnishes work for the females who cannot otherwise be more profitably employed. The articles thus wrought are exchanged at the stores for whatever it may be necessary to purchase for the use of the family.

The benefits which have resulted from the operation of this system, are various and important. It has diminished the number of those who depend on the town for support—many individuals and families choosing rather to make exertions to support themselves, greater than they would do if they could receive aid from the town elsewhere than at the poor-house. We are informed by the Chairman of the Overseers of the Poor, (Mr Corbett) that formerly, the average number of the poor was much greater than at present; and that, at the present time, were it not for this establishment, the number would probably be double what it now is. The expense, also, of supporting the same number is much less than it was on the old system—especially that arising from the employment of a physician. Formerly the sick were often in different and remote parts of the town—now they are all at the same place. From all these causes the annual tax for the support of the poor of this town, has been diminished from \$2000, to \$700.* At the same time, the poor are in fact much better provided for than they were formerly—are better contented, and contribute more by their labor, and more cheerfully, towards their own support."

THE SILK WORM.

[The following letter from the Rev. Samuel Wood, D.D. of Boscawen, to John Farmer, Esq. of Concord (N. H.) in answer to enquiries respecting the Silk worm, is published with the view of benefiting the public with the result of thirty years' successful cultivation, by a highly respectable citizen, and to invite similar communications from others.]

Boscawen, Sept. 26, 1826.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your request, respecting the Silk Worm, and the raising of Silk, I can give but little information except what I have obtained by experience.

About thirty years since, I brought a young shoot of the white mulberry from the State of Connecticut. It grew rapidly, and in a few years it began to shade my garden, so that I cut down about half of what had grown from that one root. About twenty years since, I brought from the State of Connecticut some eggs of the silk worm; and from that time to the present, I have raised silk from that one tree. I have raised a rich supply for the use of my family, and some years, more than we found use for. The quantity has increased as the tree has grown larger, and we made use of the leaves. I judge that the last year we had about a pound of silk, after fitted for use; this present year, I judge that we have about two pounds of raw silk, although we did not use all the leaves which the tree produced. I should suppose we fed between three and four thousand worms.

I shall now make a few observations from my own experience and conjecture, on this subject.

*This sum, however, is in addition to the interest of the original cost of the establishment.

1. According to my observations on the growth of this tree, I believe that such soil as is suitable for the apple tree, will produce the mulberry tree.

2. I think that the best method of propagating the mulberry tree, is by the seed, which it produces in great plenty: the berries should be gathered when ripe, and kept till the next spring, then planted.

3. I find that the tree is so constituted, that the leaves may all be gathered in June and July, and not essentially injure its growth. For about 20 years I have gathered the most of the leaves from the tree yearly; after which, it would flourish with a new set of leaves; and for about thirty years, it has not been injured by the winter, except some twigs of the latter growth. I think, however, that the climate here will not admit the gathering of the leaves a second time. Yet, if the business were to be carried on largely, the eggs might be hatched some earlier and some later.

4. It appears to me, from what I have observed respecting the properties of the tree, and the labor in gathering of the leaves, that, if I were to lay out for the making of silk, I should set the trees very thick, leaving only room to pass between them; then I would gather the young shoots to prevent their growing high. In this way, females and children might gather the leaves.

5. The silk worms, for the twenty years that I have cultivated them, have not degenerated. I have taken care to select the best balls for preserving seed. I think that the balls are larger and the silk better, than when I first had them. When the millers have hatched, or come out of the balls, they soon deposit their eggs on paper. I then roll the paper up, to keep the eggs from the air, and lay the paper in a safe place till spring. When the weather grows warm, I carry them into the cellar, where it is cool, lest they should hatch before the leaves open.

6. As to the method of treating the silk worm—I hatch the eggs by exposing them to the air, in a warm room. Eight days are required to hatch them. My object is to hatch them as soon as the leaves unfold—some years sooner than others.—As soon as they begin to hatch, I apply to them the mulberry leaves, and when they have eaten and extracted the moisture of those leaves, I add fresh leaves, without removing the former; and so continue to do, till the old leaves become so thick as to cause a heat. Then I take off the top laying with the worms, and remove the others. This will be needful to be done five or six times within the three first weeks. Then it will become needful to spread them on shelves. Within six weeks they will begin to wind their balls. To provide for them, I before hand, six or eight days, cut off some leafy boughs or twigs of the beech or chestnut, that they may have time to dry, otherwise they will cause heat, so injure the worms in winding.—These bushes I spread over a part of the worms at first, about two inches from the shelf; leaving the other part till they shall chiefly have done eating—then spread over the whole. I then let them rest, about four days, after the noise of their winding has generally ceased. I then take the balls from the bushes—strip off the loose tow—and within nine days the balls must be reeled, or the millers will hatch, and spoil the silk.

7. I reel the silk by putting the balls into hot water. I let the water just begin to boil; then gather the ends, as many as I want to make a thread—then reel it.

8. The worms, from the time of hatching till they have finished their work, must be carefully kept from vermin, and especially from ants, mice, cats and fowls, which will feed on worms. I find that a warm air suits them best, especially while young; and taking pains to have them in a room that is warm, when the air abroad is chilly and raw, they grow much larger, and make better silk.—For while they are small, and benumbed with cold, they will eat but little, and grow but little, yet the time of age is running on. I make it a point to forward their growth as fast as I can. It will be profitable to give them as much as they will eat without wasting; and they will waste but little, if properly fed, after they are three weeks old. The last week they will eat very greedily, and they should have as much as they will eat. The worms shed their skin or part of it three times in the course of their growth. Previous to this, for one day, they will appear to sleep. When they awake from that state, they seem to grow one half in length; eat ravenously; and grow as fast.

Dear Sir, I have given you a brief account of my experience and views of the silk worm; you will make such use of it as occasion may require.

I am yours, with respect,

SAMUEL WOOD.

John Farmer, Esq. Concord.

IMPORTANT TO CARPENTERS.

A machine has recently been invented, and patents obtained for it, which at once performs all the various operations for converting rough sawn boards into completely finished flooring. It reduces the board to an uniform breadth, planes it, cuts the groove on one side, and works the feather or tongue on the other; it also removes the superfluous thickness from a sufficient portion of that part of the board which is destined to become the under side of the floor, and even takes off a minute portion of the aris, that the joints may enter with more facility in lapping it down; the whole being executed in a superior manner, as may be readily imagined, and with much more accuracy than if performed by the most skillful workman.—This ingenious machine is the invention of Mr Malcolm Muir, of the Glasgow Veneer Saw Mills, who has had it in operation for some time. The peculiar value of the invention is its executing to perfection the most slavish part of the work. In future, carpenters will be relieved from the laborious task of working flooring boards, at least in the vicinity of those admirable machines.

[New-Haven paper.]

FAT OXEN.

March, 1789, a pair of fat oxen were drove to Boston Market from Northborough, Worcester County, one weighing 1750, and the other 1800 lbs. and it was said "they were the largest and fattest ever seen in the thirteen States." This year, at Brighton, there were two oxen exhibited by a person from the same county, New Braintree, we believe, one of which weighed 2150 and the other 2400 lbs.

Two others also, from the Boylston farm at Princeton, were said to weigh 2200 lbs each, and by him presented to the city, for the poor. This is one instance of improvement among our farmers.

[Boston Gaz.]

Out of 175,000 inhabitants in the city of New York, there are but 16 colored persons entitled to vote.

Report of Thomas H. Pettingell, Esq. of Salisbury,
Chairman of the Committee of the Merrimack Ag-
ricultural Society, on

HORSES.

The chairman of the committee on horses makes no pretensions to a critical knowledge of that noble and useful animal. Neither does he expect, by this report, to afford information or give instruction to the prudent and sensible farmer, who ought to be, and undoubtedly is a competent judge of the sort of best suited to his condition and profession in life. But a few hints to the rising generation, and the young husbandman especially, on this subject, upon this occasion, may not be improper or out of season.

The following observations are intended for those only who propose to make agriculture their profession; and who prefer the solid gold to tinsel, the substance to shadow, and bone and muscle, to gauze and fustian.

No farmer, who is not ambitious of acquiring the reputation of a dandy farmer, will place much value on a dandy horse; for a dandy's horse is a part of himself, and partakes of all the frivolities and eoltish tricks of his rider. Such a horse may appear to advantage on parade days: he may have been taught to rear, kick and paw gracefully, to stride into a gentleman's canter at a word; to trot, amble and gallop sideways, with a view to astonish the rabble, and to play a tilt with his master—and such qualifications in a horse, I am aware are calculated to strike the fancies of fops, fools and jockies; but with the experienced and sensible husbandman, with the real farmer, they have precisely as much weight, as ruffles, tassels, chain buttons and patent suspenders.—Nor will the prudent farmer prefer a horse that has been educated by boys, or tutored by ladies. Nor in "these piping times of peace," will he profess a high esteem for the war-horses of Homer and Virgil, or the restive, high mettled Bucephalus of Alexander.

By the above observations, I would not be understood to recommend horses of an inferior class; such as the Irish poney, the mule, or the phlegmatic, heavy-heeled Frenchman. No: sorry should I feel to see one of the most respectable class of citizens mounted upon a rigging poney, or driving after a clumsy Dutch dray-horse. The horse I would recommend to the young farmer, should be of a very different character from the above mentioned. He should be selected for good qualities, instead of bad ones, as I term them; such as frolic, fire, fury, and headlong mettle. The wise husbandman, for a useful family horse, will prefer one of superior strength to one of superior agility—one of well-set bone and muscle, to a made up, mawkish plthingy; a substantial, able-bodied, proper sized horse of good education, and regular habits. By a good education, it will not be supposed that I intend he should understand the dead languages, or be able to cypher to the rule of three. But I would require that he should understand the commands of a rational, merciful man, and obey them. And what I mean by regular habits is, that he should be docile, and of a mild and peaceable disposition; that he should have a proper regard for the restraint of the halter and discipline of the whip; that he should be ready and willing upon all occasions, under the saddle or in the harness, for the mill market, or meeting. I would moreover have a horse stand where he is tied, go where he is bidden, and stop at the word

of command. Not like *Gipin's horse*, that carried his rider a long journey against his will, because he would go; nor like him of the *mad knight of la Mancha*, that stood still because he was not able to go.

Absolute perfection, in man or beast, is not to be expected; but the farmer having obtained a horse of valuable properties, should be particularly careful to guard against the propensity so fashionable at the present day, of changing horses.—If you have one of tolerable qualifications, if he is not so perfect as you would wish, be satisfied; for a horse-jockey farmer is little better than a professed gambler.—Above all, I would recommend to the farmer, after having obtained a valuable horse, to feed him well, and work him constantly and moderately, lest by a life of luxury and idleness, he should wax fat and kick. Nor do I require that you should spend too much time, nor be very particular about the non-essentials in your care of a horse; such as docking, nicking, trimming, oiling, combing and braiding; for a *horse-milliner* is contemptible, and in point of respectability in society, ranks with the dandy.

Some general hints, as to the mismanagement of horses, as practised by some, may not at this time be impertinent or unreasonable. The following observations are not intended for the prudent and sensible man; for he needs no instruction.—But to the unreasonable, unmerciful, careless and dissipated, they may do some good, if he is susceptible of instruction, and has not already sinned away the day of grace.

If you have a colt which you design for a disorderly, unruly, poor, mean, short-lived horse, the following directions, if strictly observed, are as good as any.

In the summer season put him into a pasture without fence or grass; and if he presumes to pass the line of brush which bounds your pasture, fether, clog and yoke him so effectually that he can neither walk nor feed.—This sort of chastisement will not only tend to abate his natural courage and strength, but to improve his gait so wonderfully, that the most experienced jockey will be puzzled to decide if he ambles, paces or canters. By this process, also, you may ornament his hoofs with ringbones, and so effectually cripple him in every leg and joint, and render him so uniformly lame, that to a novice, he will appear like a sound horse. In the season of winter, he should be suffered to run at large in highways, and on commons; so that he may learn, as the saying is, to shirk for himself, by plundering his living from waggons and sleighs. By this course of life he soon becomes familiar with clubs, pitchforks and bulldogs, and forms a general acquaintance with all travellers who carry oats, corn, or salt. At three years of age, he should be broken and tutored by a hopeful youth of sixteen, who will initiate him into all the sublime mysteries of racing, jumping, prancing, pawing and biting. Thus educated, the horse is fit for service—I mean the service of his owner, and no one else. He is well qualified to carry his master to trainings, grog-shops and taverns. In order to inure him to hardships, the owner of such a horse must ride, or rather gallop him, at the rate of eight miles per hour, on a cold winter's night; and in the height of heat and perspiration, tie him without covering at the north-west corner of a *tippling-shop* or tavern, where he should remain for the space of four or five hours, without eating or drinking, while

his accomplished owner is within, regaling himself over a comfortable fire "with remainin' swats wha drink divinely," disputing politics and religion, chewing tobacco and smoking cigars. While the happy man is thus profitably engaged in moistening his clay, and settling the affairs of the nation, or some disputed points in religion, should his horse, from the effects of cold or hunger, presume by neighing, to interrupt the sublime harangue of his master, he should go out occasionally—swear at him—kick him, and give him the discipline of the whip. By such kind of mild punishments, and by feeding him plentifully upon meadow hay and rye-straw, the horse, in time, will learn patience under adversity, and grow so orderly and tame, that the owner may even skin him without his manifesting the least resentment or restlessness. About this time, also, the owner will be prepared to be skinned by his impatient creditors, who have been waiting for years, and watching the progress and motions of the rider and his horse. Thus perish the horse and his rider; the former by cruelty, hardship and starvation: and the latter, by idleness and dissipation. It is to be hoped, for the honor and welfare of society, that such pictures are not numerous; and that the copies may not be multiplied, is the sincere desire of the chairman of your committee.

T. H. PETTINGELL,
Chairman.

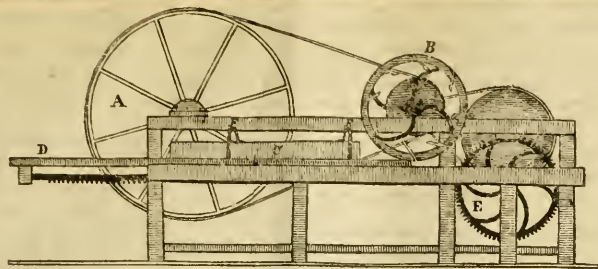
SALE OF WOOL.

WOOL, sold at Auction on the 7th inst.

Credit 6 a 9 mos. cents. per lb.

	10 lb. tare at 13 1-2	
5 bales washed Smyrna	do	27
20 do Estramadura R. R.	do	26
6 do do R.	do	27
10 do Alotongo R. R.	do	34
4 do do Laule	4 1-2 do	19
2 do Italian washed	do	23 a 23
30 do Lennissia R. R.	do	65
5 do Hating	do	13
10 do Lams	do	14
10 do Stapled	do	27
7 do Summer Lams	do	32
23 do 1st quality Lams pulled	do	34
2 do 2d do do	do	21
13 do Spanish	do	35
8 do 1st quality Lams	do	33 1-2
7 do do Spinning	do	31 1-2
8 do 3d do do	do	27
5 do 1st do do	do	31 1-2
1300 lbs. Merino	do	29
600 do full blood washed	do	30
700 do hal do merino	do	28
700 do 7-8 do do	do	30
600 do unwashed do	do	18
400 do full blood do	do	31 1-2
700 do high grade do	do	30
600 do full blood extra fine merino	do	45 1-2
800 do high grade do	do	38
400 do full blood do	do	31 1-2
1300 do merino and high grade	do	29 1-2
1000 do do do	do	30 1-2
1700 do unwashed merino	do	16
1000 do full blood selected fleeces	do	35 1-2
1000 do grade	do	26
1500 do do	do	28
500 do full blood	do	35
400 do grade	do	23
500 do high grade	do	30 1-2
900 do grade	do	26
1200 do full blood	do	35
4000 do merino	33 1-2 a 35 1-2	
150 do 1-2 blood	do	28
300 do 1-2 blood Saxony Lams	do	40
800 do full blood merino	40 a	46
350 do 3-4	do	31
2000 do Grade	do	36
1750 do Full blood and high grade	do	30
200 do do	do	46
500 do 3-4 to full blood	do	31
1500 do High grade	do	28 1-2
3000 do do	do	31
18 bales Washed Smyrna	5 1-4	20
20 do Native fleece	do	20
3 do 1st qly Lams	do	26
5 do 3d do	do	30 1-2
550 lbs Full blood	do	31 1-2
2 bales Spanish	do	23
4 do Portuguese	do	22
1 do do	do	29
2 do Fleece	do	27
1 do do	do	31
2 do Saxony	do	34 1-2

22,300 lbs and 193 bales were withdrawn.



REVOLVING TIMBER PLANE.

The subscriber has invented and put in operation a machine, for the purpose of Straightening, Planing, and Smoothing Timber of any length, &c. generally made use of in building machinery in factories, and such as is made use of by cabinet-makers, Wheelwrights, Cabinet-makers, &c. for the purpose of making straight, square and smooth timber. The subscriber has had an impression for several years, that tools might be affixed to wheels that would produce straight and smooth sides to square timber with facility; after trying on a plan, and putting a machine in operation on a small scale, the subscriber answered my expectations, I was induced to build one full size, and apply for a patent. The use of this machine, will be obvious to every one who is acquainted with the hard labour and

care necessary in trying out timber in the common way; it is well known that Timber cannot be put together well without first being made straight, true and square, this is done by the operation of his machine is one eighth part of the time required in the common way. The above engraving, is a representation of a machine to be driven by hand, but they will be more profitably used by water.—A revolving timber plane is now in operation at the machine shop of Mr John Goulding in Dedham, one was exhibited at the Hall of the New-England Society in Boston, on the 25th ult.

For further information, references may be had to Mr J. R. Newell of Boston, Mr Adam Smith of Roxbury, Mr John Goulding of Dedham, or Wm. Cobb, Esq. of the subscriber at Warwick, Mass. *Warwick, Oct. 14, 1826.* DANIEL N. SMITH.

Memoirs of the N. Y. Board of Agriculture.

THE USE OF LIME IN AGRICULTURE.

DEAR, Esq.—In answer to your queries about lime, I have to inform you that until within the last two or three years, it was but little used as a fertilizer in this neighborhood; it is now more and more used; some farmers put on first, thirty to forty bushels per acre, and in two or three years afterwards, about the same quantity. The general opinion is here, that it operates on the soil and clover the soonest. It is put on the land in different ways here; but generally the land is ploughed, and the lime hauled out of the kiln, and put in a heap; and as soon as it is slackened, it is immediately, and harrowed twice over and ploughed in; and in dry weather it often happens that we have to haul water to slack it.—Lime has the ground all ready for seeding, and the lime and put it on the same way, and soon after, spread it and harrow it twice over, and sow the seed and harrow it twice over again, and mix it very well and keeps it near the surface of the ground; this method I think best; the above methods are here used. I have had in my lands this season between seventeen and twenty thousand bushels of lime, and have put it on in both the above ways, and have not put on less than sixty or seventy bushels per acre, nor more than one hundred. I have no hesitation in saying that I have experienced 50 per cent. benefit from lime and grass; in our wheat crops I cannot so well judge the benefit, not having limed my land more than two years past, but have not the doubt but I shall be amply repaid for all the expense and trouble of the lime. Our lands here are of all lime-stone land and of a good quality, and will bear more lime than land of a poorer quality; but it is the general opinion that the best soils agree best with lime, and receive the

most benefit from it; and no doubt it is the case. Some are of the opinion that lime-stone land is not much benefited by lime, particularly for wheat crops, though that is not my opinion; and should I be spared a few years, I shall be better able to judge, as I have for these last two years been liming my land on a tolerably large scale; and have not the least doubt but I shall be fully recompensed for it, both in my wheat crops and other grain; in corn we have already experienced the profit.

I remain, dear sir,

Very respectfully,

Your humble servant,

CYRUS JACOBS.

Spring Grove Forge, Nov. 8, 1824.

FODDER.

Nearly double the fodder is every year, and by almost every farmer, expended than would be sufficient, was it properly and economically prepared and fed.

It is ascertained that hay goes much farther by being cut into chaff before it is foddered out. Many scientific and observing men have ascertained by actual measurement that a saving of nearly one half, and some say more is effected by this means.

But if it be not true that Hay is doubled in value by cutting, it cannot be denied that in applying this economy properly to the coarser kind of fodder such as straw, cornstalks, oats in the sheaf, &c. a saving of one half, at least, may be made.

HINTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

It has been often remarked, that the American sheep yield much less wool than the sheep of Britain, France, and Spain. This is owing to the length of our winters, and the quantity of snow on the ground, preventing their picking up as much nourishment as the sheep in Europe. Hence, they drop their wool from mere weakness, during the

winter and spring. To prevent this, a farmer of long experience has found half a gill of Indian corn given every day to each sheep to be extremely useful. It strengthens the sheep, by which means the quantity of wool is increased, as well as retained, till the time of shearing, to the great emolument of the farmer.

FISH-BAIT.

Beans, with proper management, make one of the finest of all baits for fish. The method of preparing them for this purpose is this: Take a new earthen pot glazed on the inside; boil some beans in it, suppose a quarter of a peck. They must be boiled in river water, and should be previously steeped in some warm water for six or seven hours. When they are about half boiled, put in three or four ounces of honey, and two or three grains of musk. Let them boil a little on, then take them off the fire, and use them in this manner: Seek out a clean place where there are no weeds, that the fish may see and take the beans at the bottom of the water. Throw in some beans at five and six in the morning and in the evening, for some days. This will draw them together, and they may be taken in a casting net in great numbers.

The Hartford Times says—a cabbage of the drum head kind was raised in the garden of W. Woodbridge, Esq. of Manchester, which measured 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ feet in circumference, and when dressed for the table weighed 31 pounds. The seed was obtained from the Quakers of Enfield, Conn.

SALT.

Mr Russell, in his Tour in Germany, says if the experience of Austria and Silesia be correct, wood will not burn when fully impregnated with salt.—Learned societies have recommended that the wood to be used in roofing should previously be saturated with salt, in which state, they say, it will resist fire as effectually as either slates or tiles will do. Mr R. says the wood, which supports the vaulted roofs of the salt mines of Wieliczka in Poland, is now as hard as a rock; and he was assured that the dead bodies of animals and men, which remain in the salt caverns, do not putrify, but become as dry and hard as mummies. [*Hamp. Gaz.*]

LEAD MINES.

The Missouri Republican says, the United States Lead Mines are now becoming a source of considerable revenue. The number of diggers and smelters, at the upper mines, have greatly increased, and are still increasing, and the quantity of lead made this year will exceed in a four-fold ratio that of former years. The same paper states that the only impediment to the profitable working of these Mines is occasioned by the *Rapids* in the Mississippi, near the mouths of the Des Moines and Rock Rivers, in both of which it is practicable to clear out a boat channel, at the expense of not more than two years' rent of the Upper Mines.

Nothing appears to us more reasonable than the suggestion that out of the proceeds of these rents, this improvement of the great high way of the Mississippi should be made. Congress will, no doubt, lend a favourable ear to an application to that effect. [*Nat. Int.*]

A correspondent informs us that Mr Hiram, Jernigan, of Edgartown, planted one potatoe last spring, which has yielded more than three bushels. [*N. Bedford Mercury.*]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOV. 17, 1826.

FEEDING CATTLE.

Regularity with regard to feeding cattle is of more consequence than superficial thinkers, who are not acquainted with the subject, can possibly imagine. If cattle miss their customary meals they will fret away more flesh in half an hour, than you can put on again in a week, or thereabouts.—Feeding cattle is like rowing a boat against a current; if you miss a stroke or two, you not only cease to advance but are driven backwards. If you have reason to apprehend that you have less fodder than your stock would consume if you laid no embargo on their appetites, you will, nevertheless, be careful, how you attempt in the forepart of the season, to put in force a nonintercourse act between your cattle's mouths and the hay-mow. If they must be stinted with regard to eatables (which we hope is not the case) put off the evil day till the latter part of winter. "Cattle," said Dr Deane, "are more liable to be pinched with cold in December and January than afterwards. And no man knows how favourable the latter part of winter may be. Advantage also may be made of browsing in the latter more than than in the former part of the winter, as the buds have then begun to swell, and the twigs have more sap in them than before."

"Neat cattle and horses," says the same writer, "should not have so much laid before them at once as will quite serve to fill them. The hay they have breathed on much, they will not eat up clean unless when they are very hungry. It is best, therefore to fodder them twice at night, and twice in the morning. Let neat cattle as well as horses have both light and fresh air let in upon their fodder, and when the weather is not too cold or stormy, allow the windows to be open. What one sort of cattle leave, should be thrown to another sort. Those which chew the cud will eat the leavings of those that do not, and vice versa."

"It is also well known to farmers, that what cattle leave in the barn they will eat abroad in the open air; and most freely, when it is laid upon clean snow. Not only this, but the meaneast of straw should be given them in this way. What is left will help to increase the manure in the yard."

Mr Lawrence says "Three times a day, precisely at the commencement of a certain hour, ought to be the regular observance, and cattle, particularly if corn-fed, require their fill of water. The easy, contented, and improving disposition of the cattle, and small waste of provender, attendant upon this regularity, is a source of constant satisfaction to a superintending proprietor."

"The golden rule respecting QUANTITY is, as much as a beast can eat with a vigorous appetite; all beyond that important criterion, is so much lost to the proprietor, and not improbably an impediment to thrift in the animal. Here is the foundation of a good argument for the removal of that which the animal leaves, that it may not remain to be contaminated by his breath, to disgust him, and pall his appetite. I will fairly acknowledge, however, that I have frequently seen these apparently rational theories fail in practice, and the perpetually stuffed and glutted animal improving and improved beyond all others. Precautions are necessary, that a sufficient quantity of food, of the original standard goodness to carry the stock through, be pro-

vided, or procurable: for I would advise no feeder to trust to a certain vague notion, that fattening cattle may be safely and advantageously reduced from rich to indifferent, or even poor keeping.—Frequently any change is disadvantageous; but if any, it surely ought to be progressive in goodness of the food. There is often, perhaps generally, a considerable saving in the provision, as the animals advance in fitness; but this relates to those chiefly who load themselves with internal fat. Some will devour nearly the same rations from first to last.

"Cattle licking or rubbing themselves has been formerly held a bad sign; on the contrary, there can be no doubt of its being an incontestible proof of their thriving; the former notion seems to have arisen from the damage they sometimes receive, by the quantity of hair and dirt collected by the tongue from their hides, and which may form hairballs in the stomach, of dangerous consequence.—Hence the use of currying oxen, which are confined from going into the cold air, of keeping them perfectly clean, and their hides open, like those of horses in condition. Oxen fed in the yard, and cows, may be wiped clean, without danger of taking cold."

A good pickle for Beef and Pork, called the "Knickerbocker Pickle."—The following receipt for making pickle for beef and pork is strongly recommended to the adoption of those who pickle beef and pork for family use. Persons in the trade who will adopt it will find a ready sale. It has been used by many families in this city and always approved. We do not hesitate to assert that there is no pickle in use to be compared with it.—Could this receipt be generally adopted, our pickled beef and pork would have certain preference in foreign markets.

Take 6 gallons water,
9 lbs. salt, coarse and fine mixed,
3 lbs. Brown Sugar,
3 oz. salt petre,
1 oz. pearl-ash,
1 gallon molasses.

In making a larger or smaller quantity of pickle, the above proportions are to be observed. Boil and skim these ingredients well, and when cold, put them over the beef or pork.

☞ We have heretofore published the substance of the above, and its utility has been established by experience in this vicinity. We give it another insertion for the benefit of those who have either overlooked, or had no opportunity to look over or some how never attentively looked at our former edition of the receipt.

EDITOR.

Defence of the Seaboard.—An official document relative to the defence of the sea-board has lately been published in the National Intelligencer. It was communicated to Congress at the close of the last session, by the Board of Engineers employed to survey the coast. By this it appears that the whole line of sea-coast extends 3330 miles. The whole expense of its fortification is estimated at \$6,533,454—that for the additional defence of Boston at \$1,279,429. The fortifications are divided into three classes, more or less necessary, and therefore not requiring to be completed at once.

Absolute power.—Among the favours granted by the Emperor of Russia at his coronation was the gift of 120,000 peasants to different personages.—Count Nesselrode received 4000.

Tornado.—On the 29th of Oct. a violent tornado visited the vicinity of Chillicothe, Ohio. A bar stable, and two horses belonging to a Mr Cochran were destroyed. The upper part of a barn, the property of a Mr Orford, was blown off, and the dwelling house prostrated on the ground, his bread, tables, and other furniture carried to a distance of more than half a mile by the violence of the wind.

Early Snow.—A Quebec paper of Oct. 26 says "on Thursday night it froze so hard that a full an inch thick was formed, and yesterday, even in situations exposed to the sun the ice hard thawed. In the evening snow commenced falling and the ground is covered with it to a depth of two or three inches. On Tuesday snow fell in the parishes six or eight leagues to the south of Quebec. Carioles have been used in the vicinity of Quebec."

A Fire at Constantinople broke out on the 31st of August, in a bake-house near the walls of the Seraglio, which was not extinguished till the 1st of September.

English elections.—Lord Wharnccliffe lately asserted in a speech at a dinner given to him in Sheffield, that the recent Yorkshire election cost the four candidates 150,000 pounds sterling, 666,000 dollars. Two of the candidates attempted to terrify others from competition by the extravagance of their expenditure; they hired almost all the carriages in the county to prevent their competitors from finding the means of conveying the partisans to the place of election.

Cherry Boards.—Last week a gentleman purchased between 40 and 50,000 feet of Cherry Boards, put them on board the Canal Boats, at the place for Hartford, Conn. A gentleman who keeps a lumber yard in this village, recently received order to furnish 20,000 feet of Cherry Boards a Scantling for the Rhode Island market.—*Buf. J.*

New York Election.—Mr Clinton is thought to be elected Governor of the State by 5000 or 7000 majority.

It is said in the Savannah Republican, that the are at this time fifteen volumes of MSS. shut up the office of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, relating to the colonial history of Georgia, from its first settlement down to the revolutionary war. Many of these manuscripts are from the pen of General Oglethorpe, the founder of the state.

Snow and Hail fell for about three hours in Philadelphia, on the 4th inst.

The Trenton Federalist says, "We had a fall of snow, the first this autumn, on the afternoon of the 4th inst."

Lotteries.—Several petitions have been presented to the Vermont legislature, praying for the grant of lotteries, the whimsical grounds for which are thus noticed by the Vermont Patriot. "One wanted a lottery to raise \$5000, because he had broken his hips, and his wife had been scalded and they had long been confined by sickness; another wanted to raise \$1000, by lottery, because he was poor and rickety and wished for an education; a third was a "very ingenious man" but not able to build a mill and find machinery and therefore wanted a lottery, a fourth was an "honest man" who had a large family, and but one arm, and he wished for a lottery to enable him to buy a tract of

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		6	6½
" whole hogs,		5	6
VEAL,		6	10
MITTON,		4	8
POULTRY,		7	10
BUTTER, keg & tub,		17	18
lump, best,		22	
EGGS,		30	20
NEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	90	1 00
Indian, do.		90	1 00
POTATOES,			40
CIDER, liquor, (new)	bbbl.	1	50

MISCELLANIES.

SONG.

Whither, ah! whither is my lost love straying—
Upon what pleasant land beyond the sea?

Oh! ye winds now playing,
Like airy spirits, round my temples, free,
Fly and tell him this from me.

Tell him, sweet winds, that, in my woman's bosom,
My young love still retains its perfect power,
Or like the summer blossom

Still changing from the bud to the full-grown flower,
Grows with every passing hour.

Say, and say gently, that since we two have parted,
How little joy—much sorrow I have known,
Only not broken hearted,
Because I muse upon bright moments gone,
And think and dream of him alone.

Swift having dined with a rich miser, pronounced
the following grace after dinner:

"Thanks for this miracle; it is no less
Than finding manna in the wilderness,
In midst of famine we have found relief,
And seen the wonder of a chine of beef!
Chimneys have smoked that never smoked before,
And we have din'd, where we shall die no more."

Principles of Female Costume.—A loose drapery
is always cooler in summer, warmer in winter,
and at both seasons less adapted to transmit sudden
changes of temperature, than a tight dress.

A loose drapery may always be disposed either
beautifully or gradually; a tight dress is always
ugly, and generally ridiculous.

The small head-dress and enormous train characterize
the more stately dame, while the large
hat or bonnet, and shorter dress distinguish the
livelier girl.

The shawl is adapted only for tall and thin figures;
but it admits of no very fine effects even for
them, while it is ruinous to shorter and *en bonpoint*
figures, however beautifully formed.

The scarf is better adapted for all figures; it
corresponds exactly to the *peplum* of the ancient
Grecian women, and it admits of the same expressive
arrangements.

A person, having an oval face, may wear a bonnet
with a wide front, exposing the lower part of
the cheeks. One, having a round face, should
wear a closer front; and if the jaw is wide, it may
in appearance be diminished by bringing the corners
of the bonnet sloping to the point of the chin.

The Scotch bonnet seems to suit youth alone.—
If a mixture of archness and innocence do not
blend in the countenance which wears it, it gives
a theatrical and bold air.

Hats always give a masculine look; and those
turned up before give a petit air.

A long neck may have the neck of the bonnet
descending, the neck of the dress rising and filling more
or less of the intermediate space. A short
neck should have the whole bonnet short and close
in the perpendicular direction, and the neck of the
dress neither high nor wide. Persons with waists
too large may render themselves less before by a
stomacher, and behind by a corresponding form of
the dress, making the top of the dress smooth
across the shoulders, and drawing it in plaits to a
narrow point at the bottom of the waist. Tall
women may have a wide skirt, or several flounces,
or both of these; shorter women a moderate one,
but as long as can be conveniently worn. Tight
shoes make the feet look large and the ankles
clumsy. [European Mag.]

Evening scenes in India.—I have found myself
sometimes towards the end of a day's journey in a
green lane festooned with jasmine, and overshadowed
with tamarind trees, at the end of which was
the village, with its white pagoda, glittering in the
setting sun, and peopled with such groups, as are
seen on antique marbles; where the evening air
was almost oppressive with perfume, and the
modest sound that broke upon the stillness, was
the sweet note of a wood pigeon, or the sudden
flight of a flock of green parrots; where the
doves were pecking at my feet, and the squirrels
and monkeys, shaking the feathery leaves of the
tamarinds, above my head; "and all was odorous
scent, and harmony, and gladness of the heart,
nerve, ear and sight." It is poetry to recollect such
a scene. No pen or pencil could surpass its loveliness.

Some ladies and gentlemen were one evening
discussing the merits of Scottish literature; one
spoke of Burns, another of Scott, and a third said
she admired Hogg's Tales. "Hogg's tails," said an
old lady whose ear had caught this remark alone,
"hogg's tails!" why, bless me, I think any part of
the critter is better than the tail!

The following is related as a Chinese jest.—A
woman, surprised by her husband, had just time
to hide her gallant in a sack, and set him up against
the wall. The man coming in asks, "what is
there in this sack?" The woman, taken suddenly in
confusion, and hesitates a moment for an answer.
The gallant afraid she would blunder, calls out
from the inside of the sack, "nothing but rice."

Cider plenty.—At a time when apples were plenty,
and hardly worth the labor of making into cider,
a rich farmer in Londonderry, told his poor
neighbor that if he would come to his orchard and
pick the apples he might have them and welcome.
Hodge scratched his head and after considering
a moment said, "thank ye, sir, if you'll find me
bread and cheese, and the old grey mare to grind
'em, I'll take up your offer."

It is a striking illustration of the decay of the
commercial marine of Spain, that since 1819, not
a single Spanish ship has passed the Sound. The
number of British that passed last year was 5186.

Copy of a tradesman's letter.—"Sir, If you will
favour me with the amount of my bill, you will
oblige me.—If not, I must *oblige* you."

Miseries of Human Life.—To be intruded upon
by visitors at unseasonable hours, and to have
their visits protracted to an unreasonable length.

To hear long stories upon subjects you know
nothing of, and care less.

To have an intruder present himself, when you
wish to converse with a friend or any other person,
upon confidential subjects.

A man's nature runs, says Bacon, either to herbs
or weeds; therefore let him seasonably water the
one and destroy the other.

Mrs Diana Strong, of Greenfield, a lady 90 years
of age, received a premium for linen diaper at the
Northampton Fair.

The Library of the American Antiquarian Society,
at Worcester, Mass. contains more than 7000
volumes; nearly one thousand of which are newspapers.



WILLIAM PRINCE, proprietor of this establishment, offers to the public the most extensive collection of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, and Plants America. The Fruits have been selected by actual investigation of their merits, nearly all of which are engaged from bearing trees. In the selection, which has been the particular pursuit of his father and himself, for more than half a century, his father and himself, for more than half a century, has spared neither pains nor expense, and such as not possess particular merit have been rejected; their accuracy has been tested by the best author of the age.

In the present catalogue he offers above 500 new varieties of Fruits not to be found in any other collection in America, and which include the most celebrated kinds that have within a few years past been brought into notice and recommended by those distinguished Horticulturalists, Van Moos & Duquesne, and by Knight, President of the Horticultural Society of London.

In regard to the character and accuracy of the Present from this establishment, the proprietor refers to the Hon Jonathan Hunnewell, and other gentlemen of Boston and vicinity, who have patronized his establishment for the last fifty years, and particularly to the fruit of the various kinds with which the Boston Market is now supplied from the extensive collection of trees furnished the late Dr Oliver Smith, Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, who, more than thirty years since, had several thousand trees usually, which were distributed among the members of that Association. It may perhaps be deemed worth notice that near 100 varieties of the fruits offered for sale, by the proprietor, are different from those cultivated by other establishments under the same name and the identity of every fruit sent by him, the proprietors expressly guarantee.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis of the subscribers and orders left with him, (if from a distance post paid) will meet prompt attention.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, Agent or the Proprietor, No 25 Court street, Boston. Sep. 2

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's
Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the order of horticulturalists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the incultivation and engrafting of all their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturalists in this city and its vicinity, and if peculiar demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester purchased from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to

ZLB. COOK Jr.
Rogers' Building—Congress Street.
Boston, August, 25th, 1826. ept.

The FARMER is published every Friday at \$2.50 per annum, if paid in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (entrance from Lindall Street).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

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No. 18.

AGRICULTURE.

[Prepared for the New England Farmer.]

LAUNCHING TREES, &c. IN SWITZERLAND.

A singular construction was erected for the purpose of bringing down to the lake of Lucerne fine pine trees which grow upon Mount Pilatus, by the engineer Rupp. The wood was purchased by a company for £3000, and £9000 were expended in constructing the slide. The length of the slide is about 44,000 English feet, or about eight miles and two furlongs; and the difference level of its two extremities is about 2600 feet. It is a wooden trough, about five feet broad and four feet deep, the bottom of which consists of ice trees, the middle one being a little hollow; and small rills of water are conducted into it, for the purpose of diminishing the friction. The velocity, at its commencement, is about 2½ ft. per second. The large pines, with their branches and boughs off, are placed in the slide, and descending by their own gravity, they acquire such an impetus in their descent through the first part of the slide, that they perform their journey of eight miles and a quarter in the short space of six minutes; and under favourable circumstances, that is, in wet weather, in three minutes. Only one tree descends at a time, but, by means of signals placed along the slide, another tree is launched as soon as its predecessor has plunged into the lake.— Sometimes the moving trees spring or bolt out of the trough, and when this happens, they have been known to cut through trees in the neighborhood, as if it had been done by an axe. When the trees reach the lake they are formed into rafts, and towed down the Reuss into the Rhine."

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT IN SWITZERLAND.

This establishment "was invented, and is conducted at the sole expense of M. Fellenberg, a priest and agriculturist. His object was to try a sounder system of education for the great body of the people, in order to stop the progress of error and corruption. Upwards of 12 years ago he undertook to systematize domestic education, and to show on a large scale how the children of a poor might be best taught, and their labour at the same time most profitably applied; in short by the first twenty years of a poor man's life might be so employed as to provide both for his support and his education. The peasants in his neighborhood were at first rather shy of trusting their children for a new experiment; and being obliged to take his pupils where he could find them, many of the earliest were sons of vagrants. Literally picked up on the highways; this is a case with one or two of the most distinguished pupils."

Their treatment is nearly that of children under paternal roof. They go out every morning to their work soon after sun rise, having first breakfasted, and received a lesson of about half an hour; they return at noon. Dinner takes them half an hour, a lesson of one hour follows; then to work again till six in the evening. On Sunday the different lessons take six hours instead of two; and

they have butcher meat on that day only. They are divided into three classes, according to age and strength; an entry is made in a book every night of the number of hours each class has worked, specifying the sort of labor done, in order that it may be charged to the proper account, each particular crop having an account opened for it, as well as every new building, the live stock, the machines, the schools themselves, &c. &c. In winter, and whenever there is not out-of-doors work, the boys plait straw for chairs, make baskets, saw logs with the cross saw and split them, thrash and winnow corn, grind colors, knit stockings, or assist the wheelwright and other artificers, of whom there are many employed in the establishment. For all which different sorts of labour an adequate salary is credited to each boy's class.

"The boys never see a newspaper, and scarcely a book. They are taught, *visa voce*, a few matters of fact, and rules of practical application; the rest of their education consists chiefly in inculcating habits of industry, frugality, veracity, docility, and mutual kindness, by means of good example rather than precepts; and above all by the absence of bad example. It has been said of the Bell and Lancaster schools, that the good they do is mostly negative: they take children out of the streets, employ them in a harmless sort of mental sport 2 or 3 hours in the day, exercise their understanding gently and pleasantly, and accustom them to order and rule, without compulsion. Now, what these schools undertake to do for a few hours of each week, during one or two years of a boy's life, the School of Industry at Hofwyl does incessantly during the whole course of his youth; providing, at the same time, for his whole physical maintenance, at a rate which must be deemed excessively cheap for any but the very lowest of people.

The practicability of this scheme for inculcating individual prudence and practical morality, not only in the agricultural but in all the operative classes of society, M. Simond considers as demonstrated; and it only remains to ascertain the extent of its application. "Two only of the pupils have left Hofwyl, for a place, before the end of their time, and one, with M. de Fellenberg's leave, is become chief manager of the immense estate of Comte Abaffy, in Hungary, and has, it is said, doubled its proceeds by the improved method of husbandry he has introduced. This young man, whose name is Madorly, was originally a beggar boy, and not particularly distinguished at school. Another directs a school established near Zurich, and acquits himself to the entire satisfaction of his employers. M. Fellenberg has besides a number of pupils of the higher classes, some of whom belong to the first families of Germany, Russia, and Switzerland. They live *en famille* with their master, and are instructed by the different tutors in the theory and practice of agriculture and in the arts and sciences on which it is founded. (See *Simond's Account of Switzerland*, vol. i. *Ed. Rev.* 1819 No. 64. *Des Institutes de Hofwyl*, Paris 1819.)

THE FAIR SEX IN OLDEN TIME.

In the reign of Henry VIII. in England, Sir A. Fitzherbert, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas,

wrote a treatise, entitled *The Book of Husbandry*, from which the following is extracted: "It is a wife's occupation to wynowe all manner of cornes, to make maite, to washe, and wrynge, to make heyre, sheve corne, [reap] and, in time of neede, to help her husbande to fill the innecke wayne or dunge cart, drive the ploughe, to loade heyre, corne and suche other. And to go or ride to the market, to sel butter, chese, mylk, egges, chekyns, capons, hemes, pygges, geese, and all manner of cornes." Very ungentle employment for ladies!

NUISANCES IN LONDON.

Blythe an old English writer on agriculture, who wrote a book called "Improver Improved," published in 1649, says "It was not many years since the famous city of London petitioned the Parliament of England against two nuisances or offensive commodities, which were likely to come into great use and esteem: and that was Newcastle coal, in regard of their stench. &c.; and hops in regard they would spoyle the taste of drinck, and endanger the people."

LEAVES OF TREES FODDER FOR CATTLE.

A remarkable feature in the agriculture of France, and of most warm countries, is the use of leaves of trees as food for cattle. Not only are mulberry, olive, poplar, vine, and other leaves gathered in autumn, when they begin to change colour, and acquire a sweetness of taste; but spray is cut green in July, dried in the sun or in the shade of trees in woods, faggotted, and stacked for winter use. During that season they are given to sheep and cattle like hay; and sometimes, boiled with grass or ran, to cows. The astringency of some sorts of leaves, as the oak, is esteemed medicinal, especially for sheep.

CULTIVATION OF THE VINE IN FRANCE.

The vine is cultivated in France in fields, and on terraced hills, as in Italy, but managed in a different manner to what it is in that country. Here it is kept low, and treated more as a plantation of raspberries or currants are in England. It is either planted in large plats, in rows three or four feet apart, and the plants at two or three feet distance in the row; or it is planted in double or single rows alternating with ridges of arable land.— In some cases also two close rows, and a space of six or seven feet alternate, to admit a sort of horse hoeing culture in the wide interval. Most generally, plantations are made by dibbling in cuttings of two feet in length; pressing the earth firmly to their lower end, an essential part of the operation, noticed even by Xenophon. In pruning, a stem or stool of a foot or more is left above ground, and the young shoots are every year cut down within two buds of this stool. These stools get very unwieldy after sixty or a hundred years, and then it is customary, in some places to lay down branches from them, and form new stools, leaving the old for a time, which, however, soon cease to produce any but weak shoots. The winter pruning of the vine generally takes place in February; the women flugot the branches, and their value, as fuel, is expected to pay the expense of dressing. In summer, the ground between the vines is hoed, and the young shoots told to grow.

rye straw, or whatever else comes cheapest. The shoots are stopped, in some places, after the blossom has expanded, and the tops given to cows.—In some places, also, great part of the young wood is cut off before vintage for feed to cows, and to let the sun directly to the fruit. The sorts cultivated are almost as numerous as the vineyards. Fourteen hundred sorts were collected from all parts of France, by order of the Comte Chaptal, and are now in the nursery of the Luxembourg; but little or no good will result from the collection, or from attempting to describe them; for it has been ascertained, that after a considerable time the fruit of the vines takes a particular character from the soil in which it was planted; so that fourteen hundred sorts, planted in one soil and garden, would in time, probably in less than half a century, be reduced to two or three sorts; and on the contrary, two or three sorts planted in fourteen hundred different vineyards, would soon become as many distinct varieties. The *pineau* of Burgoyne, and the *auvernat* of Orleans, are esteemed varieties; and these, with several others grown for wine-making, have small berries, and branches like our Burgundy grape. Small berries, and a harsh flavour, are universally preferred for wine-making, both in France and Italy. The oldest vines invariably give the best grapes, and produce the best wines. The Baron Peyrouse planted a vineyard twenty years ago, which, though in full bearing, he says, is still too vigorous to enable him to judge of the fineness and quality of the wine, which it may one day afford. "In the *Clos de Vogots vineyard*, in which the most celebrated Burgundy wine is produced, new vine plants have not been set for 300 years: the vines are renewed by laying the old trunks; but the root is never separated from the stock. This celebrated vineyard is never manured. The extent is 160 French arpents. It makes, in a good year, from 160 to 200 hogsheds, of 240 bottles each hogshed.—The expense of labor and cooperage, in such a year, has arisen to 33,000 francs: and the wine sells on the spot at five francs a bottle. The vineyard is of the pineau grape. The soil, about three feet deep, is a limestone gravel on a limestone rock."—*Loudon*

MR FESSENDEN—Should you think the following incident, and hints, worth recording, you may give them a place in your useful paper. L. W. B. Bristol, (R. I.) Nov. 22, 1826.

REMEDY FOR CHOKED CATTLE.

In returning from Providence in company with another gentleman, a few days since, we discovered a cow in a yard by the road-side in great distress, which we at once conceived was caused by something she had attempted to swallow, and which was now choking her. We called at an adjoining house to give information, and were told by a female that the man of the house was from home, and that they had sent to a neighbour's for help, but none could be obtained. Although it was nearly sun-set, and we were in great haste, yet we at once concluded to make use of some efforts to relieve, and if possible save a suffering animal.

The cause of the distress, a potato, could plainly be felt, although it had passed well down. Our first attempt was to crush it between two stones, having no other instrument at hand. In this we did not succeed, not being able to confine it to one place, or to hit it fairly.

I then took hold of her tongue and drew it out

of her mouth, and held it aside with one hand while I put the other arm, to the elbow joint, down her throat, but could not reach it. Still holding her tongue I raised her nose so that the under jaw was in a line with her neck, and then directed my companion to take an axe which lay near by on the ground, and pass its handle down her throat, observing to him that the course was a straight one. This he did with a steady motion until he felt the obstruction, and pushed it forward into her paunch or stomach. Upon withdrawing the handle, the cow was at once entirely relieved. The time spent in making the above trials did not exceed fifteen minutes.

Now, sir, I am far from thinking the instrument made use of was the best one, yet "necessity is the mother of invention," and as it succeeded so finely in this case, it ought not to be condemned. Were I to choose a fit instrument to perform a like operation, I should prefer a lumber ox-whip-handle with a smooth butt end, or a very stiff tarred rope, or a smooth common walking cane, or even a hoe-handle. With either of the above instruments, ordinary obstructions in the throats of cattle, I believe, may be removed more easily, and with less pain to the animal, than by jamming or crushing them with a mallet on a block, as is the common practice. With the probang the surgeon is in the habit of pushing forward in the throat of a human subject foreign bodies which cannot be extracted, and why may not a similar operation on brute animals succeed far better than any other in removing obstructions from their throats, which cannot be extracted? But in order to succeed, it is absolutely necessary that the tongue of the animal should be seized and drawn out of the mouth, and the nose raised.

WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

REPORT ON NEAT STOCK.

The Committee appointed on Neat Stock, except Cows and Fat Cattle, have attended to that service, and ask leave to submit the following Report:—

There were entered with the Recording Secretary for Premiums 114 animals; and, in addition to these, 11 were presented only for exhibition; and the different classes, ages and qualities of these animals passed under examination of your Committee. In almost every animal, traits of excellence were strongly marked; each possessing so many of those properties which render Stock valuable, your Committee found the duty of discrimination and preference extremely arduous and difficult.

If errors should be detected in the decisions of your Committee, they will be palliated not only by the consideration of the shortness of the time allotted them for the performance of so arduous and responsible a service; but also of the difficulty of forming correct and satisfactory decisions of what constitutes the best points in animals, where the difference is so slight, as to render it very doubtful to which the preference ought to be given. So far, however, as a devotedness to duty and an impartial judgment are assurances of rectitude, your Committee can rely upon the candour of the competitors, and the approval of a generous Public. Your Committee have awarded the following Premiums:—

Eight Bulls were presented for Premiums; and your Committee have awarded to Mr Abijah Burnap, of Millbury, for his Bull, $\frac{1}{2}$

years old, half blood of the Holderness breed the first prem.

To Mr Cheney Hatch, of Leicester, for his Bull, $\frac{3}{4}$ years old, of the Holderness breed, the second prem.

The others were very fine animals, particularly that of Mr John L. Boylston, of Princeton. The age of this is 13 months 28 days, and now weighs 11 cwt. 20 lbs.—grass fed—of the Yorkshire breed exhibits many traits of excellence, and stands a fair candidate for a premium at a future exhibition.

Mr Robert S. Gleason's Bull is of fine promise. The whole lot stood high in the estimation of your Committee, and their owners are entitled to much credit.

For Bull Calves.

To Mr Henry Sprague, of Spencer, for his Bull Calf, six months old, $\frac{3}{4}$ Holderness, the first prem.

To Capt. Benjamin Harrington, of Princeton, for his Bull Calf $6\frac{1}{2}$ months old, $\frac{1}{2}$ Holderness, the second prem.

These animals are marked with excellent properties.

Mr Albert H. Sprague, of Spencer, is entitled to great credit for his excellent Bull Calf.

For Heifers one year old.

To Mr Henry Sprague, of Spencer, for his yearling Heifer, $\frac{3}{4}$ Holderness, first prem.

To Col. Jacob W. Willson, of Princeton, for his yearling Heifer, $\frac{1}{2}$ Holderness, the second prem.

For Heifers two years old.

To Capt. Benjamin Harrington, of Princeton for his two-year old Heifer, lined back, the first prem.

To Capt. Lewis Barnard, of Worcester, for his broad-horned, two-years-old Heifer, $\frac{1}{2}$ Denton the second prem.

For Heifers three years old.

To Col. Jacob W. Watson, of Princeton, for his three year old Heifer, $\frac{1}{2}$ Yorkshire, first prem.

To Col. David Lathe, of Charlton, for his three-year old Heifer, $\frac{1}{2}$ Holderness, the second prem.

The whole lot of Heifers were excellent, and their appearance reflects much honor upon their owners.

For Heifer Calves from four to twelve months.

To Col. David Lathe, of Charlton, for his Heifer Calf, six months old, the first prem.

To Col. Jacob W. Watson, of Princeton, for his Heifer Calf, five months old, the second prem.

For Steers three years old.

This part of the Show far surpassed any of our former exhibitions of this kind of animals. Your Committee had great difficulty in forming the opinion as to preference; but after very close scrutiny they have awarded to Mr Joseph Meria of Princeton, for his pair of three-year old Steers the first prem.

To Mr Royal T. Marble, of Sutton, for his pair of three-year old Steers, the second prem.

For Steers two years old.

To Mr Elisha Jacobs, of Millbury, for his pair of two year old Steers, the first prem.

To Mr Luther Whiting, of Sutton, for his pair of two year old Steers, the second prem.

For Steers one year old.

Mr W. B. Harrington, of Grafton, for his pair of yearling Steers, the first prem.
 Col. Stephen Davis, of Oxford, for his pair of yearling Steers, the second prem.
 Your Committee noticed with great satisfaction, a fine lot of cattle presented by his Excellency, Mr. Lincoln, for examination only.

Imported Bull "Admiral."
 Bull "Durham," $\frac{1}{2}$ blood by Mr Williams's imported bull "Deuton."

One three year old Heifer, now just from the pasture, $\frac{3}{4}$ blood "Deuton."

Two Heifers, the red one by "Admiral," but two years old in August last; the other by "Deuton," on a native cow two years old last spring.

One bull calf by "Deuton," seven months old, giving half the milk of a cow, running with another calf in the pasture.

One Bull Calf by "Admiral," now four months and seven days old; and Steer Calf by "Admiral," four months and ten days old.

This part of the exhibition surpassed by far any former show of the kind, and to your Committee is full and satisfactory demonstration of all that has been said of crossing our native breed of cattle.

It must gladden the heart of every farmer, and inspire a patriotic zeal to call forth their energies in the use of those means, which a kind Providence has so liberally bestowed for the increase of wealth and the enlargement of the comforts of human life.

With much satisfaction your Committee congratulate this Society for the happy effects which result from a spirit of emulation among our good farmers in the improvement of their Neat Stock, and particularly that part which passed this day under our name. Let us view.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALEXANDER DUSTIN,
 LOVETT PETERS,
 JOSHUA W. LELAND,
 SAMUEL BROOKS,
 JOHN R. NYE, } Committee.

BARLEY.

We last year took occasion to recommend to our agricultural friends more attention to the cultivation of Barley. We were induced to do this by the high price of the article at the time, and the prospect of a continued demand, afforded by the increased consumption of malt liquors in our country. The price which it brings the present season confirms the correctness of the remarks we then made, and furnishes the best encouragement to our farmers to appropriate more of their land to this species of grain. By an advertisement in our paper this week it will be seen that one dollar and ten cents a bushel are now paid for barley at the Brewery in this place, and at half this price, if we are correctly informed, it would not be an unprofitable crop. The quantity raised in this state is so small that the brewers are obliged to procure most of their supplies from abroad. It is certainly desirable that our own farmers should avail themselves of the demand for this article. [Con. Cour.]

Worcester's Memoir on Longevity, states, that the proportion of persons in the State of New Hampshire, who attain the age of one hundred years, is greater than in Sweden or Russia. Ninety-three persons are enumerated who were from 100 to 110 years of age; 59 were women, and 34 men. Five are mentioned who reached 110 and upwards; all of them were men.

Grain.—Rye advanced in New York the last week to 87 cents per bushel. Barley is \$1.12—higher than any other grain. Country gin is 37 to 40 cents per gallon, and cider brandy 32 cents.—Ten tons of flax from Russia were sold on Friday at 11 cents per pound.

The prospects of the wool-growers of the north and the cotton planters of the south are as gloomy as ever. In the interior of Alabama cotton has been sold at 6 cents per pound; this is about as profitable as raising full blood merino wool in New England at 30 cents a pound.—Hamp. Gaz.

The Cincinnati Commercial Register, recommending the establishment of an Agricultural Society in Hamilton County, Ohio, says:—

"General Washington beat the whole force of his powerful mind to the subject for many years, and his correspondence on this subject will be long preserved, as containing a body of the most interesting documents we possess. It is said he held many communications with the late King of England, himself an able Agriculturist, on this important pursuit."

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig recommends the cultivation of the vine in Virginia, as one of the staple crops. The climate and soil, he says are admirably adapted to it. Wheat and tobacco can hardly be made to yield six per cent. on the capital, and cotton is a drug. The time required for raising grapes is less than for apples or peaches, and the labour of making no greater than that of making cider. Brandy is also easily manufactured.

The American Farmer mentions, that an orchard of 300 apple trees, planted in Maryland in 1812, has flourished to such a degree that the owners estimate its product this year as capable of yielding ten thousand gallons of cider.

Remarkable.—Mr J. Whitcomb, of Swanzy in this County, aged 95, husked with his own hands, the present season, 148 bushels of corn in 18 days. Mr W. is in perfect health, and does not appear to have grown much older for 30 years during which time he has subsisted exclusively upon milk diet. [Keene Sentinel.]

Curious Plagiarism.—The last Providence Journal contains a singular instance of literary theft. A Prize Essay of one of the students of Brown University, is found to be a literal transcript from an article in Blackwood's Magazine.

Many of the fruit trees and forest shrubs at Charleston, S.C. are again in full bloom, the weather being remarkably mild for the season.

Mutineers.—The mutineers of schr. Fairy, were delivered to the United States authorities on Monday afternoon from H. M. S. *Chebucto*, and conveyed to the jail in this city. On Tuesday forenoon two of them, *Charles Merchant* and *Winslow Curtis*, were brought before Judge DAVIS, of the U. S. District Court, for examination on a charge of piracy and murder, and we understand that one of them, we are not able to say which, acknowledged having killed the mate of the Fairy, *Joseph D. Jenkins*, but the other remained silent. The witnesses, viz. *John Murray* and *John Hughes*, also a part of the crew, were present in Court. The examination was postponed.

NEWARK MEADOWS.

Much has recently been said about the Newark Meadows. One of the greatest inconveniences which those who have located on them have had to encounter has been the want of pure fresh water. They have been subjected to the trouble and expense of transporting it from the high ground several miles distance.

Mr Disbrow, so well known for his success in boring for water, has been employed by the Hoboken Banking and Grazing Company, and at the distance of 104 feet from the surface of the ground, about two miles west of the Hackensack Bridge, near the junction of the Belville and Newark Turnpike has found an abundance of pure water. The following memorandum may be useful to those disposed to attempt a similar process, and to the Geologist it may not be unacceptable. The different strata were measured with all practical accuracy, with a view to afford data to the curious.

Memorandum made by the men who bored for water on the Newark meadows.

Vegetable deposit,	8 feet
Beech sand	5
Stiff potters' clay	36 6 inches
Sand	— 6 "
Clay	33
Sand	7
Potters' clay	10
Red coarse do.	4

104 feet,

at which depth we came to Free Stone Rock, and finding that the seven feet strata of sand gave us an abundant supply of excellent water, we ended our labors. The water rises within two and a half feet of the surface of the earth, through a cast iron pipe, of eight inches in diameter, into which a pump is inserted.—N. Y. Statesman.

To make Pomona wine.—The directions published by Mr Cooper of New Jersey, for making a wine of cider and other ingredients, are as follows: Take cider of the best running of the cheese, made from sound apples, and if possible all of one kind; and add as much honey as will make it bear an egg; strain it, fill the cask, with the addition of two gallons of brandy, (Mr Cooper says cider spirits) to a barrel—set it in a cool place, with bung hole open to ferment: fill it frequently as it ferments, with the same kind of cider, kept for the purpose, until the fermentation has nearly subsided, then bung it lightly, and when it has done fermenting, close up the vessel. The next spring, rack off the liquor into a new cask; clarify it with sweet milk, the whites of eggs, and clean sand, beaten up and well stirred into the cask. It is, however, found that a quart of sweet milk to a barrel, well stirred, answers as well, perhaps better.—By John Nicholson, Esq. of Herkimer County.

Greece.—The last Paris papers, which are as late as the 15th of October, give consolatory views of Grecian affairs. The Turkish division which had invaded Athens, has been driven from that quarter, and sought safety in Negropont. The expedition of the Turkish Grand Admiral against Samos had been defeated, and some of his troops were cut to pieces. Lord Cochrane arrived at Napoli on the 8th of September, having with him the steam vessel in which he left England, and six other vessels.

LARGE TREES.

Chardin, the traveller, tells us, that in the king's garden at Shiras in Persia, he observed a tree whose trunk was *eight yards in circumference*.—From the great age of this tree, it was treated with peculiar veneration by the inhabitants. They pray under its shade, and hang chaplets & pieces of their cloths upon its boughs. The sick or their friends resort here, to burn incense, to fix lighted candles to the trunk, and to perform other superstitious ceremonies, in the hopes of their health. Throughout Persia there are many trees thus superstitiously revered by the people.

The *Charter Oak* in Connecticut. "From the best information that we can obtain," says a Hartford paper, "this tree is no less than four hundred years old: it is *twenty-eight feet in circumference* near the ground, and at the height of seven feet, it is 17 feet in circumference: the height of the tree as near as can be ascertained, is about 70 feet, some of its branches extend nearly 20 feet."

In May, 1823, there was an Elm blown down in Wells, (Maine) which "measured *twenty-seven feet and four inches in circumference, making the diameter something over nine feet*; and was forty feet from the foot to a crotch; from thence it was 20 feet to the first limb running to the height of sixty feet from the bottom before it had any limb, when it expanded to an immense size. The exact height of the tree could not be accurately obtained, as the top was much broken, but was computed to be *upwards of one hundred feet*."

"An elm standing near the house of Mr Joshua Avery in Stratham, Ms. and reared since his recollection; at four feet from the ground, measures 18 feet in circumference, and 100 feet from the extremity of the branches on the one side, to the extremity of them on the other. It was planted 80 years ago: and to use Capt. Avery's expression, was then "smaller than his thumb."

Mr Nelson, the botanist, who accompanied Captain Bligh to the South Sea, for the purpose of conveying the Bread-Fruit Tree to the West Indies, when on Van Dieman's Land, found a tree in a thriving state, of the enormous size of 33½ feet in girth, and at a proportionable height."

In Cook's first voyage, Sir Joseph Banks and Dr Solander, (I think it was in New Zealand) measured a tree that was 98 feet high from the ground to the first branch, quite straight, 19 feet in circumference, and they found still larger trees as they advanced into the wood."

On Capt. Cook's third voyage, they saw Indian canoes on the north-west coast of America: "the largest of which carry 20 persons or more, and are formed of one tree. Many of them are 40 feet long, 7 broad, and about 3 deep."

We are told in the narrative of Gov. Phillips, in his voyage to Botany Bay, that on Norfolk Island, "the pines arrive at a magnitude unusual in any other part of the world: some of them are 160, or even 180 feet in height, and 9 or 10 feet in diameter at the bottom of the trunk. They frequently rise to 80 feet without a branch."

The Elm in Haffield, (Mass.) is said to be the largest tree in New England. "It measures in circumference 34 feet at 2 feet from the ground; at the height of 5 feet the smallest place in the trunk, the circumference is 24 feet 6 inches.—There is a cut in the tree 4 feet from the ground, which tradition says, was made by the Indians, for the highest rise of Connecticut river."

The largest tree in Great Britain, that I have

ever read of, is the one cited by Smellie, in his *Philosophy of Natural History*; which was growing at Cowthorpe, near Wetherby; upon the estate belonging to the Right Hon. Lady Stourton. "The dimensions are almost incredible. Within 3 feet of the surface it measured 16 yards, and close by the ground, 26 yards. Its height in its present ruinous state, (1776) is about 85 feet, and its principal limb extends 16 yards from the boll." "When compared to this, (says Dr Hunter) all other trees are but children of the forest."

The following account of the celebrated horse Chesnut of Mount Atna, is from Brydone's *Travels*: "leaving the Catania road on the left, they began to ascend the mountain, in order to visit the celebrated tree, known by the name of the Chesnut Tree of an hundred Horse, which for some centuries has been regarded as one of the greatest wonders of Atna."

"At the end of the first region, the ascent became more rapid, till they arrived at the beginning of the second region of Atna, called La Regione Sylvana, by the natives, because it is composed of one vast forest that extends all round the mountain. [The woody region of Atna ascends for about eight or nine miles, and forms a zone or girdle, of the brightest verdure, all round the mountain.]—The same author.

"Near this place they passed through some beautiful woods of cork and evergreen oak, growing out of the lava; and proceeding about five miles farther they came to the chesnut tree already mentioned, which, in the old maps of Sicily, always makes a conspicuous figure. Mr Brydone says he was rather disappointed, as it appeared rather a cluster of five trees growing together, than a single root; however he was assured that they were all once united in the same stem, and that in the days of old, it was regarded as the beauty of the forest, and visited from all quarters. It measured no less than 204 feet in circumference; and if, as it is pretended, it was formerly one trunk, it must, indeed, have been a wonderful phenomenon in the vegetable kingdom. There are many other trees in this vicinity, of extraordinary magnitude. Our author measured one which rose in a solid trunk to a considerable height, that was not less than 76 feet in circumference at 2 feet from the ground."

The Lexington (Ky.) Public Advertiser says, that "There now stands on the bank of the Ohio river, in the state of Indiana, opposite the mouth of Salt river, a Sycamore tree, which has stabled fourteen head of horses at one time, with ample room. It takes 75 long paces to go round its trunk, and you may with perfect ease turn a fourteen foot pole in the inside of its cavity."

In Lewis and Clark's Expedition, they saw pine trees, at the mouth of Columbia river, of 12 feet diameter and 200 feet high.

The above trees have all grown within the temperate zones, and with the exception of that in Great Britain, between the latitudes of 30 and 42°.

RACE AGAINST A COACH.

A groom, of the name of Edwards, was matched to run, on Saturday morning, Nov. 8, *eighteen miles* in less time than the Bath Regulator coach. The coach performed the eighteen miles, changing twice, in two hours and eight minutes. The pedestrian did his task with great ease, in five minutes less than two hours. [An. of Sporting.]

PATENT CORN SHELLER.

Mr Samuel Lane, of this town, has invented a corn-sheller, which promises to be a machine of general utility. It has been used with approbation by several of our farmers in this vicinity, and applications for them are daily increasing. This is a good test of its utility: and from its cheapness, simplicity of construction and the ease with which it is worked, it appears to be worthy of consideration. The machine consists of a cylinder, filled with iron teeth, which moves in a bed-piece aimed in the same way and pressed against it by horizontal springs. The cylinder is put in motion by a common hand-crank, and it is done with so much ease, that a boy ten years old may turn it.—With this machine it is said that two men will shell fifteen bushels of corn in an hour, and that it is left more free from hulls and shelled cleaner than in the usual mode. The price without the patent is only six dollars. The great number of patents, applicable to almost every variety of human employment and the innumerable failures, which have been experienced in them renders the public averse to embarking in experiments with them. It must be confessed, that a large majority of the inventions, which have been patented within twenty five years, and we are told they amount to four thousand, have been calculated for purposes of mere speculation, or if not designed for this they have served no other end. But notwithstanding the great number of failures, which have happened and separate from absolute imposition, which are inevitable in experiments of all kinds, the number of useful machines, which are now actually employed will more than counterbalance the evil which has been suffered, and make the patent law, on the whole, beneficial to the community. Many instances might be mentioned of the great saving of labor by them, and they are only not more noticed because they are so common. It was justly thought a wise observation in the sage, who said that he ought to be regarded as a great benefactor to mankind, who can make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before; but it is not a less important service to render it easy for a man to perform with the same labor double the work, which had before been required for its accomplishment.

[Hallowell (Me) Gazette.]

PATENT SQUARE AUGER.

A machine bearing the above name has been exhibited to us, which consists of an auger so constructed as to bore 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 sides, or as many as may be required.

This machine is similar in form to a screw auger, only there is a cylinder called the tube, with as many squares on the outside, as you wish to make in the hole you bore. This tube is to be round on the inside and square at the lower end—round on the upper end for one-fourth of an inch down from the top of the tube; this tube is slipped into the aforesaid auger, and good washers and screws or keys, to force the tube down as the auger turns. This tube is to be made of different shapes, sometimes cut only one side like a D, sometimes to be sharp all round. The Auger has a strong screw to draw it down, and square as it goes down, this tube is to have a slit on one side or on two sides, to vent the chips. [Balt. Pst.]

Sweet potatoes were exhibited at the late Bristol County Cattle Show, raised in Taunton, by Russell Wood.

THE ROADS UNDER THE THAMES.

he approaches to the roads will be by circular cuts. The dimensions of the Roads are about 25 feet in breadth, and 25 feet in height. The excavators are defended from any falling of earth, by working in frames constructed so as to fill the whole body of the tunnel. These frames are divided into cells, and 36 men are thus made to work on the excavation with perfect safety and uniform celerity. As fast as the earth is excavated to its proper dimensions, the brick layers follow to construct the arch which forms the Roads.—They are now passing through a very strong blue clay which almost assumes the qualities of pipe clay, and is equally capable of resisting water.—The stratum of clay is supposed to rise twelve feet above the top of the archway; so that all rights of misadventure from any inundation are completely at rest.

The question is frequently asked, how wide the river Thames at the spot where the tunnel is constructed under that river, we are enabled to state that it is thirteen hundred feet. There are roads to be constructed under the bed of the river: one passing to and the other from London; and they are to be connected by passages. The subterranean region which has at this time extended 170 feet, is well lighted with gas.

London paper.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.

From the Annual Report of the 30th September, it appears that the balance in favor of earnings of the convicts over and above the ordinary expenses of the prison is \$9,719 17 cents. Of this sum, \$5,521 80 has been paid on account of new stone sheds, and of the new prison, leaving a balance in favor of the Prison of \$4,197 87. The number of convicts on the 30th September, 1833, who were thus employed—105 stone cutters, 21 lumpers, 35 cabinet makers, 26 brush makers, 6 white smiths and tinmen, 3 shoemakers, 1 copper plate printer, 7 coopers, 10 weavers, 5 smiths, 5 cobblers, 13 tailors, 8 oakum pickers, 10 washers and waiters, 3 barbers, 28 in the new prison, and 8 on the new sheds—10 in the hospital, and 12 confined in the cells—of the convicts are black or colored, and 56 are foreigners, of which 15 are English, 16 Irish, 4 French.

From the New York Statesman.

MANUFACTURING BLUE VITRIOL.

The consumption of blue vitriol has increased to such an extent as to make it necessary that it should be manufactured in the cheapest possible manner, in order that our artists should be able to compete successfully with those of other nations, producing those dyes and coloured pigments, in which this salt forms a necessary ingredient.

The vitriol, according to the analysis of Mr. Berzelius, is composed of 33 parts of oil of vitriol, 32 parts of oxide of copper, and 35 parts of water. In the manufacture of this salt is often obtained from the mineral waters of copper mines, but more generally by treating the native sulphurets of copper, or by burning that substance and exposing it to the air. By either of the two last methods the sulphuric acid is acidified, and the sulphate of copper formed.

Blue vitriol has hitherto been made in this country by the direct action of vitriol on copper. This is an expensive process, as the thirty-

two pounds of copper necessary to produce one hundred pounds of the salt, costs more than both the materials and the expense of making, when produced from the native ore, recourse, therefore, should be had to the sulphurets wherever they can be found.

My object in offering this essay is to make known to our manufacturing chemists where this raw material may be found, and I believe, from the facts that came under my notice about sixteen years since, to an unlimited extent. There are, no doubt, many of our mines of the same mineral in the country, and I hope they will be made known, or worked, by those who are acquainted with their locality.

About seventeen years since, two Englishmen undertook to open a mine at Parkington, about twenty-five miles west of Philadelphia, which they considered from the surface appearances, would turn out to be lead. They sunk seven or eight pits on the surface, about ten yards from each other, in a longitudinal direction, the greater number struck on the vein, where they found carbonate of lead and copper, and the only specimens of molybdate of lead ever discovered in this country. After one of the party engaged in the work resigned, the other sunk a shaft to the south of the vein, of about thirty feet, at which depth he run out to the vein, and on cutting it found it to be sulphuret of copper instead of lead. The ore appeared to be about ten or twelve inches thick, in a vein, filled up with such minerals as usually accompany copper ore, of three feet diameter. The floor and roof were regular, underlying in an angle of 60 degrees. The direction of the vein was the most favorable for an extensive product, of any that has come under my notice in this country, and there can be no doubt, of its affording an immense quantity of the best materials for making blue vitriol.

At the time this mine was opened, there was but little demand for blue vitriol, in this country, and the land carriage to Philadelphia, was twenty-five miles; at this time the demand, owing to the great increase of the arts and manufactures, for this article is immense, and the water communication the whole distance by the Schuylkill canal. Therefore, there can be no doubt, that any person or persons who may vest capital in working the mine, with a view to make blue vitriol, would realize a large interest, and command the market.

PUBLICOLA.

HOGS.

Too often we hear that hogs will not gain; and that brimstone has been ineffectually used to bring them to appetite. We must, before condemning, know facts. If we wish them to gain 3 lbs. per day, this is not done by giving more than their appetites require. Hogs, like the epicure, wish their meals three times each day; and are not fond of meals of minced meat, or what may be cooked over twice or thrice. When the season freezes, what was left at one repast they do not readily find an appetite to devour. We should have for hogs, their dry lodgings, clean eating rooms, and middle rooms. Those who attend to such advice, will not be losers. In feeding hogs, I always am careful that of the milk from cows, slop from the kitchen; but in particular the fish water on a Saturday dinner; and when the pot is boiled, the hogs should always have a share. The pigs, to be wintered over must be contented on a few ears of corn, and plenty of water. [N. H. Statesman.]

ON THE CULTURE OF THE POTATO.

Much has been written in your valuable paper upon the cultivation of the Irish potato. As every thing relating to this valuable root is worth attention, I give you the practice of Mr. Hessebower, living near me, which I have adopted with complete success this season. He selects the poorest spots in his fields, ploughs them well in November or December, and in the month of March plants his potatoes in drills two feet apart and two inches deep; then covers the whole ground with wheat or other straw, from eight to twelve inches thick, fifteen will not be too much, for the potatoes will make their way through. This keeps the ground cool and moist, prevents the growth of grass and weeds, saves the labour of ploughing and weeding, and greatly improves the land. Mr. Hessebower last year made an abundant crop, whilst every other person in this neighbourhood failed. To him they have been indebted the last spring for seed potatoes for miles around.

Am. Farmer.

Yours, &c.

A. R.

PEDESTRIANISM.

Walter Woods, who lately performed two miles in ten minutes, over a part of Epsom race course, started, on Tuesday, December 9, at four o'clock, to go on foot from London Bridge to Rye, in Sussex, and back, in forty-eight hours, the distance 120 miles, over a hilly country. The pedestrian is five feet in height, and weighs nine stone. His first start was to Seven Oaks-Common, 24 miles, in four hours, where he ate a boiled fowl, and rested an hour. He dined off mutton chops at Hawk-hurst, Kent, (46 miles,) at three o'clock; laid down two hours and resumed his journey leisurely.—He rested at Rye, at nine in the evening, and returned back to Sandhurst, where he slept four hours, and left himself the remaining fifty miles to do in sixteen hours. He reached Seven Oaks at eight o'clock on the Wednesday evening, and finally won the match, without much fatigue, with twenty minutes to spare. The match is considered equal to 75 miles per day on picked ground.—It was for 100 sovereigns.

From Memoirs of the N. Y. Board of Agriculture.

LIME IN AGRICULTURE.

J. BUEL, Esq.—I received your favor of the 16th of November, requesting information as to the effects of lime upon various soils,—the methods of its application,—its duration as a manure,—on what crops most useful, and on what remotely,—the quantity applied, and at what intervals repeated,—the price, &c. A want of confidence in my ability to answer these queries suitably, will compel me to confine my remarks principally to the sphere of my practice and personal observation.

The land which I cultivate, according to Mr. Clure's treatise, is transition, composed of white and yellow clay and lime-stone, much of the latter appearing on the surface, intermixed with flint. Upon this soil I have made a liberal use of lime, ever since the year 1790, and think I have been well rewarded for the expense and labor, by the increased value of my crops.

The method of applying the lime which I have adopted in common with my neighbors is, in the first place, to plough up a sod field with a strong team in the spring or fall,—harrow it the way it is ploughed, and mark the field into as many squares as you intend to put on half-bushels, say 100 on the acre, which will bring the furrows about 20

feet apart each way, and require 50 bushels to the acre. This quantity I have found to be most profitable. When the lime is burnt, and as soon as it is cool enough to handle, it ought to be hauled on the land already marked, and a half-bushel deposited in the centre of each square, in as compact a heap as possible. If water is convenient, I prefer to slack the lime immediately, rather than to wait for rain, as it becomes finer and can be more evenly spread. As soon as it has slacked, it is immediately spread and well harrowed. This method I prefer for Indian corn, barley, oats, rye and potatoes. On all the above crops I have experienced a great benefit from lime the first year after its application. With potatoes I add about 15 two-horse loads of barn-yard manure to the acre, before planting. A second liming is often given, and much approved of after an interval of three or more years. This amalgamates better, and can be more intimately mixed with the soil.

There are good farmers who differ as to the quantity of lime that is most profitably applied.—Some say 60 bushels on the acre, some 70, and some more. I have applied 100 on an acre of limestone land, at a dressing; but have not been able to discover any benefit from using it thus freely, nor any injury, except in the loss of lime.

Wheat seldom receives any benefit from lime until the second or third year after it has been applied, except it has been mixed in a compost of yard manure and earth. This method is much practised in the lower counties of this state; tho' not by good farmers until they have applied lime as the basis of melioration. By this management they have raised their land from an impoverished state, produced by an injudicious cropping, to such a state of fertility, as, I am informed, to enable them to fatten a bullock of six hundred weight on an acre, and to cut grass from the same acre sufficient to winter another.

Sandy soils are greatly improved by the use of lime. I lately purchased some of that kind, which was originally covered with chesnut timber, and was called mountain land. It has been cleared seventy years; but laying a distance from the farm buildings, had never received any manure but a dressing of lime. This land I have had repeatedly farmed since I owned it; and although to appearance it seemed to be almost a *caput mortuum*, with the aid of ten or twelve four horse loads of the gleanings of a yard of a public house, it has produced as much, and as good, wheat, rye, oats, timothy and clover to the acre, as any land in the township in which it lays. I consider the liming which it had fifty years ago, as the principal cause of its fertility.

It is a general opinion amongst good farmers, that liming should be repeated every ten or fifteen years, and that the increased crops richly compensate the expense. It matters very little how it is applied, provided it is evenly spread immediately after it is slacked. If suffered to air-slack, or to lie after it has been water-slacked, it re-imbibes carbonic acid, which the fire had expelled, becomes lumpy, and is more difficult to be incorporated with the soil. Some spread it upon the soil, and plough it under, and think they have as much profit from it in this way as in any other. When thus applied, it powerfully contributes to decompose the tougher fibres of the sod, and to convert them into nutriment for the crop.

The price of lime is governed by the price of wood, the distance the stone has to be transported,

the construction of the kiln, and the experience of those who burn it. Where wood costs but one dollar a cord at the kiln,—where the stone has to be carted not more than the fourth of a mile,—the kiln well constructed to contain 800 or 1000 bushels, and the workmen understand their business,—the lime can be sold at eight dollars the hundred bushels at the same kiln, and leave to all concerned a fair compensation for their labor and expense. I have paid \$25 per hundred bushels, delivered on the field, at ten miles distant from the lime-kiln, and think I could not have applied my money to better advantage. This was applied to land of the old red-stone formation. The produce has far exceeded my expectation. I however make use of barn-yard manure and plaster of Paris; the former at the rate of ten four-horse loads the acre; and the latter at the rate of a bushel and a half, on rye, timothy and clover. Yet I consider lime as the *real mother* of all the sweet grasses.

I am, with sentiments of esteem,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL BUCKLEY.

Salisbury, Pa. Dec. 19, 1824.

P. S. I have omitted to state, that on land which has been much exhausted, or has naturally a thin soil, we do not apply more than 30 or 40 bushels to the acre, at the first dressing; but in three or four years afterwards the liming may be repeated to advantage, to the extent of fifty bushels on the acre.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOV. 24, 1826.

SHEEP FEEDING.

It was a maxim of Columella, an old and much approved writer on agriculture, that "*it is far more profitable to keep a small number of sheep in good condition than a large number in poverty.*" This maxim will apply as well to other stock as to sheep. There are, however, some peculiarities relative to the management of sheep, which it may not be amiss to advert to. They will not so well bear confinement, and require more exercise. They should likewise have variety in their food. Change of diet makes healthy and thriving sheep. Potatoes, English turnips, Swedish turnips, mangel wurtzel, carrots, and Indian corn, may all be well and profitably disposed of as winter food for sheep. These should be properly alternated with good hay or cut straw. If you use the latter you should allow the more roots or corn. Do not let them run over your pastures after the nourishing qualities of the grass are destroyed by frost. If you permit them to lose flesh to any considerable amount in autumn or the beginning of winter, you will find it hard work to clothe their dry bones again; and moreover you will probably have bad luck with your lambs. Stock sheep, however, or ewes with lamb, should not be kept too high.—Give them now and then some pine boughs, if handy, to pick upon. These, say the sages in agriculture, will cure their colds, and preserve them from rot. But if you have not pine boughs within an easily procurable distance you may put a little tar on boards or in troughs, and sprinkle a little salt over it, and let them help themselves. This though recommended for the grazing season cannot be amiss at any season. Moreover your sheep as well as your neat cattle will want a little salt winter and summer, though not so much in the

latter. Dr Cooper says [Domestic Encyclopedia vol. i. page 413] "a quarter of an ounce of salt per day to sheep; and one ounce per day to cow and oxen is an allowance ample enough." According to other writers this is more than is necessary. Salt will perhaps be the better, if medicated with a little wood ashes. A scientific or practical farmer told us that in giving salt to his sheep he always mixed it with unleached wood ashes, at the rate of one quart of fine salt to one half bushel of ashes. To this composition his cattle and sheep always had access.* Too much salt is said by some writers to be injurious to sheep.—Mr Grove, the Saxon shepherd—says "salt required by sheep at intervals during the whole year, but it is often given in too great quantity and often forced upon the sheep, which is often injurious, and often injures the digestion so that the best grain will pass through them unaltered. The best mode, where rock salt is to be had is to attach pieces here and there in the stable or pasture and let them lick it as they wish. The usual calculation is from one to two pounds, yearly per head, but I have usually found that something less than one pound was quite sufficient, and more than this is not given in Saxony to the best managed flocks."

Sheep will not endure close and confined air. They should have a shelter close over head, but not so close at the sides as to preclude a free circulation of air. It should contain some apartments in which to keep ewes a few days previous to, and after they have lambs. If the flock be large, the ewes should be kept by the selves. They do not require so good keeping as the ewes and other sheep, unless you wish to fatten them, and in that case they require better keeping.

Mr Daubenton observes that when sheep were fed on dry fodder during the winter season many of the younger ones, and those which were weakly dropped off; that, on opening these, he found the food in the third stomach, or that which receives the food after the second chewing, to be dry as to be unfit for digestion, and to this he ascribes their death. This state of the stomach, he very justly concludes, is produced by sudden change of food from grass to dry fodder and the remedy pointed out, which is very natural is merely to feed them with a due proportion succulent food. For this purpose, turnips, potatoes, carrots, &c. will answer.

The food which is given to sheep or neat should either be placed on clean snow or in a rack or trough. Many scientific directions have been given by writers respecting the best mode of constructing a sheep rack. But anything which presents their fodder to sheep in such a position that they can easily reach and obtain it in small quantities at a time, without trampling on it, serves the desired purpose. The front part of a rack, however, should be perpendicular, and (as is often the case) project or lean forward such a manner that the sheep in feeding will scatter dust and hay seed over their fleeces. The however, who are curious in this matter may be gratified by consulting N. E. Farmer, vol. iii. p. 350, vol. iv. page 234, Mass. Ag. Repos. vol. page 25.

Hawthorn Berries.—We have received from Lemuel W. Briggs, of Bristol, (R. I.) a quantity

* See N. E. Farmer, vol. iv. page 362.

laws, or berries of the Hawthorn, which he has collected of the present year. We should be happy to carry Mr Briggs' intentions into effect, by distributing the berries in small parcels to those who are disposed to cultivate live fences.

Arctic Land Expedition.—A letter has been received in London from Dr Richardson, of an expedition sent to explore the Polar Regions. It is dated Fort Franklin, Great Bear Lake, Feb. 26. The party had penetrated as far as to lat. 72 deg. 29 min. north. Lon. 135 deg. 41 min. west. They propose to resume their travels the next season, and had met with nothing to impede their progress.

England.—Reports are contradictory relative to the state of public affairs in England. Some persons announce that there will be a great deficit in the revenue from the estimates of the year. Others speak more encouragingly on the subject. Some say that trade and manufactures are reviving; others represent them in a desperate state.

In Spain the people are said to be sunk in the most miserable state of degradation and wretchedness. A letter from a French merchant in Madrid, dated in Paris, states that "two thirds of the population of Tolosa, Fittoria, Burgos, Aranjuez, Baytrago are literally without trowsers, stockings, shoes and hats; a dirty cloak consisting of a thousand filthy rags, coarsely patched together covers their squalid skeletons of bodies. Under more grand looking by a long beard, a sly countenance, and a ferocious eye. At one, the soldiers, priests, public officers, all asked us. At Brievesca, a comical figure, holding in one hand a plate and a little holy sacrament, in the other asked charity for God. At another I saw a horrible sight, the distribution of the dinner fragments of a convent, situated on the leading out of the city; two hundred ragged wretches rushed promiscuously into the middle of a convent court yard, and commenced fighting with each other for bones, bread and chick peas. The women were drawn back by the old men, and again by the young men. The horrible cries, mixed with exclamations, "For God's sake," and "The Holy Father," rendered the scene a spectacle, of which the distribution of sausages, during the fetes at Paris, can give you but a slight idea."

On Wednesday week (says the Edinburgh Observer) a gentleman appeared in the Police Court, to answer the charge of annoying Alexander Fletcher, on Tuesday afternoon, when he preached in the Caledonian Theatre. It appeared that Fletcher, in the course of his harangue, had exclaimed very emphatically, "Why did the Jews reject the Gospel?" Upon hearing which exclamation, the gentleman had risen in the pit, and called out, "Why did you reject Miss Dick?" an interjection which afforded much amusement to the congregation, and entirely broke the thread of the preacher's eloquence. Mr Fletcher did not, however, think it proper to appear in court.

According to intelligence from Constantinople, the firman has been read in the mosques, threatening all men who venture to speak of public affairs and of late fire with being hung. Women guilty of the same crime are to be tied up in sacks and cast into the sea.

The Penn Society of Pennsylvania, which was established in 1821, has arisen to eminence; many distinguished citizens are now its members, and an anniversary day is set apart in commemoration of the landing of the illustrious founder and law giver of that state.

Libraries.—Dr. Mease, of Philadelphia, has offered the City Authorities two hundred volumes towards forming a library for Western Philadelphia, if they will provide a room for their reception. He also offers to furnish a librarian, for the first year.

Prompt pay.—There is a gentleman in this city, says the Boston Courier, who regularly asks for his bill a few days before the expiration of each quarter of the year, and as regularly pays it. This is highly creditable to the patron of the Courier alluded to: but our subscription Book furnishes a still stronger instance of punctuality. When the Register was established in this place, 1799, a gentleman residing in Chatham County, became a subscriber to it, and during the long period which has elapsed down to the present time, he has never been indebted to us for a longer term of subscription than six months!—having always paid up at the expiration of that time. What a difference it would make in the income of a Newspaper, if its patrons were all as punctual as these gentlemen! [Raleigh Register.]

D. Landale, Esq. *tanner*, engaged in the late duel at Kirkaldy, has found it prudent to hide himself.

A CARD.

The subscriber most gratefully acknowledges his obligations to the citizens of Framingham, and of the neighboring towns, for their prompt, unwearied, and finally successful exertions, last evening, in rescuing his dwelling house from total destruction by fire; while his adjoining barn and out houses were consumed.

LEVI EATON

Framingham, Nov. 21, 1826.

Agricultural Establishment, removed.

THE Agricultural Establishment is removed to No. 52 North Market Street, opposite the north side of Faneuil Hall,—where may be had a great variety of agricultural implements.

HAY CUTTERS, some very low prices.

Bailey's and Flagg's improved CORN MILL.

CORN CRACKERS, for grinding corn and cobs.

Wood's, Tice's, Howard's and other improved cast and wrought iron PLOUGHS.

Patent Hay and Manure FORKS.

Gault's patent and common CHURNS.

STONE MILK PANS.

Lowett's improved CHEESE PRESS.

Brass and composition BULLS.

Twenty bushels of MILLET SEED.

Also, a large and convenient counting room and chamber to let.

Nov. 24

Sportsmen

Will find at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street, a complete assortment of Powder, Shott, Balls, Flints, and Percussion Caps. The Powder warranted superior to any which can be had in the country—price 62½ cents and 87½ cts. per lb. Shott, Caps, &c. at the lowest prices—wholesale and retail.

6t

Nov. 24

Medicine, Paints, and Dye Stuffs.

GREGG & HOLLIS, No. 30 Union Street, have just received a large and extensive assortment of Medicine,

Paints, and Dye stuffs, which they offer for sale at very low prices, among which are the following:

2 Cases Turkey Opium	2 Cases Aloes
2 Bbls Camphor	3 " Smyrna Saffron
5 Bales fresh Senia	1 " Cardamon Seed,
10 Casks White Lead	20 Bbls Linseed Oil
2 Tons do. do. ground in Oil	25 " Spirits Turpentine
10 Casks French Yellow	2 " Copal Varnish
200 lbs. nutgalls	5 Tons Logwood
10 Bbls Alum	3 " Redwood
10 " Blue Vitriol	25 Bbls Camwood
ALSO 5 Bbls Refined Borax	10 Cases Crude Borax
10 Carboys Oil of Vitriol	25 Bbls Rosin
10 bbls. Juniper Berries.	20 " ground Nicaragua 1st quality

Also of their own manufacture and warranted of the first quality,
2500 lbs French Green 1200 Bottles Superior
4 Bbls Japan Lemon Syrup
8000 lbs Sal Aeratus 50 Groce Soda and Rochelle Powders.
Luk Powder and Liquid Luk of a very superior quality for sale in large and small quantities on very favourable terms, the money will be cheerfully refunded, if it does not give the purchaser, after a trial, perfect satisfaction. Schools and Academies supplied at a lower rate than can be had in this country.

N. B. Country Merchants, Physicians, and others are respectfully invited to call, as they will find it to their advantage to purchase at this establishment.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 50 2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	85 00 67 00
pearl do.		105 00 110 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 25 1 50
BEEF, mess, 800 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 25 9 50
cargo, No 1, new,		6 25 6 50
" No 2, new,		5 00 5 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	14 16
CHEESE, new milk,		7 9
skinned milk,		3 5
FLAX		10 11
FLAX SEED	bush	90 1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	6 00 6 12
Genesee,		5 75 5 87
Rye, best,		3 25 3 50
GRAIN, Rye	bush	85 86
Corn		84 87
Barley		1 00 1 10
Oats		53 55
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	9 10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		
LIME	cask	90 95
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75 80
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2 50 2 62
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 00 14
navy, mess, do.		11 11
Cargo, No 1; do.		10 00 10
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	2 50 3 00
Clover	lb.	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		30 45
do do unwashed		20 30
do 3-4 washed		28 32
do 1-2 do		23 28
Native		20 23
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		38 42
do Spinning, 1st sort		28 33

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8 10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		64
" whole hogs,		5 6
VEAL,		6 10
MUTTON,		4 8
POULTRY,		7 10
BUTTER, keg & tub,		17 18
ump, best,		22
EGGS,		20
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	90 1 00
Indian, do.		90 1 00
POTATOES,		0
CIDER, liquor, (new)	bbl.	1 50

MISCELLANIES.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WORKS OF FICTION.

All fiction which is intended to please should approach as nearly as possible to reality.

THE LOVE OF FAME

Contributes so much to keep alive a spirit of activity, to entertain and benefit the world, that it ought not to be repressed with excessive severity. When it displays itself in pride and vanity, it deserves both ridicule and censure; but when it seeks its gratification in liberal employments and useful productions, it ought to be encouraged by all who wish to promote the public happiness.

TACITURNITY

Is highly commended by the ancients, but is not greatly admired by the moderns. And when we consider that it is sometimes the effect of dullness and pride, it may admit of doubt whether it is always worthy of praise. A word once uttered can never be recalled "and many a one," says an ancient author, "has repented of having spoken, but scarcely one of having kept silence." But, although caution is requisite in what we utter, it does not follow that we should be so cautious as to prevent our speaking proper words in proper places, and on proper occasions. To prate on subjects which we do not understand, evinces at once vanity and ignorance. A modest attempt, however to take a part in conversation, on subjects worthy of discussion, deserves praise and encouragement. If we have reasonable ground to suppose that by talking we can contribute useful information to auditors, our silence is something like a sin of omission.

GENIUS WITHOUT PRUDENCE.

The pleasures of genius, in its exertions are certainly exquisite; but the horrors of want, of a jail or disease, must greatly lessen if not totally destroy them; and the applause bestowed on them, however flattering to the human heart, is but a poor recompense for that aggravated distress of private life, which often involves a wife and family.—Since genius must be supposed to have been bestowed as a gift conducive to the happiness of him who possesses it, let him take care to add to it discretion, economy, and that useful but humble kind of wisdom called common sense.

POLITICAL DISPUTES.

If passion could listen to reason, it would surely be acknowledged by political disputants themselves that it is a disgraceful folly to permit a difference of opinion to disunite those whose opinions can have little or no influence on the direction of public affairs, of which they dispute. It is most ridiculous to behold two poor mortals, destroying private happiness, under the pretence of serving the public, or zeal for the government, when their insignificance as individuals renders them unable to control in the smallest degree, the settled course of national transactions. It is like two flies on the pole of a coach and six, fighting for the privilege of directing which way, and with what speed, the carriage shall advance.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Dr Knox remarks that "this is a wordy age, and speaking has done much more injury to the public than benefit. Public business is impeded, doubts and difficulties are necessarily raised, and

faction and sedition fostered by pretenders to oratory. Let not the next generation be educated according to the earnest advice of some instructors, merely as *praters*. An age of praters! What a misfortune to those whose situation condemns them to be hearers of them! Indeed the nation at large, and the cause of learning and virtue must suffer greatly whenever the taste for speaking supercedes the love of reading and reflection. True wisdom is the child of contemplation. Orators amuse the vulgar, and mislead them. Orators, when they are only orators, that is, men who, possessing a flow of words, have acquired by habit an artificial method of lavishing them on all occasions, with little meaning, and without sincerity, are the bane of business, and the pest of society."

From *Wulpoliana*.

Artful Question.—Dominico, the harlequin, going to see Louis XIV. at supper fixed his eye on a dish of partridges. The king who was fond of his acting, said, "Give that dish to Dominico." "And the partridges too, sire?" "And the partridges too."—The dish was gold.

Bon Mot.—Charles II. hearing a high character of a fanatical preacher in the country, attended one of his sermons. Expressing his dissatisfaction, one of the courtiers replied that the preacher was applauded to the skies by his congregation. "No doubt," observed the king, "I suppose his nonsense suits their nonsense."

Brutal Affections.—The attachment of some French ladies to their lap-dogs amounts in some instances to infatuation. I have heard of a lap-dog biting a piece out of a visitor's leg; his mistress thus expressed her compassion: "Poor little dear creature! I hope it will not make him sick."

Another lady kept a malicious ape, which bit one of her women so cruelly in the arm that her life was in danger. The lady chid her ape, and told him not to bite so deep in future. The man lost her arm; and the marchioness dismissed her with a vague promise of some provision for her. The marquis blaming this inhumanity, the lady answered with great coolness, "What would you have me do with the girl? She has lost an arm."

Clerical Sarcasm.—In some parish churches it was the custom to separate the men from the women. A clergyman, being interrupted by loud talking, stopped short, when a woman eager for the honour of the sex, arose and said, "Your reverence, it is not among us!"—"So much the better," answered the priest; "it will be over the sooner."

Knowledge of the World.—We never think or say, that knowledge of the world makes a man more virtuous; it renders him more prudent, but generally at the expense of his virtue. Knowledge of the world implies skill in discerning characters, with the arts of intrigue, low cunning, self-interest, and other mean motives that influence what are called men of the world. Men of genius are commonly of a simple character; their thoughts are occupied in objects very remote from the little arts of men of the world.

Mistaken Piety.—Some passengers were chatting nonsense to a parrot hung out at a window, when a devout old lady came up: "O wickedness!" exclaimed she: "why do you not teach him his creed?"

Truth.—In all sciences the errors precede the truths; and it is better they should go first than last.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's

Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present season.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of all their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,

AND
PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the rate and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the floriculturists in this city and its vicinity, and if a personal demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester purchased from this nursery for three or four years past some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to

ZEB. COOK Jr.

Rogers' Building—Congress Street.

Boston, August, 25th 1826. ept.

For Sale.

SIX superior Saxon Rams, imported in the Brig Octavia, Capt. Russell—also, seven fine Merino Rams and ten pair Bremen Geese; also, three New Milke Goats, with their Kids. Apply to THOMAS WILLIAMS, Noddle's Island.

Alum,

Superior alum from the Salem Laboratory in bbls. of 200 lbs. net, for sale on the most favourable terms.

Refined Saltpetre,

in kegs of 100 lbs. net,—from the same Laboratory. Du Pont's Gunpowder, by the cask or small quantity.

Shot & Balls,

at wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

E. COPELAND, Junr. 65 Broad Street. oct. 13. 11

FOR sale by the Subscriber, at his place in Charlestown, 24 large Bremen Geese, which at 5 months old weigh'd from 15 to 20 lbs. each. Some of this same breed have been fattened to weigh 30 lbs and not unfrequently 25 lbs. each.

They are recommended in preference to all other geese, by their weight, fine flavoured meat, are remarkably prolific and hardy, yielding three times the quantity of down and feathers in the course of the year, and of extra quality compared with the common geese. They are perfectly white.

The original stock of these geese was imported by Ebenezer Rollins Esq. of Boston. The price is \$5 each taking one or the whole. SAMUEL JACOBUS Jr.

Bremen Geese and Merino Sheep.

JOHN FERRY has for sale 2 pair of those celebrated geese. Ten full blood Merino Rams and 30 full blood Ewes. The Ewes have been with two Saxony Bucks 3 days at No. 2 Rowes Wharf Oct. 26.

Farmer's Almanacks.

JUST received a supply of the *Genuine Farmer's Almanack*, by Robert B. Thomas Esq. for sale in large or small quantities at the lowest prices—Also just received, a fresh supply of Stationery—Paper—Fancy Goods—Account Books—School Books and every article pertaining to the stationery line, which includes as great a variety and as good an assortment as can be found in any store in this City—wholesale and Retail by JOHN V. RUSH, No's 96 & 98 State street.

The FARMER is published every Friday at \$2.50 per annum, if paid in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (entrance from Lindall Street).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1826.

No. 19.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

We have received the following Prospectus of certain contemplated associations for the diffusion of practical science, which meets our cordial approbation, and we shall ever be happy to afford co-operation to the extent of our means. We cannot better introduce the subject to which we allude, than by the following extract of a letter from Mr HOLBROOK, the gentleman with whom the plan originated, to the Editor.

— We have suspended operations at our Agricultural School in Derby, Con. not for the want of pupils, for we were filled to overflowing while we continued, but because our situation was not quite so eligible to build upon. I had a wish also to spend a short time in trying an experiment, on a project which you will find in the pamphlet accompanying this note. I am happy to have it in my power to say, that the experiment has so far proved successful, beyond my highest expectations. I need I believe the point is settled, that the plan will be adopted extensively through our New England villages. If so they may possibly form an engine for agricultural improvement: and why not eventually make an agricultural, as well as a geological survey of the various sections of our country? One object, as you will see, is to make collections in geology and mineralogy, and these will very naturally lead to a collection of facts in agriculture. Indeed the grand object is, to apply science in all its departments to practical purposes. The advantage of this plan is, that collections, of specimens and facts, may be made without expense, and even by the sportive rambles of youths. In many instances it has already led to this result. And if the several small streams could be connected, and brought to a general reservoir, much information might be collected for the benefit of the public, especially for practical men."

AMERICAN LYCEUM OF SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

The undersigned agree to associate, under the name of The Branch of the American Lyceum of Science and the Arts, and adopt the following Articles for their Constitution:

ART. 1.—The object of the Association is the improvement of its members in useful knowledge, and to aid in diffusing it generally through the community.

2.—To effect this object, they will hold meetings for the purpose of investigating and discussing subjects of knowledge, and may choose for discussion any branch of Natural Philosophy, such as Mechanics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, Optics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Botany, Mathematics, History, Geography, Astronomy, Agriculture, Moral, Domestic or Political Economy, or any other object of useful information.

3.—As it is found convenient, they will procure books and apparatus for illustrating the sciences, collections of minerals, or other articles of natural or artificial production.

4.—Any person of good moral character may be a member of the Lyceum, by paying into the Treasury, annually, One Dollar; and Ten Dollars paid at any one time, will constitute a person a member for life. Persons under eighteen years of age will be admitted to all the privileges of the Society, except of voting, for one half the annual sum above named.

5.—The monies collected for membership, or otherwise shall be appropriated to the purchase of books, apparatus, or to some other object for the benefit of the Lyceum, or the interests of education.

6.—The Officers of this Branch of the Lyceum shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, three or five Curators, and three Delegates, to be appointed by ballot, annually, on the first Wednesday of September.

7.—The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Recording Secretary, will perform the duties usually implied in those offices. The Corresponding Secretary will correspond with other Associations, or with individuals, as circumstances shall require. The Curators will have charge of the Library, Apparatus, Cabinet, and all other property of the Lyceum not appertaining to the Treasury. They will also be the general Agents of the Association, to purchase books, apparatus, &c. and to draw monies from the Treasury for the same, by order of the President, under the direction of the Society. The Delegates will meet Delegates from other Branches of the Lyceum, semi-annually, to adopt Regulations for the general and mutual benefit of their several Associations, and to consult upon measures for carrying into effect any plan for the general diffusion of knowledge, or the improvement of intellectual and practical education.

8.—The Association will have power to adopt such Bye-Laws and Regulations as are necessary for holding their Meetings, the management and use of the Library, Apparatus, Cabinet, &c. or otherwise for their benefit.

9.—The foregoing Constitution may be altered or amended, by vote of two-thirds present at any regular meeting, said alteration or amendment having been proposed to the Lyceum, at a meeting not less than four weeks previous to the one at which they are acted upon.

CONSIDERATIONS.

Institutions for Mutual Instruction have some advantages over any others which can be formed.

In the first place, they can diffuse information more generally. They may extend it to nearly every member of the community. The old and young, the male and female, the parent and child, the learned and illiterate, the clergyman and physician, the lawyer and statesman, the merchant, mechanic, and farmer, may each benefit others, and, at the same time, confer a double benefit upon himself.

Secondly.—the information they communicate is practical. As each Association, from one meeting to another, chooses their subject of attention, and, as the instruction is communicated principally by discussion and conversation, they will be likely to

be of a practical nature, and directly and thoroughly applied to the various avocations and pursuits of those concerned. They also furnish a strong inducement to read, and to apply what they read to their present and future benefit, and thus render a library a hundred fold more useful.

Thirdly.—they have a good moral tendency.—This is the most important consideration. Indeed, the morals of the young, in particular, demand, most imperiously, something of this nature; for there are at this moment, in our country, thousands, and many thousands too, the pride and the hope of parents and friends, who are going rapidly to destruction, for the want of some object of sufficient interest to divert their attention from places and practices, calculated to fix upon them habits, which will lead to their ruin with as much certainty as falling bodies are drawn towards the centre of the earth.

It is not frowns, it is not arguments, that will correct or prevent these practices. It is presenting a substitute, which is not less interesting and more useful, that alone will prove an effectual barrier against vicious habits in the young, and set them in a way that leads to usefulness, respectability and happiness, in this and the future world. Consequently, Associations for mutual improvement in useful knowledge are the best moral societies that can possibly be formed.

Fourthly.—they have a good political tendency. The prosperity, and probably the existence, of our Government, depend upon the general diffusion of knowledge. It is upon the ignorant, that the aspiring demagogue acts to effect his designs, and usurp the rights of a nation. The intelligent are better able to see through the pretences and intrigues of an usurper, as well as to understand and support their rights. If all the members of our nation should become enlightened, they would view the principles of their Constitution as inviolable as the mind that planned it, and be ready to defend it with the same boldness and energy as the hand that drew it.

Fifthly.—Associations for mutual improvement are economical. If all should unite in them who ought, One Dollar a year each would be sufficient to defray all the current expense attending them; and, as this dollar is to be appropriated to books and other valuable property, it would be a permanent fund for the future use and benefit of the members and their posterity. In many cases it would be an actual saving of expense; for, as it would turn the attention of the members to subjects of general utility, it would, consequently, divert it from others which are more expensive, and less useful, if not pernicious. The economy of time is not less in their favour: to many it would be a saving of time; to none would it be a loss. And yet, notwithstanding the expense of time or money would in no case be perceptible, and in many there would be an actual saving of both, it is confidently believed that a youth, growing up to manhood, under the advantages and influence of an Association well conducted, would gain more useful, practical information than he would be likely to obtain in a College course.

COAL.

The following article from Poul-on's Philadelphia Gazette, will show the cheapness of a coal, compared with a wood fire.

Coal Fire.—In your paper of this morning you have an article from "Reading," in which it is stated that "as long as good hickory wood can be purchased at \$4 a cord, there will be no economy in using coal, until it can be purchased for 12½ cents per bushel." I have for four years burnt two fires of Lehigh Coal, and two of Wood; the latter having the advantage, both in the exposure and size of the rooms; the Coal fires have uniformly cost less than half the expense of the wood. The Coal was purchased at seven dollars and thirty-three cents per ton; the wood, being oak, at an average of four dollars fifty cents per cord, with the additional expense of hauling and sawing. A great waste is made in the use of coal by throwing away the half burnt coal found in the grate in the morning, or dropping in the course of the day. If proper care is taken in this respect, two and a half tons of coal is an ample supply for one chimney throughout the winter. How would the account stand with wood, if all the chunks and remaining coals were thrown into the street. The trouble of separating the coal from the ashes, tempt servants to throw it all away together, unless they are attended to.

ON SOUNDS.

I believe it to be an established opinion that sound is conveyed through the air in undulations similar to those produced by the falling of a stone into water, with this exception, that in water the undulations move on a plain surface, whereas in the air they move in a spherical form. Concluding, then, that in the daytime innumerable undulations take place, the passage of one undulation must be considerably retarded by the undulations of other sounds. In the night time, when the greater portion of noises have ceased, sound is conveyed to a far greater distance; partly owing to the undulations being less retarded by other undulations; in part, because the atmosphere is colder, which is much more favourable to the transmission of sounds; and partly, because there is a greater degree of moisture in the air, which moisture acts as a very good conductor. Franklin states, that at a distance of two miles he heard the sound produced by striking two stones under water.

[Mec. Mag.]

AGUE IN THE BREAST.

To Married Ladies.—A lady who has often experienced the assuaging effects of the following salve, and has frequently contributed to the relief of her suffering neighbors by its application, wishes to extend the benefits of it as far, if possible, as the agonies of a swelled or gathered breast may be felt; and for that purpose requests us to insert the recipe in the Spectator. We take pleasure in giving our aid to the accomplishment of her benevolent purpose; and add our testimony (from experience in [one of] our own families) to the great value of the composition. We have repeatedly known it cure, and to prevent, the distressing complaint—and never knew it to fail.

A plaster for a Broken Breast.—Take half a pound of mutton tallow, four ounces of beeswax, and rosin sufficient so as not to make it too hard; melt them together; add a gill of good spirits; let it simmer over a gentle fire until the spirits are evaporated. Spread it on soft leather (or strong

linen) so as to cover the breast, with a hole for the nipple. [Edwardsville Spectator.]

BREWING.

The art of brewing is exactly similar to the process of making tea. Put a handful of malt into a teapot; then fill it with water, the first time rather under boiling heat. After it has stood some time, pour off the liquor, just as you would tea, and fill up the pot again with boiling water: in a similar manner pour off till the malt in the pot is tasteless, which will be the case when all the virtue is extracted. The liquor or malt-tea thus extracted, must then be boiled with a few hops in it, and when it becomes cool enough, that is, about blood heat, add a little yeast to ferment it, and the thing is done. This is the whole art and process of brewing; and to brew a larger quantity requires just the same mode of proceeding as it would to make a tea breakfast for a regiment of soldiers.—A peck of malt and four ounces of hops will produce ten quarts of ale, better than any can be purchased in London, and for which purpose a tea-kettle and two pan mugs are sufficient apparatus. [Mechanics' Magazine.]

INSTINCT.

The following fact goes far towards proving that instinct differs chiefly in degree from reason:—Some time since, a pair of sparrows which had built in the thatch-roof of a house at Poole, were observed to continue their regular visits to the nest long after the time when the young birds take flight. This unusual circumstance continued throughout the year, and in the winter, a gentleman who had all along observed them, determined on investigating its cause. He therefore mounted a ladder, and found one of the young ones detained a prisoner, by means of a piece of string or worsted, which formed part of the nest, having become accidentally twisted round its leg. Being thus incapacitated from procuring its own sustenance, it had been fed by the continued exertions of its parents. [English paper.]

SILK.

An elderly farmer from Connecticut, told us the other day, that he had about five hundred mulberry trees then growing on his own farm—that he fed one hundred thousand worms, which produced about fifty pounds of silk annually. The whole business, of feeding the worms, &c. is performed by his daughters. But very little labor is required, and he thinks that in the course of a few years, after his trees come to maturity,—he shall, by increasing the number of his worms in proportion to the quantity of feed supplied, produce yearly about three hundred pounds of the raw material. Thus giving his girls an opportunity of adding to the common stock of domestic comfort, and of providing a livelihood for themselves. We wish him success; and the heart of every friend to the increasing prosperity of our domestic manufactures, will throw a generous response. [Masonic Mir.]

To extract Grease Spots from Silks and coloured Muslins.

Scrape French chalk, or fine clay, put it on the grease spot, and hold it near the fire, or put a warm iron upon it. The grease will melt and the clay absorb it, in consequence of the great affinity of clay for oleagenous substances. After the grease is absorbed, brush off the clay: the colour will not be in the least affected by the process.

From the American Farmer.

LARGE BEET.

And a very dreadful and mortal disease among the Horses in Worcester county, Maryland.

Dear Sir,

Synapsent, Nov. 26, 1826.

In these days, when farmers appear to be in some measure compensated by the size of their vegetable productions, for the miserably stunted price which all the yields of agriculture command I have thought that the following account of a vegetable mammoth, might not be unacceptable. There is now, in the garden of my neighbor John F. Fassitt, Esq., a *blood beet*, which measures, below the prominences which sent off the leaves, and where the root is fair and smooth, precisely three feet round, and which weighs, free entirely from its top, and from all earth adhering by careful washing, full twenty-six pounds! I am of your numerous friends can beat this, or have done or ever will do so, I shall be pleased to learn that there are better lands and more skillful gardeners than we can boast.

I have not time, or I would plague you with an account of a distemper which I fear will destroy all our horses. Briefly, their tongues are so dreadfully ulcerated, that the power to manage their food, is entirely lost. The appetite is good, the respiration natural, the head free from disease, and indeed with the exception of costiveness, there is no symptom of disease independently of the tongue. Of this member, the whole papillary surface on the outer half, has sloughed to the depth of more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch, within three days from the beginning of the attack. If in your power directly, or through your intelligent correspondents, to give me counsel in this matter, I shall be particularly obliged. You can conceive of the importance of this disease, when I tell you that our carriage and riding horses, and three of the work horses, are already affected.

In haste to embrace the mail, I am very truly, yours, JOHN N. SPENCE.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

ICE HOUSES.

Baltimore, Nov. 17, 1826.

DEAR SIR,—Observing in your useful paper of the 3d instant, an application from R. C. Shorter, Esq. of Georgia, on the construction of ice houses and having had some experience in that way, I take the liberty of sending you my observations on that subject.

I have found that the larger the house the better on account of the quantity of ice it may contain; that the situation (if practicable,) should be in a high, dry, airy place, with a north aspect, and in a sandy or gravelly soil, to absorb and carry off the water and drippings from the ice. In preparing for the construction of the house, a pit should be dug 20 to 22 feet square, and 20 feet deep, so as to admit of a log pen of 18 to 20 feet in the clear, with a layer of logs placed in the bottom to keep the ice 18 or 20 inches from the ground; the log work to be raised about two feet above the surface of the ground, and left open for air, and the roof to be covered with straw of considerable thickness, to resist the rays of the sun and carry off the rain. The ice should be put in, in large thick cakes, without pounding or breaking and stowed as close as the cakes will admit of, observing to place straw between the ice and sides of the pen, from bottom to top, and to cover the top

the ice with dry straw to the depth of 15 or 18 inches, which covering should be removed occasionally in the course of the summer, and replaced with other dry straw. When the ice melts and the sides, as will be the case in the summer, straw should be stuffed in to fill up the vacancies and keep the air from the ice. In this way I have kept and preserved ice for many years, from one season to another; but I do not conceive it could be practicable to preserve ice for any length of time in low moist situations. If you think these observations will be of any use, they are at your service, and am

Yours, very respectfully,
P.
S. SKINNER, Esq.
Ed. Am. Farmer.

The above contains what is termed *multum in parvo*. We apprehend it gives the best directions, the best, because the plainest terms, for the construction of ice houses, the selection of the ice, and the packing of the ice. We are inclined to think that oak leaves, in lieu of straw, for covering the ice, where convenient, would be attended with advantage.]

Shavings of dry wood are better than either.

The Modern Laccoon.—The following accident which occurred a few weeks since, seems still worthy of recital, although it was passed over by the daily papers at the time. It may not be amiss, as a writer in the *Zoological Journal*, to give persons who have the care of the boa constrictor, a hint, not to expose their hands too much in holding fowls, &c. to the head of a boa, when near adding its skin, and consequently nearly blind, in order to induce it to take its prey. Mr Cops, keeper of the Lion Office in the Tower, was a few weeks ago holding a fowl to the head of the best of the five snakes there, when it was in bad condition; the snake darted at the bird, and seized it, but seized the keeper by the left thumb, which was coiled round his arm and neck in a moment. Mr Cops, who was alone, did not lose his presence of mind, and immediately attempted to free himself from the powerful constrictor, by pulling at his head; but it had so knotted itself on its own head, that Mr C. could not reach it, and had thrown himself on the floor, in order to grapple with a better chance of success, when two other keepers coming in, they broke the teeth of the serpent, and with some difficulty relieved Mr Cops from the fate of Laccoon, which might otherwise have been his also.—*London pa.*

Improvement on the Churn.—After the numerous patents and premiums for improved churns, it may seem difficult to find any thing worthy of attention; however have met with the following, which is as simple and useful, may possibly be an acceptable hint to some of your readers in the country: Let the dasher of an ordinary churn with holes in it, have a second dasher placed above it on the same handle, about four inches distance; a couple of pins, will hold it in its place while in use.—This second dasher having no holes, the cream passing through the lower one, strikes against it, and produces a great agitation, which saves much time in churning.

To show the increase in the population of Illinois, it is stated that the votes taken at the Congressional election, in 1822, were 8,575; in 1824, they had increased to 11,282; and at the late election, the aggregate was 12,751. In Missouri there were 7,790 votes given in at the late election.

Permanent Ink for marking Linen.—Take of lunar caustic (now called argentum nitratum,) one drachm; weak solution, or tincture of galls, two drachms. The cloth must be first wetted with the following liquid, viz. salt of tartar, one ounce, water, one ounce and a half, and must be perfectly dry before any attempt is made to write upon it.

For Sulphuring Wool, Silks, Straw Bonnets, &c.—Put into a chafing dish some lighted charcoal; put this chafing dish into a small close room, without a chimney, or into a closet or large box; then pound an ounce or two of brimstone, and strew it on the hot coals. Hang up the article you would have bleached, make your door fast, and let them hang three hours, or all night, if you have time.—This is what is called dry bleaching woollens; all fine coloured woollens should be sulphured in this way previously to their being dyed. Straw bonnets are likewise bleached in the same manner.

Method of taking out the spots of Paints, or other solid substances, from Cloth, Silks, &c.—Supposing a small quantity of paint had dropped on a coat, a pen should be dipped in spirit of turpentine, and its contents should be dropped on the paint spot, in a quantity sufficient to discharge the oil and gluten that is mixed with the paint. Then let it rest several hours, that it may penetrate and suck up the oil, and when it has done this, take the cloth between your hands, and rub it; the paint spot will then crumble away like dried earth. The turpentine will by no means injure either the cloth or colour.

If, however, the spots be numerous, the best way is to apply the spirit of turpentine over the silk, &c. with a sponge, as soon as possible after the oil or paint, &c. has been spilt upon it, and before it is become dry, by these means it may in general be completely washed out. [Am. Farmer.]

Marriage Portions.—It was one of the laws of Lycurgus that no portions should be given with young women in marriage. When this great lawgiver was called to justify this enactment, he observed,—"That in the choice of a wife, merit only should be considered; and that the law was made to prevent young women being chosen for their riches, or neglected for their poverty."

Thanksgiving Offerings.—On Tuesday last we counted over 160 wagons in South Market street, all laden with poultry. We enquired of the owners of the first three we came to, the quantity they had brought, and were informed it was 1500 lbs. each; and we think the average exceeded 800 lbs. the wagon—making a total of 128,000 lbs.; independent of the quantity in the stalls of the Market house, which were well filled, and that at the Boylston and other markets. The quality was also excellent, and many of the best loads were from New Hampshire.—Price from 8 to 10 cents. The wagons in South Market street, four deep occupied one half of that noble avenue, and our country friends appeared much pleased with the excellent accommodations afforded them.—*Centinel.*

Corn Stumper.—We are informed by a gentleman of vacacity, that a respectable farmer in Lampeter township, in this county, this fall taken from seven acres of land, neat measure, seven hundred and eleven bushels of gourd-seed corn. This rather outdoes any corn crop we have yet heard of.

[Marietta Pioneer.]

The National Journal speaking of Washington's attachment to agricultural pursuits, says "he had more than a personal inducement in such an attachment. Looking round him with the eye of a profound statesman, he could not be insensible of the important influence of this valuable science in the establishment of his country's wealth and reputation. He looked upon it as the broad foundation from which would thereafter arise an edifice which would stand conspicuous among the political institutions of all times and countries. These were considerations well calculated to increase his personal predilections for agriculture; and it was the union and co-operation of his private and public feelings, which led him to correspond with some of the most distinguished agriculturists of Europe, the benefits of which intercourse still remain to those who have come after him."

At the Cattle Show at Carlisle, Pa. the most curious part of the exhibition was the equipage of Mr Oyster, who appeared in a neat carriage drawn by two fine Elks, male and female, and a horse.—The noble Sussex Bull presented by Col. John H. Powell to the Agricultural Society of Carlisle, was present.

The *Springfield Republican*, gives a description of a steam Carriage, invented by a Mr Blanchard, and lately exhibited in that town. "It is observed, that the same power which gives the speed, may be so applied, as to overcome any reasonable degree of ascent. The carriage weighs one-half ton, has a boiler which holds three gallons; and carried 1500 lb. additional weight, up a moderate ascent."

A great disappointment took place at Niagara, Canada, on the 28 ult. in consequence of the Governor's suspending the execution of three men, which was to have taken place on that day. The loads of gingerbread brought upon the ground from the country sold at a great sacrifice.

Pumpkins.—The editor of the New-York Spectator, in noticing a huge pumpkin vine which has grown this year in Saybrook, Conn. seems to think it a mere bagatelle to another pumpkin vine in that state, which grew across the Connecticut river into the town of Lyme; and Mr Stone says it is a pity that it had not been there when the British made their expedition to Pettipaug!

A Seditious Laugh.—At Saragossa, lately, an individual of a cheerful cast of mind, endowed by nature with a face which appeared always to be enlivened with a smile, was arrested in the public streets by an agent of authority, upon the following charge:—"Villain, you laugh—you laugh at our misfortunes, the misfortunes of Spain—you laugh to see infancy successful in Portugal; come along with me, Sirrah, I'll relieve you of all inclination to laugh!"

The Richmond Enquirer says, it is whispered that Mr Poinsett, our Minister to Mexico, is instructed to negotiate for the acquisition of Texas, or a part of it, from Mexico, and that it is further intimated that a member of the Cabinet has written to a gentleman in Tennessee that Mr P. had succeeded.

We have just now examined a model for a chain bridge, made by a gentleman in this vicinity, which we should think to be decidedly preferable to any of the kind, of which we have any knowledge.

[Merrimack Journal.]

WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. REPORT ON WORKING OXEN.

The Committee on Working Oxen, having attended to the duties of their appointment, report:

That the trial and show of Working Oxen upon this, as on every former festival, have tended to strengthen and confirm the high opinion, entertained by the farmers of Worcester County, of the value of the Ox. It has been, and long may it continue to be, the boast of this County to have exhibited teams of Oxen, as well trained, and as judiciously selected and matched, as any section that our country can produce. Our annual Shows have had no small influence in producing this effect; before they were instituted, there was no occasion, when the training and strength of the Ox were publicly exhibited, to incite competition and comparison, and to suggest or exemplify improvements in the selection and education of this laborious animal for the yoke.

The Horse has ever been a *favourite*, displayed and curvetted on all occasions of show and parade; and has run away with the praises, and too often with the purse of his owner; while the toilsome and unassuming Ox has been suffered to plod on the rugged tenor of his way, neglected and unhonored. The Ox is a modest beast, without vanity or ambition; but, at length, he has slowly and patiently worked his way into favor and esteem; and we trust, the day is far distant, when he shall cease to be highly appreciated by our farmers.—The rough soil of New England could never have been subdued, nor successfully cultivated, but for the patient endurance, the sturdy frame, and docile disposition of this useful animal, who, while he lightens the labors of the husbandman, is cheaply kept, and handily managed. Indeed, few animals combine, in an equal degree, strength with docility.

While it is hopeless to expect ever to supplant the Ox in the peculiar field of his labors, by the substitution of any other animal, or to supersede to any great extent, the necessity of his assistance by any labor-saving machinery, too much encouragement cannot be bestowed on the exercise of care and skill, for the selection, matching, and training of our native breed of Oxen; for it cannot now be doubted, that to this breed, we must continue to resort for the supply and improvement of the muscle and sinew of agricultural labor. Indeed, the valuable results, which have already attended the judicious efforts, made in selecting Oxen for the yoke, exhibit in a clear light, how much may be accomplished for the improvement of our native stock, generally, by suitable attention to this important duty.

The Working Oxen subjected to the examination of your Committee, have not been surpassed, except in number, by those exhibited at any former Show. Their strength and docility were severely tested; and nearly every yoke drew, and were driven and backed, readily and with great ease. Your Committee were required, by the rules of the Society, to regard the strength, equality of match, and docility of the cattle, as well as their size and appearance, and they found no little difficulty in determining to whom the premiums of right belonged. The whole number, examined by your Committee, was eleven yokes. Of these, was a yoke offered for exhibition, only, by the President of the Society, which if not as stout, were as docile, and as well trained and governed,

as any pair upon the ground; and for which your Committee award to their public spirited owner, the thanks of the Society. In awarding the first premium, your Committee hesitated for some time, but, although the cattle of Silas Dudley, that veteran in the training of Oxen, backed more readily, and were somewhat better trained than Mr Marble's; yet it was thought, that, viewed with respect to equality of match, strength, form, and size, Mr Marble's yoke were superior. Your Committee have therefore awarded

To Royal T. Marble, of Sutton, for his yoke 4 years old, the first premium of \$15
To Silas Dudley, of Northbridge, for his yoke of 4 years old, the second premium of 12
To Taylor Putnam, of Sutton, for his yoke of 4 years old, the third premium of 10
To Rejoice Newton, of Worcester, for his yoke of 6 years old, the fourth premium of 5

Your Committee regret that it was not in their power to award a premium to Stephen Marsh, jr. of Sutton, and cannot close their report without noticing the stout and valuable cattle of Salmon Hathaway, of Grafton, and the two yokes of Moses Adams, of Sutton, which, if they had been trained with a little more care, especially in backing, would have severely contested the right of their more fortunate competitors to the premiums.

Mr John Temple, of West Boylston, exhibited a fine team of nine yokes of stout and well matched Oxen, team owned and worked by him on his farm—probably the largest team of Working Oxen that is owned by any single individual in the County.

Your Committee cannot too much commend the spirit of the farmers of a neighboring town, as exhibited on this occasion in the *great Sutton Team*, consisting of sixty-nine yokes of stout and handsome cattle, all disciplined and educated in that best school for the Ox, the town of Sutton. This long and stately procession of the sturdy conquerors of many a well ploughed field, made a truly triumphal entry upon this festival of the farmer. The care and skill, which were required to rear, select, and train so many valuable Working Oxen in one town, cannot fail to receive other and greater rewards than the premiums which have been so frequently and deservedly awarded to Sutton Oxen.

To the great Sutton Team your Committee award the premium of \$15, voted by the Society for the best team of Working Oxen of not less than sixty yokes, from one town, and one dollar per mile for travel.

By order of the Committee,
Wm. S. HASTINGS.

It is stated in the Newport Republican, that BENJAMIN HAZARD Esq. "has been elected thirty-six times in succession, a Representative from Newport, without one opposing vote;"—a good evidence that his talents and services are justly appreciated by his fellow townsmen.

Sir John Sinclair calculates the produce of the soil and agriculture of Great Britain at £215,000,000, and including Ireland and the colonies, at £317,000,000.

Seven brigs, averaging 200 tons burthen, all copper-fastened, and of the best materials, have been built and launched at the ship yards in Kennebunk, the present season. Three brigs, a schooner, and a sloop have been built at Wells.

ON ECONOMICS AS A SCIENCE.

That logic, ethics, physic, and metaphysics should claim the dignity of liberal arts or sciences, excites no surprise; but that the art of managing a house and family should be placed on a level with them, appears rather wonderful. Yet it is certain that economics were taught as a scholastic science by the ancient philosophers; and there still remains a very curious book, in which Xenophon has recorded the doctrines of Socrates on the subject of economy. At the first sight one is apt to imagine that philosophy had departed from her province when she enters on domestic management; and that it would be ridiculous to send a house-keeper or a husbandman to Socrates for the improvement of good house-wifery or agriculture; yet it must be confessed, that there is in the work of Xenophon nothing of impertinence, but a great deal of good sense most elegantly expressed.

Notwithstanding the air of superiority which is assumed by logic, physics, and metaphysics, yet, considering the influence on human happiness, the greatest value should be placed on economics; for the others, as they are treated in the schools, are little more than speculations, and have but a very limited influence either on the regulation or the enjoyment of life.

But the true *paterfamilias*, or master of a family, is one of the most respectable characters in society and the science which directs his conduct, or reforms his mistakes, is entitled to peculiar esteem. Such is that of economics; and thought it be true that the wisdom obtained by experience is the least fallible, yet it often costs so dearly, that the intrinsic value scarcely compensates the price. Whatever science is able to anticipate it, certainly deserves attention; and there is nothing in which human industry and happiness are greatly conversant, which may not be improved by those who consider it with the dispassionate attention of sound philosophy.

Much of the misery which prevails at present in the world, is justly imputed to the want of economy. But the word, economy, is usually misunderstood. It is confined in its meaning to parsimony, though it undoubtedly comprehends every thing which relates to the conduct of a family. Frugality is indeed a very considerable part of it; but not the whole. It is the judicious government of a little community inhabiting one house, and usually allied by all the soft bands of affinity and consanguinity. The person who executes such a government should be eminently furnished with prudence and benevolence.

The rage for fashionable levities which has pervaded even the lower ranks, is singularly adverse to the knowledge and the virtues which domestic life demands. Dress occupies the greater part both of the time and attention of many; and the consequence is too often ruin in polite life, bankruptcy in the commercial, and misery and disgrace in all.

It might be attended with great advantage to the community, and to the happiness of particular persons, if some part of the time and attention bestowed on the ornamental parts of education, were transferred to those arts which teach the prudent management of domestic concerns. The conduct of children in the age of infancy requires considerable skill, as well as tenderness; and how should she know how to enter upon it whose whole time has been spent in learning the polite accomplish-

ants, which, though they add much to gracefulness, make no pretensions to utility? She must be seduced by servants, nurses and medical practitioners; but surely it would be safer and pleasanter to possess such a skill as should prevent her from being entirely at the mercy of ignorance, vanity, consciousness, and presumption.

As to music, which ladies spend so much time in learning, it is well known that they seldom practice it when they have entered into the married state. Many other feminine accomplishments are, which cease to attract attention when their possessors are engaged in the care of a family. It is therefore probable, that the time consumed in the acquisition of things which are uselessly of no use to them, might be employed in acquiring such knowledge as would enable them to contribute greatly to the happiness of the family to whom they should give their hands and hearts, and of the children which might be the fruits of their conjugal love. I by no means reprobate Xenophon or Socrates for instruction in domestic management. Their own parents would communicate the result of their experience in observation on the subject. Above all, they would inspire them with a love of home, and the duties and virtues of an affectionate family association.

Complaints have been made that, in the present age, marriage is not sufficiently prevalent, or, at least, that good husbands are not numerous. The man who appears to be insensible to female charms, is in excuse for their not soliciting some lady in marriage, that such are the expensive manners, dissipation, and amusements of the fashionable parts of the sex, so little their skill in conducting a family, or such their ignorance of economy, that to be married is often to be ruined even in the midst of plenty.

The viciousness of many among the sex enables vicious men to gratify their desires at a small expense. All the meaner part of mankind, of which the mass consists the greater number, are unwilling to incur the danger of dissipating their fortunes in supporting a woman who can contribute nothing to the levitation of their cares by domestic prudence and discreet economy.

In every view it appears most clearly, that nothing would contribute more to the happiness of families, and indeed of men and families in general, than in a cultivation of that unostentatious knowledge which is in hourly request, and without which there can be little permanent security in the most exalted rank and most abundant affluence. Socrates judged wisely, therefore, in ranking domestic economy among the most useful and honorable of the arts and sciences.—*Dr Knox.*

FIRE FROM ASHES.

The following explanation of the cause of so many accidents resulting from ashes being placed in wooden vessels, is by Professor Smith, of New-Haven, Conn. and contains information which should be generally diffused.

Perhaps there are few people who are acquainted with the fact, that ashes made by burning hard wood, such as oak, maple, &c. in a fireplace, and even dry, are capable of producing spontaneous combustion, simply by receiving a degree of moisture, or by coming in contact with a wet board, or being exposed to a very damp atmosphere. It is generally believed when fire is kindled by ashes, that it is caused by coal being put

away with the ashes while on fire; but this is a mistake. The coals, if they were on fire, when buried in ashes and excluded from atmospheric air, would soon be extinguished, or if they were not, they could not kindle a fire when the air was excluded. The spontaneous combustion of ashes proceeds from a very different principle.

Hard wood ashes when first made, and while they are kept dry contain a metal called potassium, which is the basis of potash. This metal is very combustible, and has so strong an affinity or attraction for oxygen, the supporter and causes of combustion, that it takes the oxygen from water the moment it touches it, and burns with a vivid flame, and the product of this combustion is potash, that is, potash is potassium saturated with oxygen, or what may be called the oxyde of potassium.—It should be noticed too, that water is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen, and that when the potassium comes in contact with water, it takes the oxygen from it, and the hydrogen being set free, increases the combustion. The simple explanation then is this; dry ashes when first burnt, contain in them a metallic substance which is highly inflammable, and which is set on fire by moisture. Quick lime and water produce heat sufficient, in some instances, to set wood on fire, but ashes and water produce a much more intense heat. In adding water to lime, much heat is evolved, but no real combustion is produced; but in adding water to ashes there is a real combustion of the metal contained in the ashes; the metal being a combustible substance, requiring nothing but the oxygen of the water to set it on fire.

TAUNTON

Is a very pleasant village, containing about 5000 inhabitants, at the distance of 32 miles from Boston. The factories are situated on Taunton Little River, so called, being the western branch of that river; which is navigable for sloops and lighters to the southern part of the village.

The iron factories have been in operation several years, and nails in large quantities have long been made there, and thence transported to various parts of the country. The very extensive and valuable cotton factories are of more recent date.

The iron annually wrought into nails, hoops, plates and machinery is estimated at 1500 tons more; 1200 tons are made into nails, and 300 tons into plates, hoops and various articles of machinery.

Of calico prints, from 1500 to 2000 pieces are prepared weekly. And they are considered equal in style and workmanship, to the best imported goods of the same description. About 800,000 yards of No. 30 cloth also, and 50,000 lbs. of yarn are manufactured annually. They have in operation 7000 spindles and 200 looms, and employ about 700 persons.

The present capital of the company is \$600,000; \$500,000 has been actually vested in the factories, stock, &c. About 800 bales of cotton are used annually.

The mills are built upon five different dams, at equal distances from one another. At the first, the cottages and houses, for the accommodation of the labourers, are of wood. At the next, distant about one mile, the cotton mills are of stone, 100 by 45, each; with a large stone rolling and slitting mill, the approach to which is through a street of neat brick cottages belonging to the establishment. At the next privilege is a new brick

mill of the same dimensions as the stone mill before mentioned. A machine shop, furnace, blacksmithy, and a rolling and slitting mill, and a number of brick cottages for the work people. The establishment for bleaching and printing cottons is situated still lower on the river. To this establishment there are attached several buildings all of brick. A block of brick dwelling houses is now building for the people here employed.

One other brick mill is nearly finished at the same dam.—*Boston Gazette.*

HARD TIMES.

Such is, and such always has been, the cry of our farmers; and the present times, as must be confessed, are hard, if we compare them exclusively with much better times, so far as relates to the prices of agricultural produce. But before we feel justified in complaining of hard times and general distress, ought we not to look to worse times as well as better? and to other countries as well as our own? It is true that wheat will not fetch \$2 per bushel, neither will tobacco bring \$100 per hoghead. But does the happiness and the comfort of life depend, indispensably on those prices? Has not the farmer an abundance, and more than he can devour of meat and bread? Does he not manage scandalously whose garden does not furnish him with plenty of good vegetables? and whose dairy does not yield milk and butter to consume and to spare? Cannot every farmer raise wool and cotton and flax to clothe his family and his people?

He who has not enough of all these, owes the deficiency to his own want of industry and plain obvious management; and with an abundance of meat, bread, vegetables, milk, and clothing, beer, and cider, is it not under Providence, ungrateful to be for ever repining and moping, and complaining about hard times! hard times! Where is the nation, we speak of the mass of the people, on the habitable globe, that would not, if they could, change "times" and conditions with us, and felicitate themselves and sing hallelujahs to that kind Providence which had supplied the means of gratifying every want that is essential to wholesome and comfortable living? The bane of our happiness consists in confounding luxuries with necessities; and in keeping our imaginations for ever fixed on those who have, *per fas aut per nefas*, accumulated the means of pampering their morbid and vicious appetites with every dainty, and their vanity with all kinds of empty shows, rather than on the millions in other countries who are literally naked, and perishing for want of bread!

If we would look oftener at these, we Americans would cease to outrage Providence with the false cry of—hard times! To a benevolent mind it must be painful to draw contentment from the contemplation of the wretchedness of any portion of our fellow creatures; but reason teaches us that such contemplation does not aggravate their calamities, whilst it instructs us that ours have no reality. To form a better estimate of our own condition here in America, let us turn our regards to the people of Great Britain—that nation which is said to be the most industrious, skilful and enterprising, and to be governed by the wisest policy ever pursued by public councils.—*Am. Farmer.*

INSTINCT OF PLANTS.

Dr Hancock says, if a vessel of water is placed within six inches of a cucumber vine, that in 24 hours time, the vine will alter the direction of its

branches, and not stop till it comes in contact with the water. And if a pole is placed at a considerable distance from an unsupported vine, the branches of which are proceeding in a contrary direction from that towards the pole, the vine will in a short time alter its course, and not stop till it clings round the pole. But the same vine will carefully avoid attaching itself to low vegetables, nearer to it, as the cabbage, &c.—Dr Darwin gives several instances of the instinct of plants.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DEC. 1, 1826.

FATTENING SWINE.

The corn given to your swine should be soaked, boiled, or ground into meal. It is an advantage to let the food for swine ferment a little, but not become very sour, before they are fed with it.—Potage made of meal and water mixed with boiled potatoes, is excellent for swine. Their lodgings should be dry, warm, and kept clean. To prevent measles and other disorders, and increase their appetites, a little brimstone now and then, given in their dough, is useful. Change of food is advisable in every stage of their existence. They should receive their meals with regularity. They should always have as much food as they will eat up clean; but never more than that quantity. If the issues in their fore-legs should be stopped, they should be rubbed open with a cob. "Rubbing and currying their hides very frequently is of advantage to keep off perspiration. It is grateful to the animals, as well as conducive to their health. Every sty should have a rubbing post."

"Having occasion," says Marshall, a celebrated English writer, "to shift two hogs out of a styte without one, into another with a post, accidentally put up to support the roof, he had a full opportunity of observing its use. The animals, when they went in, were dirty, with broken ragged coats, and with dull, heavy countenances. In a few days they cleared away their coats, cleaned their skins, and became sleek haired; the enjoyments of the post were discernible even in their looks, in their liveliness, and apparent contentment. It is not probable that any animal should thrive while afflicted with pain or uneasiness. Graziers suffer single trees to grow, or put up dead posts in the ground, for their cattle to rub themselves against; yet it is probable that a rubbing post has never been placed intentionally in a sty; though perhaps for a two-fold reason rubbing is most requisite for swine."—London has the following observations:

"Hog-styes for the breeding or fattening of swine, are mostly built in a simple manner, requiring only warm dry places for the swine to lie in, with small areas before, and troughs to hold their food. They are generally constructed with shed-roofs, and seldom above six or seven feet wide, with height in proportion. In order that they may be convenient, they should be at no great distance from the house; and the less they are connected with the other farm-buildings the better. In some cases, it might be of utility to have them connected with the scullery, in such a way, as that all sorts of refuse articles might be readily conveyed to them by pipes or other contrivances. When at a distance, they should be so placed as that the servants need not enter the farm-yard in feeding them. It is a circumstance of vast advantage in

the economy of labor, as well as food, to have them conveniently situated and built. Though swine are generally, perhaps from a too partial view of their habits, considered as filthy animals, there are no animals which delight more in a clean and comfortable place to lie down in, and none that cleanliness has a better effect upon with respect to their thriving and feeding. In order to keep them dry, a sufficient slope must be given, not only to the inside places where they are to lie, but to the outside areas, with proper drains to carry off all moisture. The outside should also be a little elevated, and have steps up from the areas of at least five or six inches in height. Hog-styes should likewise have several divisions, to keep the different sorts of swine separate; nor should a great many ever be allowed to go together: for it is found that they feed better in small numbers, and of equal size, than when many of equal sizes are put together. Proper divisions must, therefore, be made; some for swine when with the boar; others for brood swine, and for them to farrow in; for weaning the pigs, for fattening, &c. When convenient, the areas should be pretty large. And where it can be had, it is of great use to have water conveyed to them, as it serves many useful purposes."

DISEASE IN SHEEP AND HORSES.

[Extract of a letter to the Editor of the New England Farmer, dated "Leyland near Saundersville, Vanderburgh County, Indiana, Nov. 4, 1826."]

"The number of sheep has been increasing and still continues rapidly to increase in this and the neighboring counties, but they are all troubled with a disease which occasions a profuse discharge at the nose. I am not aware that the consequences are fatal, but we are ignorant of its real cause and the remedy.

"There is also a complaint among horses of the Big Head, and a disorder in the shoulders, which causes a lameness. The Big Head is a swelling above the nostrils, and below the eyes, which if not stopped is often fatal. The disorder is a loss of flesh over the shoulders and withers. There are remedies for both the last cases, but the cause of either I have not been able to trace. If there is a remedy for the sheep, or the cause can be assigned for the horses, it would much oblige

Your obedient servant,

S. HORN BROOK.

Remarks by the Editor.—The disease in sheep mentioned by our correspondent is, perhaps, nothing more than a cold or catarrh, which frequently affects that animal when exposed to cold and dampness. Dr Deane observed, (Deane's New England Farmer, art. Sheep.) "When sheep have colds and discharge mucus from the nose, good feeding together with pine boughs, given them occasionally will cure them; or tar spread over a board, over which a little fine salt is strewn will induce sheep to lick up the tar, and this will cure the cold."

We can find nothing on the subject of the "Big Head" in horses, in any books of Farriery. The American Farmer, however, vol. ii. page 239 contains an article on this disease, dated "Greensborough, Sept. 9, 1822," and signed "J. A. M." from which the following is extracted.

"I have seen a number of horses that were afflicted with that disease. The first I attempted to cure, was a horse about six years old, that a broth-

er of mine obtained in the state of Tennessee—he had been subjected to the following treatment:—the duct which passes from the eye to the nose was laid bare, or an incision made in the enlarged part of the nose, and the wound burned with a hot iron. This afforded a temporary relief. But the horse about two years afterwards became diseased, dwindled away, and lost measurably, the use of parts. I had him thrown and tied, then run an hot iron through his head, inserting it into the lump on one side, and carrying it through the lump upon the other. The horse in a short time, was well, and never after had any symptom of the disease. I have treated others in the same way, with equal success. I am no farrier, neither have I been able by carefully examining the head or skull of several horses, to ascertain the cause of the disease. I know that it is a morbid enlargement of the bone or the cavity, between the two plates of the bone of the head. It differs very much from the glanders. I think it certainly is not contagious. I have never heard of a mule to have it."

The remedy seems to be a harsh one, and we should be much gratified if a better, or a milder can be communicated.

The disorder which causes "a loss of flesh over the shoulders and withers" of horses is new to us. A more particular description of the complaint and its remedy would oblige us, and might prove of use to some of our readers.

IMPROVEMENT IN BAGGING WEAVING.

Benjamin Haden, of the Parish of Sedley, County of Stafford, England, obtained a patent for an improvement in the manufacture of bagging for packing nails, and other purposes. The following is the substance of his Specification. "I take for my warp, hurds, or tow, prepared in the usual way, such as are at present used in making nail bagging, but for my weft or woofs I take old ropes, or junk, of any dimensions; and after untwisting or dividing the threads or filaments thereof, I wind the same into bobbins or quills, and they then become fit for the shuttle, and I weave them along with the common warp in the common way. I do not confine my invention to bagging for nails, but the same may be used with advantage for bagging for coals, cokes, and for various other purposes, where strength and durability are required, needless to be mentioned here."

Observations by the Patentee.—"I wish it to be known to those persons who are in the habit of using bagging for which my invention is calculated, that the materials I have described in my specification are peculiarly adapted to give strength and durability to that article. The yarn of which ropes are generally made, particularly king's ropes, is spun from the choicest hemp, and strongly impregnated with tar. The threads taken from the middle of such ropes, not having been exposed either to the weather or to friction, are as sound and as strong as when originally used; and if not quite equal to new, can be but little inferior.—The tarry matter with which these threads are impregnated, renders them peculiarly advantageous in the manufacturing of coal-sacks: the weft being composed of these threads, fine spun, good and strong, adhere firmly to the warp made from hemp in the original way. Sacks made of this cloth are strong, tenacious, and not liable to rent or perish by wet, to which those in present use are particularly subject. The superiority of

invention for nail bagging is very conspicuous: the weight of those now used is made from the coarsest refuse of flax or hemp that can be procured. The consequence of which is, that the bags frequently perish and burst in carriage, to the great loss of those concerned."

Newspapers.—The proprietors of several papers in Baltimore, Charleston, &c. have determined not to insert communications of a personal nature, notices of meetings of religious and charitable societies, *stump nominations*, &c. without pay as advertisements. The Boston Patriot has the following judicious remarks on this subject, the rights of others generally, and the value of single newspapers:

"The adoption of similar rules in this city, which would subject no one to hardship, would relieve the publishers of newspapers of a great burthen. In common with our neighbors are called upon the patrons of every institution, whether established for public or private ends; and what should be received as a favor if not paid for, is demanded as a right. This is not all: the insertion of the notice or article is followed by a request to be favored, *gratis* of course, with a copy of our paper; and this for individuals who would as soon ask of stealing a piece of tape or a skein of cotton as to apply to any shop-keeper in Washington to give them either. These things should stop. The counting room of the printer is his office, the types, presses and newspapers and last of all his labour are his stock; and he or they who receive the one or derive benefit from the other, should be willing to give an equivalent therefor."

Prices Current in New York.—Genesee Wheat 2 per bushel; southern 95—Rye 87½—Corn, new, northern 65 to 78; White, Long Island &c. 81; White, southern 56 to 58—Barley 1.12—Oats 48—Wool, Mexican, washed 15 to 17; do unwashed 8 to 10; Spanish 35 to 75; Portuguese 35; Saxony, common 40 to 70; do extra fine 70; American full blooded, washed 37½ to 40; washed 18 to 20; do. common, washed 10 to 20; unwashed 12½.

The Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.

Sir,—As the season for wet feet and their attendant consequences is approaching, you are desired to publish the following recipe for rendering shoes water proof, for the public good:—Take Gum Elastic, commonly called *Indian Rubber*, cut into fine shreds, and put about one ounce of it into half a pint of Seneca Oil, or Petroleum.—Let the mixture stand about a week, at the end of which time the gum will be dissolved, and a thick elastic varnish formed, which may be applied to the boots or shoes with a brush, and will be absorbed by the leather—the varnish to be applied once a day till the leather is saturated, when the shoes will be perfectly water proof, and rendered soft and easy to the feet. If, in the preparation of leather, this varnish was used instead of tanners' oil, the object would be more perfectly attained. Seneca oil is produced in our country in great abundance, and costs little, if any more than tanners' oil, and the gum elastic is very cheap. I made the discovery, that gum elastic dissolved in Seneca oil, about a year since, and now publish it *pro bono publico*.

GIDEON B. SMITH.

A Southern print, after mentioning the late duel, with muskets and buck shot, at 30 paces, between Col. Gibson and Mr Ross, in Mississippi, adds, "we are happy to learn, that both were wounded, and hope that the *peppering* they received will do them good."

The associated House Carpenters of Boston have opened a school for the instruction of apprentices of members of the Association, over the age of 18, in architecture and practical carpentry.

The vintage commenced on the 28 Sept. in the environs of the Elbe, in consequence of the frost having injured the vines in several places.

The Duke of York is said in the last London papers, to be seriously indisposed; in the case of his death, the succession of the crown goes from the present king to a daughter of the late Duke of Kent.

A considerable failure in the crops of grain is expected in Holland, and in Russia.

The number of sick in the single state of Groenigen, (Holland) is said to be 10,000.

The subject of the Corn Laws is more and more agitated in England, as the session of Parliament approaches.

The subscription price will be allowed at this office for the 1st, 2d, or 3d volumes of the New England Farmer, in payment for the paper, if returned soon, in good order.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's
Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculating and engraving of all their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the 110 horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if local demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied, to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to

ZEB. COOK JR.
Rogers' Building—Congress Street.
Boston, August, 25th, 1826. eptf.

Bremen Geese and Merino Sheep.

JOHN PERRY has for sale 2 pair of those celebrated geese. Ten Full blood Merino Rams and 30 full blood Ewes. The Ewes have been with two Saxony Bucks. Apply at No. 2 Rowes Wharf. Oct. 26.

Medicine, Paints, and Dye Stuffs.

GREGG & HOLLIS, No. 30 Union Street, have just received a large and extensive assortment of Medicine,

Paints, and Dye stuffs, which they offer for sale at very low prices, among which are the following:

2 Cases Turkey Opium	2 Cases Aloes
2 Bbls Camphor	3 " Smyrna Saffron
5 Bales fresh Seama	1 " Cardamom Seed,
10 Casks White Lead	10 Bbls Linseed Oil
2 Tons do. do. ground in Oil	25 " Spirits Turpentine
10 Casks French Yellow	2 " Copal Varnish
200s lbs. nutgalls	5 Tons Logwood
10 Bbls Alum	3 " Redwood
10 " Blue Vitriol	25 Bbls Canwood
ALSO 5 Bbls Refined Borax	10 Cases Crude Borax
10 Carboys Oil of Vitriol	25 Bbls Rosin
10 bbls. Juniper Berries.	20 " ground Nicotiana
Also of their own manufacture and warranted of the first quality,	1200 Bottles Superior Lemon Syrup
2500 lbs French Green	50 Groce Soda and Rochelle Powders.
4 Bbls Japan	
8000 lbs Sal Aeratus	
500 lbs Super. Carb. Soda	

Ink Powder and Liquid Ink of a very superior quality for sale in large and small quantities on very favourable terms, the money will be cheerfully refunded, if it does not give the purchaser, after a trial, perfect satisfaction. Schools and Academies supplied at a lower rate than can be had in this country.

N. B. Country Merchants, Physicians, and others are respectfully invited to call, as they will find it to their advantage to purchase at this establishment.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 50 2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton	83 00 87 00
pearl do.		105 00 110 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 25 1 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 25 9 50
cargo, No 1, new,		6 25 6 50
No 2, new,		5 00 5 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	14 16
CHEESE, new milk,		7 9
skimmed milk,		3 5
FLAX,		10 11
FLAX SEED	bush	90 1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 87 6 00
Genesee,		5 75 6 00
Rye, best,		3 25 3 50
GRAIN, Rye	bush	86 90
Corn		84 87
Barley		1 00 1 10
Oats		53 55
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort. new,	lb.	9 10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		
LIME,	cask	37 95
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75 80
PLASTER PARIS retail at	ton.	2 50 2 62
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 00 14 11
navy, mess, do.		11 11
Cargo, No 1, do.		10 00 10
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	2 50 3 00
Clover	lb.	8
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		30 45
do do unwashed		20 30
do do 3-4 washed		28 33
do do 1-2 do		23 28
Native		20 23
Fulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		38 42
do Spinning, 1st sort		28 32

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8 10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		64
" whole hogs,		5 6
VEAL,		6 10
MUTTON,		4 8
POULTRY,		7 12
BUTTER, keg & tub,		17 18
lump, best,		22
EGGS,		20
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	90 1 00
Indian, do.		90 1 00
POTATOES,		50
CIDER, liquor, (new)	bbl.	1 40

MISCELLANIES.

The annexed beautiful Lines are given in an Albany paper, as an extract from J. G. BROOKS'S Poem before the Phi Beta Kappa of Yale College.

I would not live, if life and love were vain,
If for the toil, the trial and the pain,
The restless anguish of these mortal hours,
No need be offer'd in eternal bowers!
If holy faith be but a bigot's dream,
If heaven-vard hope be but a meteor's beam,
Upon the vast waves of eternity—
Then wherefore do we live, or wherefore die?
Wo—we for man, if the rapacious tomb
Enwrap his spirit in eternal gloom!
If dear, unconscious nothingness await
The soul, beyond that dim and silent gate,
When the warm banquet on the faded form,
Which no returning spark shall ever warm;
Then curs'd be Hope for her beguiling strain!
Curs'd be her fancies and her visions vain!
Curs'd be the Tree of Life, whose worthless blossom
Drops, ne'er to spring again on earth's cold bosom!

City ladies boast of being more delicate, than country maidens. The one breathes an air polluted with many thousands' breaths; the other inhales the breeze freshened over the new-mown hay. The one drinks water drawn from the sewer-mingling pump, or through impure pipes from the open horsepond; the other pours it from the moss-covered bucket, or dips it from the pure spring.—The one walks over the hard pavements, along the dusty piles of bricks; the other trips over the soft grass, along the grateful rows of trees.—The one is pale and sickly, from watching at the evening concert; the other is ruddy and healthy, from rising with the morning birds. The one is the lily of the green-house; the other is the rose beside the stone wall. In the city, is seen, and admired, the ingenious handwork of man; in the country, are traced, and hallowed, the stately steps of the Almighty. [Galaxy.]

Miseries at Church—At the close of each prayer a feu de joie, by the whole congregation, in slamming the hinged seats. (*A horrid fashion.*)

The yelping of three or four little white dogs, (of which the town is overstocked) in endeavouring to eject them from the sanctuary.

The coughing of twenty seven children, all service time, from the heavy guttural to the triple octave, affording a substitute for "David Gamut's tooting weapon."—Why don't parents keep their children at home, when they have a propensity to bark?

Being annoyed by some somno in the next pew, whose sonorous intonations are heard in all parts of the house, and eventually, by a slip of the foot, and a grunt extra, the sleeper finds himself on the floor.

Sitting near an aged person, who, though he sings with all his might, cannot keep up with the singing choir but is shaking on the last note as they commence again.

As the minister is about to ask a blessing; another grand and final feu de joie, by the whole congregation—seats falling—doors slammed open—and a general scuffle. Before the close of the benediction, the aisles are full of children.—Why don't the heads of families set a better example, and "give the minister a fair chance to run too?" [Old Colony Memorial.]

Longevity of Animals.—Having heard the point disputed a day or two since, Mr Editor, as to what

animal attained the greatest age, I have been induced to examine some works upon the subject, and as far as my researches have extended, I can discover none of the brute creation whose days number so many as the "half reasoning elephant." The following I believe to be the greatest number of years to which any of them ever attain. The Cricket, 10 years. Spider, sometimes, but seldom more than 1 year. Scorpion, 1. River cray-fish, 20. Crab, 100 to 150. Crocodile, 100. Tortoise, 100. Hen, 10. Peacock, 24. Lark, 18. Sparrowhawk, 40. Goose, 50. Swan and Eagle, 100.—Parrot, 110. Rabbit, 9. Goat, 10. Sheep, 10.—Hog, 20. Dog, 23 to 28. Cat, 18. Squirrel, 7. Wolf and Bear, 30. Fox, 15. Lion, 60. Cow, 20. Bull, 30. Ox, 19. Deer, 20. Horse, 25 to 30. Ass, 25 to 30. Camel, 50 to 60. Elephant, 150 to 200. [N. Y. Enq.]

The twine Pedlar.—"Do you want to buy twine?" inquired a respectable looking female, apparently advanced in years, on the morning of one of our warmest "dog days." "Take a seat," said the merchant; "you appear to be somewhat fatigued." "Why, I am not very tired," said the pedlar—"we poor women don't mind a trip into the city of half a dozen miles, of a morning; we are used to it." Whilst negotiating the important affair of the purchase of a pound or two of her twine, the merchant indulged his Yankee propensities, by asking the good woman a number of civil questions; all of which were promptly answered on her part, by asking as many more. "Pray, Madam," said the purchaser, "excuse me if I inquire your age." "Why sir," replied the woman, "how old do you guess I am?" "Perhaps sixty-five," answered the merchant. "Sixty-five! indeed; why, Sir, you are not good at guessing. If I live to see the last day of next month I shall be eighty. I have always worked hard, and have brought up a large family of children; and now you think me only sixty-five!" and dropping a courtesy, bade the merchant, "good morning."

Well, here is a matron of eighty, who has toiled in the domestic duties at least "three score years and ten," in good spirits, apparently enjoying good health, and walks with ease twelve miles a day, with a package of twine, which would be a heavy burden for one of our genteel ladies to carry a rod. Here is a spectacle for the moralist and the philosopher. Here is one of the mothers who encouraged the patriots of another age to resist oppression, and to fight for freedom. Here is a mother who has added more to the stock of natural wealth, than a score of flirting, dancing, tittering modern ladies. The force of her example has inspired the virtuous with courage and confidence, and has served to check the rapid progress of pride and ostentation—of idleness and dissipation, more than a whole congregation of those of her sex, whose highest enconium is that they were

—Born
To eat up the corn.

Here is one who enjoys more satisfaction, more rational happiness in one hour, at the extreme age of eighty,—that happiness—that satisfaction which springs from a consciousness of a life spent in contributing to the wants of society by her industry, than a modern lady does during a whole life.

Modern Female Education.—A correspondent of the N. York American complains that his daughter has been in a "fashionable boarding school," three

years, and is solving problems in algebra; and yet she cannot solve a sum in the rule of three—she says she knows something about ancient history, but has not "got to modern history yet"—she can neither speak nor write English, but then she is studying French and Italian—and she cannot go to school in the afternoon in the same dress she wore in the morning.



WILLIAM PRINCE, proprietor of this establishment, offers to the public the most extensive collection of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, and Plants in America. The Fruits have been selected by actual investigation of their merits, and nearly all of which are engrafted from bearing trees.

In the selection, which has been the particular pursuit of his father and himself, for more than half a century, he has spared neither pains nor expense, and such as do not possess particular merit have been rejected, as their accuracy has been tested by the best authorities of the age.

In the present catalogue he offers above 500 new varieties of Fruits not to be found in any other collection in America, and which include the most celebrated kinds that have within a few years past been brought into notice and recommended by those distinguished Horticulturalists, Van Mons & Duquesne, and by Mr. Knight, President of the Horticultural Society of London.

In regard to the character and accuracy of the Fruit sent from this establishment, the proprietor refers to the Hon Jonathan Hunnewell, and other gentlemen in Boston and its vicinity, who have patronized his establishment for the last fifty years, and particularly to the fruit of the various kinds with which the Boston market is now supplied from the extensive collection of trees furnished by the late Dr Oliver Smith, Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, who, more than thirty years since, had several thousand trees annually, which were distributed among the members of that Association. It may perhaps be deemed worth notice that near 100 varieties of the fruits offered for sale, by the proprietor, are different from those cultivated by other establishments under the same name, and the identity of every fruit sent by him, the proprietor expressly guarantees.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis of the subscriber and orders left with him, (if from a distance post paid) will meet prompt attention.

JOSEPH BRIDGE, Agent for the Proprietor, No. 25 Court street, Boston. Sep. 29.

Agricultural Establishment, removed.

THE Agricultural Establishment is removed to No. 62 North Market Street, opposite the north side of Faneuil Hall,—where may be had a great variety of agricultural implements.

HAY CUTTERS, some very low prices.
Bailey's and Flagg's improved CORN MILL.
CORN CRACKERS, for grinding corn and cobs.
Woods', Tice's, Howard's and other improved cast and wrought iron **PLOUGHS**,
Patent Hay and Manure FORKS,
Gault's patent and common **CHURNS**.
STONE MILK PANS.
Lovett's improved CHEESE PRESS.
Brass and composition BILLS.
Twenty bushels of MILLET SEED.
Also, a large and convenient counting room and chamber to let. Nov. 24.

Sportsmen

Will find at **COPELAND'S POWDER STORE**, 65 Broad Street, a complete assortment of Powder, Shot, Balls, Flints, and Percussion Caps. The Powder warranted superior to any which can be had in the colony—price 62 cents and 87 1/2 cts. per lb. Shot, Caps, &c. at the lowest prices—wholesale and retail. 61 Nov. 24.

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AGRICULTURE.

The theory of the operation of gypsum or plaster of Paris, in promoting the growth of plants.

BY JOHN GORHAM, M. D.

On the period of the introduction of sulphate of lime, gypsum, or plaster of Paris, into agriculture, the mode in which it operates in fertilizing the soil, or perhaps more correctly in facilitating the growth of vegetables, has been a subject of much speculation. The question is not yet decided, nor can it be determined, until, by long continued observation, and repeated experiment, an extensive series of facts shall have been collected and properly arranged. From what is at present known, however, on this subject, various conclusions have been drawn and at present we content ourselves with that theory which accords with the acknowledged properties of gypsum, with the nature and qualities of soils and the economy of the vegetable system. I propose briefly to examine the plausibility of the different modes of explanation which have been offered on the action of this compound, and afterwards to state the theory which appears to me most obviously to flow from a view of the few facts of experience and observation have established. The opinion respecting the operation of plaster of Paris, the most generally adopted is that, which ascribes it to depend on its power of absorbing or retaining moisture. It has been said that dew is more plentifully on those parts of a field, in which the plaster in powder has been diffused, than on those which received no gypsum. If this be the case, it must be owing either to the plaster being a better conductor of heat than the soil with which it lies in contact, or to its power of attracting water from the atmosphere. Were gypsum in large masses, its heat might be conducted off more rapidly than that of the surface of the ground; its temperature would thus be diminished, or it would become comparatively cool, and thus rendered capable of condensing the aqueous vapour contained in the air continually passing over its surface. But the plaster is applied in the form of powder; in that state its conducting power must be diminished, and it is very probable that it can neither acquire nor lose its heat with greater rapidity than the soil with which it is mixed. The truth of the assertion above mentioned is questionable; it is supported on doubtful authority, and it is not advanced with that confidence which accompanies the expression of a fact which is universally acknowledged. The idea of its exerting attraction for moisture, appears to have arisen from the fact that gypsum produces the most obvious and the most beneficial effects on dry soils, from which it may be supposed that plants do not always derive the quantity of water necessary to their growth and vigour. But even on the supposition that it does possess, even in a very considerable degree, the property of imbibing moisture, it can hardly be supposed that the exertion of this power is such, as to supply a rich soil of vegetables with additional water, which would be sufficient to produce a vegetation more luxuriant than in ordinary circumstances. The

amount of the powder of gypsum distributed over an acre is from two to three bushels, the layer consequently is very thin; it soon becomes mixed with the rest of the soil; it then exists only in small proportions, and it is difficult to conceive that in this state, it can absorb much moisture from the air. Besides in some cases, for example, where it is intended to accelerate the growth of Indian corn, it is often applied immediately to the seed, in the proportion of about a tea spoonful to each hill, and like the seed is covered with a layer of earth. In this situation it cannot be supposed to attract moisture from the air, nor is it more evident how it can exert any influence in this respect on the neighboring soil, for it is impossible to conceive that even these substances which are known to possess the most powerful attraction for water, could, in this proportion, afford any considerable part of this fluid which is taken up in such large quantities by every healthy plant. The sphere of this attraction must in these circumstances be very limited, and if the soil immediately in contact with the gypsum, were to yield its fluid to this compound, we have no reason to suppose that it would be immediately supplied from that more remote, and thus establish a current, if the expression be not too strong, toward the seeds and roots of the plant. As the corn which has been treated in this way generally (if not always) flourishes more vigorously than when left to the powers of the soil alone, we may infer that the gypsum continues to act, after it has acquired a considerable height. It therefore appears absurd to say that a spoonful of this compound should thus be able to furnish, or should thus become the means of supplying any considerable portion of the water necessary to the sustenance of a large plant for weeks, even granting its strong attraction for that fluid. I may now, however, observe that from our knowledge of the composition and properties of gypsum, we may safely deny that in its ordinary state it possesses this property in any degree, more than other earthy bodies, whose particles are not strongly coherent. It never exhibits this property, unless it has been exposed to heat. Gypsum is a compound of lime, sulphuric acid, and water. When exposed to a high temperature in a solid state, it loses the water necessary to its constitution, and falls into powder. The remaining compound of lime and sulphuric acid has then a powerful attraction for this fluid, and when they are mixed with each other, care having been taken that the quantity of water added should not exceed that which has been evolved, the semi-fluid again becomes a solid: a fact which is sufficiently familiar in the formation of *stucco*. When thus formed anew, the attraction for water ceases, for the gypsum remains dry and solid, while those salts or compounds which possess this property in the greatest degree, are the most deliquescent or the most disposed to become liquid on exposure to the air, or moisture. Whence it appears that the natural compound of lime and sulphuric acid, at least that which is most common, and the only one employed in agriculture, is already saturated with water, that it is not deliquescent, and therefore that there is no probability, in reasoning from observation independent from direct experiment, that

it has the smallest additional attraction for that fluid. It may perhaps be thought that the effects of gypsum on plants might be augmented by the use of the powder after its water had been dissipated by exposure to heat. But a moment's reflection will be sufficient to convince us that no additional advantage could be gained by this experiment. When deprived of its water, the attraction of the remainder for this fluid is so powerful that it would readily absorb as much as was required from the soil, but this water, instead of being transmitted to the roots of vegetables, would be arrested and combined with the other ingredients, and ordinary gypsum must of course be the result.

From what has been observed it may be justly suspected, if not actually believed, that the agency of gypsum in promoting the growth of plants, cannot with propriety, be ascribed to its power of absorbing or attracting moisture.

2. It has been thought by many that gypsum operates by accelerating putrefaction, or by promoting the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter.

It is much to be regretted that on purely practical subjects, and perhaps on none more than that of agriculture, we should content ourselves with loose and hypothetical opinions, unsupported by facts or experience. It would not be a difficult task for any gentleman farmer, with even a superficial knowledge of chemistry, to reduce a multitude of supposed truths to the test of experiment, and the result would probably be equally useful and honorable. If gypsum operate in the way I have just mentioned, it must be either, 1. by loosening the soil and thus allowing a free access to the air, light, heat and moisture, or, 2. by increasing the temperature of the materials, or, 3. by affording something capable of exciting and continuing the fermentative process.

Some advantages may possibly be derived from gypsum by its mechanical effects of opening the soil or rendering it less dense; but when we consider that it is added in comparatively small proportions and that in some cases it produces its specific actions, though applied immediately to the seeds or roots of the vegetable in even minute quantities, this effect at best can be regarded only as trivial. If the soil be composed principally of animal and vegetable matter, there is no doubt but that much greater benefit may result from ploughing, by which the mould would be more extensively exposed to the influence of the air, and would thus much sooner undergo those chemical changes, on which the subsequent fertility is in a great measure dependent.

There is no reason which should lead one to suppose that plaster can increase the temperature of a decomposing or decomposed vegetable mass; for as the heat generated in this process arises from fermentation and this again from chemical changes in the nature of the materials, the sulphate of lime must itself undergo some change or some decomposition to add to the fermentative matter and thus to augment its temperature. But, so far as we know, neither vegetable nor perhaps animal matter contains any thing which in the circumstances, in which they are placed, is capable

of effecting this decomposition; for the attraction between the constituent principles of gypsum is exceedingly strong, and although potash, which is either contained in, or is formed during the combustion and perhaps the spontaneous dissolution of vegetables, is able to abstract the sulphuric acid from the lime, yet is only when the alkali exists in excess, and its affinity for the acid is rendered more effectual by quantity, by heat, and by being long boiled with this calcareous compound. So far therefore we have no reason to believe that sulphate of lime can have any effect in increasing the heat of common soils, or of a mixture of animal and vegetable matters, while undergoing the process of decomposition.

The last supposition, that gypsum may accelerate the putrefaction of the organized matter, with which it is mixed, by affording something capable of exciting or increasing the fermentative action, is less probable. The species of fermentation, which takes place in this instance, is that to which chemists have given the name of putrefactive. It is the gradual reduction of organized substances into soil, in consequence of the operation of chemical laws, when not counteracted nor controlled by the principle of life. This action is spontaneous, and to be produced requires merely a moderate temperature, water, and contact with the air. There is no fact, with which I am acquainted, in favour of the supposition, that gypsum, as a compound, can facilitate this process, nor is there any thing in its composition analogous to animal or vegetable matter which can undergo this kind of decomposition. In the vinous and acetous fermentations, we know that these actions may be, and are, excited by the addition of yeast, or what some chemists have denominated ferment, a substance which, if not the same with, is at least very similar in properties to vegetable gluten. The putrefactive fermentation may likewise be commenced by the mixture with a substance already in that state. But as sulphate of lime is incapable of fermentation, as it can furnish nothing which can produce it, and as, when mixed with the fermenting mass, it is found at the end of the process, unchanged in any of its properties, we may safely conclude that gypsum does not increase the fertility of soils by hastening the decomposition of organic bodies.

The only way we can conceive it to operate in this respect, is by depriving some of the vegetable productions of life, by which the ordinary affinities of chemistry may be brought into action, and thus the mass of decomposed matter or vegetable mould, and of course the quantity of nutriment, be indirectly increased. But there are no facts I believe to prove, that plaster when mixed with soils even in excess, possesses this positive power of destroying the life of plants, and this mode therefore of explaining the action of gypsum, is entitled to no greater weight than those which we have before examined. But it may be said that although neither of the circumstances above mentioned be sufficient, singly, to account for the acknowledged action of this compound, yet that it may be dependent upon and constituted by all of them; and therefore may be ascribed partly to its opening the soil, partly to its facilitating the putrefactive process, and in part to its attracting moisture from the air. The weight of this argument must depend on the degree of merit that has been attached to each of the hypotheses. It has been seen that with regard to the last, we have allowed nothing in their favor,

and have ascribed but little influence to the first; hence, if arguments which have been advanced to disprove the correctness of these hypotheses, be allowed to be just, when considered separately, they must have nearly equal weight when united.

As the modes of action assigned to gypsum appear to be inadequate to the explanation of the facts hitherto observed, we must look farther, and on considering this subject, it seems to me to accord best with the supposition, that it operates on the root of vegetables as a stimulant. To render this theory plain and intelligible, it will be necessary to premise that certain properties of life are common both to the animal and the vegetable system. They both possess the power of absorbing, of circulating, of secreting, and of converting foreign matter into their own substance. All the phenomena of vegetation concur to prove that plants like animals enjoy a principle to which has been applied the name of irritability, and which is simply the susceptibility to contraction on the application of stimuli. It is probably the property which is the first developed and the last extinguished in all organized beings. Whether they also possess sensibility is a question which from our limited knowledge of the functions of vegetables, we are unable satisfactorily to answer. There are some facts which have induced a few vegetable physiologists to suppose that they do. If it be so, those phenomena are by no means so obvious as those resulting from irritability, and even this principle is not so apparent in the vegetable as in the animal system, for in the latter it is developed every moment, while in the former it requires some study to be perceived. This difference in the two systems is probably to be attributed to the greater rigidity of parts in vegetables which of course are less susceptible, and to an organization much more simple than that of animals by which they may be deprived of that consent or connexion between various parts which has been called sympathy. Whoever is acquainted with the physiology of plants, cannot avoid remarking that "the propulsion of the sap: the secretions whence new products are formed; the motions of their leaves; their susceptibility to the impressions of external agents, heat, light, air, and moisture, and electricity; their growth, and the formation of the embryo plant, with similar powers, are phenomena inexplicable on any principles of mechanism, and so strikingly analogous to those of the animal system that they must be referred to the operation of a similar principle;" or a set of principles, one of which is irritability. The analogy between the properties of living animal and vegetable matter will appear even more intimate when we consider the circumstances by which their growth and vigour are accelerated and retarded and their condition is altered. In the former the proper balance of actions constituting health is preserved by the due regulation of food, of air, of exercise, and of temperature. If the food be moderately stimulant and nutritious, if the air be pure, the exercise equable, and the temperature uniform and mild, the operations of the system are free and unembarrassed.—If the influence of external agents be excessive, or if the system be deprived for a time of its accustomed stimuli, disease and even death may follow. In the latter also the health of the plant is dependent on the degree of heat, and light applied, the quality of the air surrounding it, and the quantity of nutriment it derives from the soil.—When excessive the plant is too highly stimulated;

when deficient it languishes, and debility and disease may be the consequence either of too strong or too feeble action. Exercise also is probably equally necessary to the vegetable as to the animal system. Whence it appears that there exists an intimate relation of properties between the great classes of organized beings, and that probably their functions may be continued by the operation of the same principles, modified by structure and situation.

Like animals then, vegetables may be more stimulated than usual. The effect would be to increase the natural actions of the parts thus excited, and when they are not excessive, the result would be a vigorous vegetation, and a more rapid development of the organs. The metallic oxides or compounds of metals and oxygen, the metallic salts, such as green vitriol, the native compound of sulphur and iron, the neutral salts, such as nitre, &c. and the liquid oxy-muriatic acid, have been proved to promote the germination of seeds and the growth of the plants. These substances it has been supposed, operate by the oxygen which they afford for the direct nourishment of the vegetable. But I am inclined to believe that they produce their effects as compounds and stimulants, or if decomposed, that the use of the oxygen is rather to increase the action, than directly to augment the bulk of the plant; for although oxygen may be obtained from most vegetables, it has been for the most part previously combined with hydrogen in the form of water, which with more probability has been absorbed by the roots, than produced in the vessels of the plant. Why then may not gypsum operate in the same way? There is certainly no great incongruity in the supposition, and it is no argument against acting on this principle, that it is perfectly inaccidental as regards the irritability of the human system. It has neither taste nor odour, nor any perceptible stimulant action on the organs of touch; but does it follow that it should therefore produce no effect on the seeds or roots of vegetables; Oxide of manganese and litharge are inert to us, yet the experiments of physiologists appear to prove that they are not so to plants.

It may be supposed, that when the plaster of Paris is applied to the seed, it stimulates the little root, the action of the vessels is thus increased, absorption goes on more rapidly, and it acquires more nourishment in a given time than in ordinary circumstances, the consequences are a quick growth and enlargement of organs. If the stimulant effect be continued, the roots will become thicker than usual, they will spread to a greater distance from the centre, and perhaps penetrate deeper into the ground; hence in a given time, such a plant will absorb more fluids from the ground than one converted into sap, and to nourish the vegetable, than one which has not been thus stimulated. It will therefore be larger and more luxuriant.

It may be thought that if gypsum operate as a stimulant, it ought to produce the same effect in all cases, that is, it should act uniformly in all situations. But a slight view of the subject will be sufficient to convince us, that, as soils differ as much in nature as degrees of cohesion, some of them may contain ingredients which are in themselves highly stimulant, while others may, with regard to the vegetable fibre, be comparatively inert and bland. The application of plaster, to plants vegetating in soils of the former character, would not be followed by any obvious advantage.

in the latter it might promote in a very considerable degree, the growth of the vegetables, by giving a more stimulant power than any of the substances with which they are surrounded. This may perhaps afford an explanation of the fact, supposed fact, that gypsum produces no effect on plants growing in the vicinity of the sea.—These soils are generally impregnated with common salt, muriate of magnesia, and even gypsum itself; for the water which passes through them, which is obtained from wells in this neighborhood, uniformly indicates, with proper re-agents, the presence of these salts. This water, no doubt, in many places rises near the surface of the ground, and being constantly applied to the roots of vegetables, stimulates them so highly that no additional advantage can be derived from the use of plaster.

Remarks by the Editor.—To the above very able observations by Dr Gorham, we shall subjoin some remarks by Sir Humphry Davy.

"Gypsum," says Sir Humphry, "consists of sulphuric acid (the same body that exists combined with water in oil of vitriol) and lime; and when it is composed of 55 parts of lime, and 75 of sulphuric acid. Common gypsum or selenite, contains besides sulphuric acid and lime, a considerable quantity of water; and its composition may be thus expressed:

Sulphuric acid, one proportion	75,
Lime, one proportion	55,
Water, two proportions	34.

The nature of gypsum is easily demonstrated; oil of vitriol be added to quick lime there is a violent heat produced; when the mixture is ignited, water is given off, and gypsum alone is the result, if the acid has been used in sufficient quantity, and gypsum mixed with quick lime, if the quantity has been deficient. Gypsum free from water, is sometimes found in nature, when it is called anhydrous selenite. It is distinguished from common gypsum by giving off no water when heated.

Great difference of opinion has prevailed amongst agriculturists with respect to the uses of gypsum. It has been advantageously used in France, and various testimonies in favour of its efficacy have been laid before the Board of Agriculture of Mr Smith. In America it is employed with great success; but in most counties of England it has failed, though tried in various ways, and on different crops.

Very discordant notions have been formed as to the mode of operation of gypsum. It has been supposed by some persons to act by its power of attracting moisture from the air: but this agency is but comparatively insignificant. When combined with water, it retains that fluid too powerfully to yield it to the roots of the plant, and its cohesive attraction for moisture is very inconsiderable; the small quantity in which it is used likewise is a circumstance hostile to this idea.

"It has been said that gypsum assists the putrefaction of animal substances, and the decomposition of manure. I have tried some experiments on this subject which are contradictory to the notion. I mixed some minced veal with about one hundredth part of its weight of gypsum, and exposed some veal without gypsum under the same circumstances; there was no difference in the time in which they began to putrefy, and the process seemed to me most rapid in the case in which

there was no gypsum present. I made other similar mixtures, employing in some cases larger, and in some cases smaller quantities of gypsum; and I used pigeon's dung in one instance instead of flesh, and with precisely similar results. It certainly in no case increased the rapidity of putrefaction.—After stating that some kinds of peat ashes contained gypsum, Sir Humphry continues,

"These peat ashes are used as a top dressing for cultivated grasses, particularly sainfoin and clover. In examining the ashes of sainfoin, clover, and rye grass, I found that they afforded considerable quantities of gypsum; and this substance probably, is intimately combined as a necessary part of their woody fibre. If this be allowed, it is easy to explain the reason why it operates in such small quantities: for the whole of a clover crop, or sainfoin crop, on an acre, according to my estimation, would afford by incineration only three or four bushels of gypsum. In examining the soil in a field near Newburg, which was taken from below a foot-path near the gate, where gypsum could not have been artificially furnished, I could not detect any of this substance in it; and at the very time I collected the soil, the peat ashes were applied to the clover in the field. The reason why gypsum is not generally efficacious is probably because most cultivated soils contain it in sufficient quantities for the use of the grasses. In the common course of cultivation gypsum is furnished in the manure; for it is contained in stable dung, and in the dung of cattle fed on grass; and it is not taken up in corn [grain] crops, or crops of peas and beans, and in very small quantities in turnip crops; but where lands are exclusively devoted to pasturage and hay it will be continually consumed. Lord Dundas informs me, that having tried gypsum without any benefit, on two of his estates in Yorkshire, he was induced to have the soil examined for gypsum, and this substance was found in both the soils."

It should seem that there are not only some soils on which gypsum has little or no effect, but likewise that it is much more useful in the cultivation of some plants than others. Likewise the manner in which it is applied is a matter of importance.—M Canolle, a French writer observes in substance that plaster acting, or operating chiefly on the absorbent system of plants, its effects are not like those of manures buried in the soil, which act principally on the roots. The latter according to their particular nature divide, soften, enrich, warm, or stiffen the soils with which they are mixed. The quantity of plaster spread upon the land is so trifling, that it can have little effect in the soil. "I speak from experience. Plaster buried in the earth where sainfoin has been sown, has produced no visible alteration; whilst the same quantity of plaster spread over the same surface of sainfoin has produced the most beautiful vegetation."

"Whatever may be the soil on which clover, lucerne, and sainfoin naturally flourish vigorously, or with that vigour which encourages us to apply manure, there is no risk in trying plaster."

"It is to be remarked that plaster operates on plants in a direct ratio to the size and number of their leaves. I have spread plaster on land, where sainfoin was mixed with the common grasses, which compose our meadows. The growth of the sainfoin and wild honey-suckle has been, beyond comparison greater than that of the common grasses."

We think it not at all difficult to reconcile the

opinions of Humphry Davy and of Dr Gorham, in the only case in which there may be an apparent difference. Gypsum may operate in two modes, to wit, as a stimulus, and also as substance which enters into and composes a part of the plant.—Thus most liquors at once stimulate and nourish the animal frame. Those plants and perhaps only those in which gypsum is found on chemical analysis, will require it as manure to complete their organization. If gypsum is not supplied by nature it should be furnished by art, but when found naturally in a soil its application by art is of no use. But as it enters into plants in very small quantities, of course small quantities alone are necessarily applied to the soil in which it cannot be found while in a state of nature. As every farmer cannot analyze his soil, in order to ascertain whether gypsum is present or not, it will be best as a general rule to make experiments with small quantities of plaster, on suitable plants and in a proper manner, according to Mr Canolle's directions above, before it is applied in any considerable quantity, otherwise the plaster may be thrown away to no purpose.

NATURAL HISTORY.

In reading the first volume of Dr. Godman's *American Natural History*, we were struck with the following among other curious passages:

OTTERS.

"We have alluded to the sporting of the Otter, and may now remark that its disposition in this respect is singular and interesting. Their favorite sport is sliding, and for this purpose, in winter, the highest ridge of snow is selected, to the top of which the otters scramble, where, lying on the belly, the fore feet bent backwards, they give themselves an impulse with the hind legs, and swiftly glide headforemost down the declivity, sometimes for the distance of twenty yards. This sport they continue apparently with the keenest enjoyment, until fatigue or hunger induces them to desist. In the summer this amusement is obtained by selecting a spot where the river bank is sloping, has a clayey soil, and the water at its base of a considerable depth. The otters then remove from the surface, for the breadth of several feet, the sticks, roots, stones, and other obstructions, and render the surface as level as possible. They climb up the bank at a less precipitous spot, and starting from the top, slip with velocity over the inclining ground, and plunge into the water to a depth proportioned to their weight and rapidity of motion. After a few slides and plunges the surface of the clay becomes very smooth and slippery, and the rapid succession of the sliders show how much these animals are delighted by the game, as well as how capable they are of performing actions which have no other object than that of pleasure or diversion."

COURTESY.

His Majesty's Ship Niemen arrived here on Sunday evening, in 56 hours from Boston. The officers of the ship give the most pleasing accounts of the reception they met with in that growing and highly respectable city—former feuds, we hope, have been long forgotten—Massachusetts has been long remarked for her candour and liberality towards the parent country, and if corroborative proof of her good disposition was required, we have it before us of the most satisfactory nature.—*Halifax paper of Nov. 8.*

WORCESTER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. PLOWING MATCH.

The Committee on the Ploughing Match report, that they have had great satisfaction in discharging the duty assigned them, though attended with labor and difficulty to decide upon the relative merits of the competitors. The spirit with which the prizes were contested, and the skill and perfection with which the work was done, rendered it extremely embarrassing to settle and award the premiums. This part of our Show has been considered by some judicious farmers and friends to the Society, of but little or no practical utility.—But your Committee deem it one of the most interesting, as well as useful objects of the Society.—The importance of good ploughing to a plentiful harvest, is acknowledged by all, and that every means should be devised to extend a practical knowledge of the art; and what plan has ever been found more effectual for that purpose, than that of establishing a competition among ploughmen, and rewarding those who excel. At these meetings, farmers are instructed, when they come only "to be amused;" their prejudices are worn away, and they are frequently induced to try new modes of culture, and new implements of husbandry. The competition, on these occasions, is among practical husbandmen, coming from different sections of the county, each with his own peculiar notions of the mode of cultivation, drawn from experience and observation, and each with ploughs suited to the cultivation of their respective farms. Hence they mutually instruct each other, and make known their several experiments in the art of tilling their lands, and in the construction of their ploughs. From the excellent construction of the ploughs, and the perfection of the work this day exhibited to us your Committee cannot but believe that the present state of improvement, in the construction of the plough, and the art of ploughing, is in some degree, to be attributed to our *Ploughing Matches*. But the time will not admit of an essay upon ploughs or ploughing. Every farmer has his own plans and views upon the subject, which he has attained from actual experience, and nothing that we can say will alter or change his opinions. The competitors are impatient for the awards; and, Mr President, with your leave, I will now proceed to this unpleasant duty.

The ground selected for the Match was of a light, loamy soil, divided into lots of one eighth of an acre each. At 9 o'clock, A.M. the several competitors were on the field; and eleven drew for lots, and entered the list for the premiums.

Lot No 2, Fragrance Marble, of Sutton, two yoke of Oxen, work performed in 35 minutes.
No 3, Silas Dudley, Northbridge, 2 y. 35½ min.
No 4, Wm. Eaton, jr. Worcester, 1 y. 29 min.
No 5, John Sherman, Sutton, 2 y. 31 min.
No 6, Nathl. Gates, Worcester, 1 y. 26 min.
No 7, Rejoice Newton, Worcester, 2 y. 28 min.
No 8, Luther Whiting, Sutton, 2 y. 39 min.
No 9, Ward & Rice, Worcester, 2 y. 26 min.
No 10, Steph. Marsh jr. Sutton, 2 y. 33 min.
No 11, Tyler Putnam, Sutton, 2 y. 30½ min.
No 12, Levi Lincoln, President of the Society, claiming no premium, 2 y. 25 min.
No 13, Royal T. Marble, Sutton, 1 y. 35 min.

Two premiums only were offered by the Society, for ploughing with two yoke of oxen; and four premiums for work performed by one yoke with-

out a driver. The Committee, after much difficulty, (all the work being so well done,) have awarded the premiums, on teams of two yoke as follows:—

First premium to Stephen Marsh, jr. Sutton, \$8. Samuel Sibley, ploughman, \$4. Stephen Marsh jr. driver, \$3.

Second premium to John Sherman, of Sutton, \$6. Himself ploughman, \$4. Benjamin Woodbury, 3d. driver \$2.

But four teams of one yoke of oxen were entered. The Committee, therefore, had only to decide upon their relative merits, rewarding all for their exertions.

First premium of \$6, was awarded to Nathaniel Gates of Worcester, himself ploughman, \$4
2. To Wm. Eaton, jr. of Worcester, \$6
himself ploughman, \$4
3. To Tyler Putnam of Sutton, \$5
himself ploughman, \$3
4. To Royal T. Marble of Sutton, plough and ploughman, \$4

The mode of ploughing without a driver is the one which the Society wish most to encourage, as it gives the best evidence of attention in training and disciplining the oxen, besides being a great saving in the expense, so necessary to the farmer's prosperity. All which is submitted.

JONAS L. SIBLEY.

Per order of the Committee.

TEA DRINKING.

There is no subject which has occasioned a greater controversy amongst dietetic writers than the subject of tea. By one party it is decreed as a poison; by another it is extolled as a medicine, and a valuable addition to our food; while some refer all its beneficial effects to the water thus introduced into the system, and its evil consequences to the high temperature at which it is drank. In order to understand the value of the different arguments which have been adduced in support or to the disparagement of this beverage, it will be necessary to inquire into its composition.—Two kinds of tea are imported into this country, distinguished by the epithets *black* and *green*.—Both contain astringent and narcotic principles; but in very different proportions; the latter producing by far the most powerful influence upon the nervous system. As the primary operation of every narcotic is stimulant, tea is found to exhilarate and refresh us, although there exist individuals who are so morbidly sensible to the action of certain bodies of this class that feelings of depression, accompanied with various nervous sensations, and an unnatural vigilance, follow the potation of a single cup of strong tea; while others experience, from the same cause, symptoms indicative of derangement of the digestive organs; but these are exceptions from which no general rule ought to be deduced. The salubrity of the infusion to the general mass of the community is established by sufficient testimony to out-weigh any argument founded on individual cases. It must, however, be admitted, that if this beverage be taken too soon after dinner, the digestion of the meal may be disturbed by the distension it will occasion, as well as by its influence as a diluent; the narcotic and astringent principles may also operate in arresting chymification; but when a physician gives it his sanction, it is with the understanding that it shall be taken in moderate quantities, and at appointed seasons. When drank

four hours after the principal meal it will assist the ulterior stages of digestion, as already explained, and promote insensible perspiration; while it will afford to the stomach a grateful stimulus after its labors. With regard to the objection urged against its use, on the ground of its temperature, it will be only necessary to refer to the observations which have been already offered upon this subject. In enumerating, however, the advantages of tea, it must not be forgotten that it has introduced and cherished a spirit of sobriety; as it must have been remarked by every physician, a general practice, that those persons who dilute tea, frequently supply its place by spirit and water. The addition of milk certainly diminishes the astringency of tea; that of sugar may please the palate, but cannot modify the virtues of the infusion. [Paris's Treatise on Diet.]

BREWING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Albany papers inform us, that very extensive breweries have been established in that city during the present year. The use of beer is daily becoming more common in our country. We hope to see it take the place every where of ardent spirits. The brewery in Salem belonging to Mr Farrington, has sent out some very excellent beer.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENTS.

From some experiments on the adhesion of glue, instituted by Mr Beran, and an account of which he has inserted in the last number of the Philosophical Magazine, it appears that a force of 1,260 lbs. applied at right angles to the surfaces in contact, was required to separate two cylinders of dry ash-wood of 1½ inches in diameter, and about 3 inches long, after they had been glued together 24 hours. The pressure was applied gradually, and was sustained two or three minutes before the separation took place. The force of 715 lbs. would, therefore, be required to separate one square inch. The force required to separate dry Scotch fir-wood 462 lbs. to the square inch; so that if two pieces of this wood had been well glued together, the wood would have yielded in its substance before the glue. The cohesion of solid glue was 4,000 lbs. to the square inch: from this it may be inferred that the application of this substance as a cement is susceptible of improvement. [Monthly Mag.]

MANUFACTURING OF CALICO.

Till within a very short time it is well known that this article has demanded a high price among retailers who have kept none but such as was imported from Europe. Manufacturers have at length introduced the business of making Calicoes of their own, and there are now many valuable establishments in the country which produce this kind of cloth of the first quality. Within two years the article has been reduced in price 30 per cent, which is doubtless to be attributed to the success of our manufactures. In our immediate vicinity, one manufactory has been in operation about a year and a half, another is now nearly finished of no inconsiderable dimensions. This is situated in Seekonk, on Bucklin's Brook, and we understand that preparations are making to manufacture Calico of the first rate in this mill. It is to be worked by machinery altogether new, and which never before has been introduced in this country. Mr Wilkinson and others are the proprietors of the works, and a small village already appears rising around them in the middle of a forest.

We trust that we shall have occasion little longer to apply to foreign markets for this species of manufacture since our own have already surpassed the use of those imported from France and Great Britain. The domestic Calicoes we are happy to meet the approbation of the ladies in preference: owing to the superior strength of their texture, and the permanency of their colors.

[Pawtucket Chronicle.]

THE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

This article which contains the bitter and tonic principle of the Peruvian Bark, in a highly concentrated form, is daily becoming more extensively known, and its efficacy in the cure of diseases, is highly appreciated. When it was first introduced as a medicinal agent, by the French Chemists, and Physicians, its use was confined solely, if not entirely, to the cure of the *Intermittent fever, or fever and ague*. Even at this period some of our medical men are ignorant of its use for any other purpose. This however, is but one of the many cases where this active preparation has been used with a success unequalled by that of any other article in the class of Tonic medicines. In all cases of debility, from whatever cause, in the absence of high febrile excitement, its efficacy is certain as it is speedy and permanent.—It is peculiarly valuable in those cases of chronic debility, attended with such an irritability of the stomach, as to preclude the use of bark substance, or other tonics. In but a few cases does it disagree with the patient and its use is free from those chronic complaints of the nervous system which so often succeed the use of *Arsenic* preparations, and *nostrums*, denominated *Ague Cakes*. These poisonous specifics ought to give place to the more safe and valuable article under consideration.

The Quinine is now much used in the cure of the fever and ague by many unacquainted with the nature of the medicine and the disease, it will be proper to state that it should never be used in this complaint, but during the intermission between each paroxysm, or fit of the disease. Its use should be preceded, also, by thorough evacuations from the stomach and bowels. During the hot stage a tonic would only increase the excitement.—Cooling medicines are then indicated. The most convenient preparation of the Quinine is the *solution* made by adding the salt to cool water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid. The dose is of grain every one, two or three hours, according to the violence of the disease, and clearness of the perspiration. It may be used with or without *Neira* or Port Wine.

The absurd idea that it is dangerous to break the fits of the ague ought to be exploded. There are no constitutions that will not suffer more or less from a continuance of this disease. Enlargements of the spleen, (called *Ague Cakes*), derangement of other viscera, debility, dropsical affections of a host of nervous complaints succeed, and complete the wreck of the system. On the contrary, it is esteemed perfectly safe to check the paroxysms at the earliest period. The Quinine, under proper management, will prove infallible in every particular.—*Ohio pa.*

Dr Grant of St. Simon's Island, (Georgia) has presented to the Agricultural Society of that district, a specimen of the *Dale*, the product of St. Simons, supposed to be the first specimen of that precious fruit ever produced in this country.

AMERICAN CARPETING.

We have just seen a piece of Carpeting woven at Tariffville, about twelve miles from this, by which it appears that Carpets can be made there of any colour and to any pattern, durable, cheap and elegant. Colouring can be done as well in this country as in any other, and the weaving by this loom is of the right sort. The public will in a short time become acquainted with these carpets and we only claim the credit of being the first to mention them. [Hartford Mirror.]

HONEY A CURE FOR THE GRAVEL.

A number of years ago, says a correspondent, I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger, from small stones lodged in the passage. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation, and got rid of this disorder by sweetening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopted this remedy and found it effectual. After being fully clear of my disease about ten years, I declined taking honey, and in about three months I had a violent fit of my old complaint. I then renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea, and am now more than three score, and have not for the last twenty-seven years, had the smallest symptoms of the gravel. I have recommended my prescription to many of my acquaintance, and I have never known it to fail.—*Political Exam.*

CURE FOR SORE MOUTH IN HORSES.

The following method of practice and recipe for the cure of the prevailing disease among horses, was obtained from Mr Tomlinson, (one of the proprietors of the Western Mail Stages) on his return from visiting the sick horses in the line, and we feel authorized to say, will, if strictly attended to, succeed in curing 99 cases in 100.—*Amer. Farm.*

RECIPE.

On the commencement of the disease, bleed moderately. If the blood, after cooling, appears to have much buff on it, repeat the bleeding—give a pint of castor oil; if it does not operate in 16 hours, give two thirds of a pint. Nitre may be given at the rate of 2 oz. a day, or salts two or three times a week, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. at a time; these may be given in a thin mush, or rather slop of bran, it being the best food for the animal while diseased.

Take half a pint of honey, one table spoon full of borax, and one quart of strong sage tea, mix them well together, then take a stick and tie a soft rag to the end of it; dip it in the mixture and wash the tongue, gums and mouth well; the more frequently the better, at least every two hours—sweet milk in the tea will do no harm, or a little nitre may occasionally be put in with good effect—be particular in keeping the mouth clean, and nursing the horse with care.

The pulse, and appearance of the blood, must govern as to the necessity of bleeding more than once.

The Legislature of Vermont have passed a law requiring the venders of lottery tickets in that State to pay for a license to sell tickets, the sum of \$500 per annum. They have also rejected, unanimously, the several resolutions received from the executives of other States, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr Fulton, the Civil Engineer, has commenced a survey of all the navigable rivers in Georgia, from the mountains to the ocean.

HOGS.

A western friend informs us that upwards of 60,000 hogs had passed up the valley of the Great Kenhawa, as early as the 5th of November, mostly destined to the eastern part of Virginia. This accession to our usual supply by that route, is principally owing to the very useful and convenient road recently constructed between the Kanawha and James river. The expenditure among our citizens, in bringing hogs to market from our western border is estimated at \$1.25 per head; and if the facilities of bringing them to market should only reduce the price of pork 50 cents in the hundred, the results will be a disbursement of about \$75000 for corn and other provisions on the roads, and upwards of \$50000 saved to the consumers of Western pork. These are interesting circumstances for the consideration of the Legislature, on deciding on the expediency of extending the Kenhawa road to the Kentucky border, and eastward to Staunton.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia Gazette says the improvements in that city for the last ten years must astonish and gratify every citizen. Of public buildings there have been erected the U. S. Bank, the Theatre, five churches, the Deaf and Dumb and the Orphan Asylums, besides many others that have been rebuilt and beautified. The western part of the city has been, and is now rapidly building up, by whole rows of three story brick houses at a time; several public hotels just finished exceed in point of size and comfort any in the Union. The new and beautiful Arcade is nearly finished; new iron water pipes have just been laid throughout the city; a new Exchange and Post Office are to be built, and the city lighted with gas.

The experiments made in the South of Spain, to cultivate the cochineal, have perfectly succeeded. In Murcia, the silk worm from China, which makes the white silk has been introduced.

Thirty new townships have lately been laid out in Maine, on land belonging to that State and Massachusetts; and the soil is spoken of as generally good.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufactures, principally of cotton, in New England, amount to about 400 distinct buildings, appropriated to spinning, weaving, and printing cotton goods. These buildings average, by the best estimates, 700 spindles, many of them (indeed nearly all the new ones) very large; but on the other hand, most of the old ones comparatively very small; so I think the average is safely put at 700 spindles to the building; that makes 280,000 spindles. These, after counting out Sundays, and suspensions from repairs, low water, sickness, &c. run 280 days in the year, and are estimated to consume half a pound of raw cotton per day, which is 140 lbs. to the spindle in a year; this, multiplied by the number of spindles, is 89,200,000 lbs. of cotton, equal to 98,000 bales.

About one third of these buildings weave by power-looms; one other third carry on the weaving by hand, perhaps rather more, and the other spin and send off their yarn to the Middle or Western states, where it is either wove by hand under contractors, as around Philadelphia, or in families, as in the Western country. The manufacturing of cotton goods, or rather spinning, has increased

about one fifth, within the last year, in New England—not in the number of buildings, but the number of spindles; for nearly all the new buildings are large and contain from 2000 to 6000 spindles. The increases for the next year will be nearly as much; for more of the large companies have finished their works, and the act of completing them will insure an increase of 20 per cent for the next year too. I would proportion the 400 cotton factories of New England amongst these States, as follows:—135 for Massachusetts; 110 for Rhode Island; 80 for Connecticut; 30 for New Hampshire; 15 for Maine; 10 for Vermont. Of the 135 for Massachusetts; 50 are within 25 miles of Boston, say in Norfolk, Middlesex, and Essex counties; 45 in reach of Narragansett Bay, say in Bristol, Plymouth, and Barnstable counties; 30 in Worcester county; 15 in Hampden, Hampshire, Franklin, and Berkshire counties, neighborhood of Connecticut river. The manufacturers of Rhode Island are in Providence and Kent counties; those of Connecticut line principally on the coast side of Connecticut river, in Windham, New London, Tolland and Hartford counties. There are some, however, up the Housatonic. Those of New Hampshire lie on the Merrimack and about Dover, in the counties of Rockingham, Hillsborough, Strafford, and Merrimack.

The large manufacturing villages or places where much capital is engaged are as follows, and in the following order as to size, viz. Chelmsford, Mass.; Somersworth, Dover, Dunstable, N. H.; Pawtucket, R. I.; Fall River, Blackstone, Mass.; Slatersville, Taunton, Pawtucket, Kent co. R. I.; Ware, Waltham, Mass.; New Ipswich, New Market, N. H.; Springfield, Lancaster, Mass.; Norwich, Ct. &c. Very large companies are forming to go to work at Saco, Me. and Haverhill, Mass. &c. Calico printing now goes on at Chelmsford, Taunton, and Pawtucket. They are preparing to print at Ware, Dunstable, Somersworth, Dover, &c. They already print in New England 60,000 yards a week. One third of the manufactures of New England, including all the new ones, have their machinery on the best models now used in England; another third have fair machinery such as is still used in England; and the other third use machinery which is considered as superseded, but will adopt the best machinery as fast as they get any new. The new and recent establishments in New England have several little inventions of their own that save one third of the work in some processes and which are not yet used in England. The morals of the persons that labor in the factories are quite equal to those of the agriculturists, and higher toned. They dress more decently; are more intelligent; better manners; and the rising generation will be better educated. They consume twice as much as the same number of farmers. They have raised the character of their occupation by regarding it as above all that is menial. They will not associate with colored persons or mere servants, and are reckoned every way equal, and more than equal, to the neighboring farmers. They put in coventry any man or woman who shows any thing dissolute in language or manners, and compel the owner of the factory to discharge such persons immediately, by threatening to leave him, in a body, if he does not.

Schools are well organized among them, on the Monitorial plan. Churches are regularly built and filled; and, in the large villages, lectures are

getting up for the laborers, on many of the sciences. The owners of these large establishments express their entire confidence, that in 15 years, they will supply the home consumption of all cotton goods fine and coarse, plain, coloured and printed; and I have no doubt of it myself. They say, also, that they will be able to contend with England in any market in the world (tariff aside.)

The above is a general view of the manufactures of cotton goods in New England, and their prospects. When I get better information of them in other states, I will let you know my estimates for them too. At present I believe there are, in all the other States, 275 cotton factories of the average given to those of New-England, which could make the quantity of cotton consumed amount to 150,000 bales in the year, to which I think it will amount next year without doubt. I will give you some estimates of the prospects of the woollen and iron manufactures in the United States, when I get sufficient data and leisure.—With sentiments of esteem, &c.

[Washington Journal.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DEC. 8, 1826.

GOV. LINCOLN'S FARM.

We, not long since, took a morning's ramble over the farm of his Excellency Gov. LINCOLN, adjoining his seat in Worcester; and were much gratified as well as instructed by our excursion.—We observed, among other things, an exemplification of that important fact, viz. that the best soil in Massachusetts consists, or may consist, of reclaimed upland marshes; and that the agricultural resources of New England will never be in the highest practicable degree developed till her unproductive, unsightly, and unwholesome swamps are brought under cultivation. The droughts of our soil and climate, according to maxims of philosophy, and the records of experience, will be, on an average of seasons, more and more severe as the country is cleared of trees, and laid open to the unobstructed influence of the sun's rays. Dr Deane observed on this subject, "It is in the power of the farmer in good measure to guard against the ill effects of drought. It is a matter that certainly ought to be attended to in this country, in which almost half our summers are complained of by many, as being very dry. The best method is, to have more of our lowest lands under the best improvement in tillage. If this were the case, we should not so often hear of a scarcity by drought. If it were become customary to plant and sow on drained lands, and in those which are so low and wet as to need laying in ridges, possibly our dry summers would be as fruitful, on the whole, as our wet ones. But, as we manage our lands at present, the case is far otherwise. A great number of people are always reduced to a distressed condition by a dry summer. And they are too ready to consider the shortness of their crops in a dry year as a divine judgment, though they might have prevented it by a more prudent management."

We visited Gov. LINCOLN's farm the 12th of October, and of course before the crops of the latter harvest had been gathered. Every barn, and other receptacle for farm produce, was however already full to overflowing. Even the floors of the barns were crowded with hay and corn stalks. The latter were of a lively green, having been collected

as soon as cut, and dried under cover. It should seem that the drought had passed lightly over his Excellency's land, although it laid a withering hand on most of the farms in New England. This was owing to the nature of the soil. In a farm of more than 300 acres, somewhat more than 100, while in its natural state, was, we believe, a rugged, barren morass. But, drained and subdued by skill, industry, energy and perseverance, it had become remarkably fertile. The crops on this portion of the farm were rather benefitted than injured by dry weather; and probably those on the higher and drier portions received advantage from the manure obtained from the ditches, knolls, &c. of the lower part. At any rate the crops were excellent, and mostly produced from a tract, which, but a few years since, was fit for nothing but a habitation for frogs and water-snakes.

We have already published in the New England Farmer, vol. iv. page 180, an extract from the Report of a Committee of the Worcester Agricultural Society, relative to the improvements which distinguish this farm; it is therefore not necessary for us to enlarge upon this topic. We think it a fortunate circumstance, that Governor LINCOLN, and others whose character and intelligence place them in the first rank in society, should take and deserve the lead in that pursuit which is of the highest importance to the community, and gives beneficial and indispensable employment to the greatest number of its members.

Measures for the relief of Manufacturers of Wool.

At a public meeting held on the 1st inst. in Worcester to devise measures for the relief of manufacturers of wool, Jas. Draper, Esq. in the Chair, Emory Washburn Esq. James Wolcott Jr. Esq. and Moses John Brown were appointed a committee to draw up a Memorial to Congress on the subject. This Committee presented an able Memorial, which was adopted at the meeting, and James Wolcott Jr. Esq. Capt. J. Southgate, and William Lincoln, Esq. were appointed to procure signatures to, and forward it to Congress.

BOSTON MEDICAL INTELLIGENCER.

We believe that one of the best modes of guarding against the mischief of quackery may be found in the diffusing of such a degree of knowledge among the people at large, that they may be able to detect medical impostors. Another advantage to be derived from such knowledge, consists in its having a tendency to check the presumptuous and hazardous practice of those who, without medical skill, are too ready to undertake, in dangerous complaints, to doctor themselves, their families, or dependents. Such people take medicine when they should take advice. By reading a well conducted medical journal they may gain knowledge enough to be sensible of their ignorance, or at least of the limited extent of their information with regard to the healing art. They may obtain such an insight into the human frame as to have a realizing sense of its being "a fearfully and wonderfully made," and not to be tampered with, with impunity. Moreover, such a publication may furnish such information as often to enable intelligent readers to anticipate and counteract the causes of diseases, and supersede the necessity of "sending for the doctor" for every slight complaint, or imaginary ailment. Every housekeeper, male or female should know something of the safest and most efficient remedies for every day complaints; and likewise

ould know enough of the symptoms of dangerous disorders, to recognise them on their appearance, if the physician may be summoned in season. Entertaining such sentiments, we are happy to receive that "The Boston Medical Intelligencer" is assumed a new garb, is enlarged and ably edited by JOHN G. COFFIN, M. D. This gentleman has been favourably known to the public several scientific works on medical subjects, Aesthetics, &c.; and the manner in which he has hitherto conducted the Medical Intelligencer, will be confident, extend the sphere of his utility. We wish success to his labors in the "art of preserving and restoring Health," without which there is no such thing as enjoyment or even comfort in this world, and life itself becomes "a burthen too tedious to be borne."

RYE.

The English and some American agricultural writers, represent that but little rye is raised in New England, and that the common bread of the inhabitants is made of Indian corn. These statements may be true in regard to some towns and counties, but are very erroneous in respect to many extensive districts. If we do not err, the quantity of rye produced in New England is sufficient to furnish bread for more than two-thirds of the population. In the old county of Hampshire rye is extensively cultivated, and after supplying the inhabitants, a large surplus is left for the distilleries for exportation. Our estimate may be wrong, but we conclude that the gin-distilleries in South Hadley, Granby, Springfield, Westfield, &c. consume annually more than 100,000 bushels of rye, the produce of the old county, and large quantities of rye. The prices of grain are regulated chiefly by the distilleries, though the markets of N. York and Boston cannot fail to have an influence upon prices here. Rye commonly bears a higher price in this part of the country than wheat in the western part of New York, and is, perhaps, more expensive to the cultivator. We are told that the distrustful farmers of Granby raise more grain than those of any other town in the present county of Hampshire.

Of the rye produced in the old county, a great interest is raised on the sandy alluvions of the Connecticut valley, commonly denominated pine plains. These plains, varying in breadth, extend nearly throughout the State from north to south on both sides of the Connecticut, and with those on the tributary streams, probably cover one-eight part of the three counties. The crops of rye on these plains sometimes rise to 15 or 16 bushels, but do not average over 8 or 9 bushels to the acre. Corn also cultivated on these sandy soils to some extent; the average crop is not over 15 or 18 bushels. The crops are light, but it should be considered that the labor and expences are also light.

[Hamp. Gaz.]

Mortality of the Parisians.—During seven years from 1818 to 1825, the number of children in Paris was 180,189, of whom 54,554 were illegitimate, and 9,503 were deserted by their parents. Ten per cent. of the children born in Paris come into the world in the hospitals, and 37 per cent. of the deaths occur in the same abodes of wretchedness.

Strange Apple Tree.—Mr Sylvanus Harris, Jr. of Vernon, Vt., publishes the following in the Brattleboro' paper—"I have an apple tree that blossomed in May, June, July, August, September and Oc-

tober last, and had six growths of apples, as many of my neighbors will attest to. The first growth came to maturity like my other apples; the other growths had no seeds in them, but grew as fast as other apples." [Hamp. Gaz.]

Canals.—The Hudson and Delaware Canal is now fit for use; it was commenced in July 1825, and measures 67 miles in length; it is 36 feet wide, draws four feet water, and its locks are 76 feet by 9. It has a towing walk the whole length, and an aqueduct across the river Rondout. This despatch is unparalleled in our country.

Coal Dust.—A correspondent of the Boston Courier states that this article, commonly considered worthless, may be converted to profit. In England he says, the cinders and ashes from coals are used for burning bricks, and are better for that purpose than coal.

The steam boat Chancellor Livingston, which nine years ago cost \$125,000, and is now in good order, and may run several years longer, was lately sold by auction in the city of New York, for \$14,950.

It is estimated that there are 15,000,000 sheep in the United States.

It is proposed to raise by lottery in Georgia \$15,000, to erect monuments to the memory of Greene and Pulaski, heroes of the revolution.

The Government of Chili has appointed a Minister to the United States.

Power and Wealth, like male and female, will find a way to come together. Wealth will court Power, or Power will demand Wealth.

When sir W. Curtis heard that sir W. Kingston (an accoucheur, that is man-midwife) was about to be made a peer he observed that Sir W's title ought to be 'Lord deliver us.'

Remedies.—For the gout, toast and water; for bile, exercise; for corns, easy shoes; for rheumatism, new flannel and patience; for the tooth-ache, pluck it out; and for love, matrimony.

Agricultural Society.

The Members of the Worcester Agricultural Society, are hereby notified, that a Meeting of said Society will be holden at Thomas's Coffee House, in Worcester on Wednesday 13 inst. at 11 o'clock before noon. A general and punctual attendance is requested, as a very important subject will come before the Meeting.

By order of the President,

WM. D. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

Dec. 6.

Farmer's Almanacks.

JUST received a supply of the *Genuine Farmers Almanacks*, by Robert B. Thomas Esq. for sale in large or small quantities at the lowest prices—Also just received, a fresh supply of Stationery—Paper—Fairy Goods—Account Books—School Books and every article pertaining to the stationery line, which includes as great a variety and as good an assortment as can be found in any store in this City—wholesale and Retail by JOHN MARSH, No's 96 & 98 State street.

Bremen Geese and Merino Sheep.

JOHN FERRY has for sale 2 pair of those celebrated geese. Ten Full blood Merino Rams and 30 full blood Ewes. The Ewes have been with two Saxony Bucks. Apply at No. 2 Rows Wharf. Oct. 26.

Improved Black Ink Powder and Liquid Ink.

SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.

Manufacture Black Ink Powder and Liquid Black Ink of an improved quality.

For more than twenty years, S. KIDDER has been engaged in the manufacture of Ink Powder, and has during that period devoted his attention to the improvement of the composition. The article now offered the public, is warranted equal to any in the country. Its peculiarities are, a permanent black, without the usual glutinous properties which prevent the easy flow of the Ink from the pen.

It is deemed unnecessary to assert any thing further in favour of the above named article, but respectfully refer to the annexed certificate.

The Ink made by Messrs. SAMUEL KIDDER & Co. we consider uncommonly good, and at least equal to any which we have ever used.

	Cashier	Mass.	Bank.
Samuel Payson,		Union	
Chester Adams,		Com'wealth	
Charles Hood,		American	
John S. Wright,		Globe	
Chas. Sprague,		Washington	
D. A. Sigourney,		North	
Gurdon Steele,		Bunker Hill	
Henry Jaques,		Cambridge	
Martin Lane,			

Boston, July, 1826.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, under Washington Hall, Charlestown, Mass. and by appointment, by JOSEPH KIDDER, 70, Court-street, Boston. oct 27.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 50	2 00
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	85 00	37 00
pearl do. - - - -		105 00	110 00
BEANS, white, - - - -	bush	1 50	1 60
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	8 25	8 50
cargos, No 1, new, - -		6 25	6 50
No 2, new, - - - -		5 00	5 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	9
skimmed milk, - - -		3	5
FLAX - - - - -		10	11
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90	100
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 87	6 00
Genesee, - - - - -		5 75	6 00
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 25	3 50
GRAIN, Rye, - - - - -	bush	84	90
Corn - - - - -		64	67
Barley - - - - -		1 00	1 10
Oats - - - - -		53	55
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -			
LIME, - - - - -	cask	87	95
OIL, Liosseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2 50	2 62
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	12 00	12 50
navy, mess, do. - - -		9 50	10 00
Cargos, No 1, do. - -		9 00	9 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	2 50	3 00
Clover - - - - -	lb.	8	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		30	45
do do unwashed - -		20	30
do do washed - - -		28	35
do 3-4 do - - - -		23	26
do 1-2 do - - - -		20	23
Native - - - - -		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		38	42
do Spinning, 1st sort		28	33

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		64	
" whole hogs, - - -		5	6
VEAL, - - - - -		6	10
MUTTON, - - - - -		4	8
POULTRY, - - - - -		7	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, - -		17	18
lump, best, - - -		22	
EGGS, - - - - -		20	
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	90	1 00
Indian, do. - - - -		90	1 00
POTATOES, - - - - -		50	
CIDER, liquor, (new) - -	bbl.	1 40	

MISCELLANIES.

BITTERS TO BE AVOIDED.

The man who thinks he cannot eat,
Before he takes a bitter,
Will soon find out which is the cheat,
And who the duped creature.

He brings a habit on himself,
Which hurts his constitution,
Unnerves his limbs, destroys his health,
And shakes his resolution.

The bitter only tends to bring
An uncontroll'd desire,
To double every dose again,
Till his poor frame's on fire.

Thus, by degrees, he swigs it on,
Till he has lost all shame;
And no advice his friends can give
Will stop the raging flame.

With faltering limbs and bleared eyes
He staggers through the street,
Derided by the idle boys
Whom he may chance to meet.

At home, his family forlorn,
Oppress'd with heartfelt grief,
Feel the sharp stings of sorrow's thorn,
But cannot find relief.

The die is cast—fill'd with disgrace,
Drawn from the poisonous bowl,
He is a pest to all his race,
A murderer of his soul.

Connecticut Observer.

Getting lost in the Woods.—There was a paragraph lately going the rounds of the papers, giving an account of a little boy who lost himself in the woods of Nova Scotia. In new countries, such as the western parts of the Atlantic states, accidents of this kind frequently occur. We once heard a singular story of this kind, which the relater vouched as being the truth. It happened in that part of Nova Scotia which is watered by the Annapolis river.

A wealthy young farmer took himself a wife from Halifax. She was at home in the mazes of the cotillion and the country dance, but those of a wilderness she had seldom seen. She was led to the altar, had her wedding ring put on her finger, and came to the country to enjoy the honey-moon. All was happiness, delight, and enjoyment. As she passed to her lasting habitation, she looked upon the wilderness with wonder and surprise.

There are woods and some forests round Halifax, but young girls now-a-days (and at that time too) knew better what India beyond the Ganges is than the natural features of the next county or even the next parish.

The honey-moon commenced with rapture, and every thing passed off like a dream of delight.—The young bride was in the habit of taking a walk out in the morning, during which time she frequently entered the woods, but took especial care not to lose her way beyond retrieval. One day she expressed a desire to walk about a mile by a footpath through the woods, to see an old relation of her husband's, who could not call upon her. In pursuance of this determination she set out, and by her friends at home was supposed to have reached the place.

In the evening the young husband went to escort his wife home, but on reaching the place of her supposed visit he was alarmed to find that they had neither seen nor heard of her. Opinions were formed that she had called upon some of the other neighbors, but on inquiring it turned out not to be the case. The husband then said that his wife

must have lost herself in the woods, and the terror of himself and his friends were excited to the utmost. No accounts were heard of her, and several days were spent in search. The husband became desolate. He dreaded the worst. The whole settlement became excited on the occasion, but fruitless every search was found. A week, a fortnight, and a month passed. The unfortunate young woman was given up for lost. The young man (her husband) made every search, but it was of no avail.

In about a year after, at the distance of five miles from the settlement, a wood-cutter one day fell in with a skeleton of some curious creature, as he thought, which excited his curiosity. On one of the small bones of what appeared to be a finger he found a gold ring, which, on being showed to the young widower, he recognised to be the wedding-ring of his long lost bride.—*National Adv.*

LOTTERIES.

By the last arrival we are informed that lotteries have now ceased altogether in England. State lotteries were hatched by Queen Anne in England, and ever since that day they have been more or less used. Of late years people became tired of them. For a whole day last month, the termination of the lottery system was the topic of conversation in the city of London. When the drawing took place, a number of tickets remained in the hands of the venders, who are now at liberty to turn their attention to some other business.

Some one in Baltimore has invented a new system of drawing lottery tickets. It is called the "Unit System." As usual it is considered of "great importance to adventurers," and we are assured that a thousand tickets will always draw some prizes. Very likely they will.

Genius.—"I know of no such thing as genius," said Hogarth to Mr. Gilbert Cooper; "genius is nothing but labour and diligence." Sir Isaac Newton said of himself, "That if ever he had been able to do any thing, he had effected it by patient thinking only."

Dangerous Fun.—At Petersburg, Va. a man is to be tried for imposing upon the Editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer on account of a marriage which never took place.

The weight of the Ox slaughtered last week at South Boston for the inmates of the House of Industry was as follows, viz:—hide 138 lbs. tallow 152, fore quarters 725, hind quarters 650—total 1605 lbs. This was one of the fine pair presented to the city by Mr. Boylston: the other will be kept till Christmas.

Speaking of *Gen. Washington's* remarkable muscular strength, P. Henry used to mention, that the General once threw a dollar, from the bottom of the chasm under the Natural Bridge, on to the bridge, a perpendicular height of 212 feet. Mr. Henry said, that none of the other numerous attempts to do this ever succeeded.—*Bos. Gaz.*

The dreadful disease among horses, called the burnt tongue, prevails to a great extent along the route from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. In some instances it has proved fatal. Stages west of the Alleghany have been stopped, and a number of wagoners have been obliged to lie by in consequence of it. The same disorder prevails in Maryland.



WILLIAM PRINCE, proprietor of this establishment, offers to the public the most extensive collection of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, and Plants in America. The Fruits have been selected by actual investigation of their merits, and nearly all of which are engrained from foreign trees.

In the selection, which has been the particular pursuit of his father and himself, for more than half a century, he has spared neither pains nor expense, and such as did not possess particular merit have been rejected and their accuracy has been tested by the best authors of the age.

In the present catalogue he offers above 500 new varieties of Fruits not to be found in any other collection, in America, and which include the most celebrated kinds that have within a few years past been brought into notice and recommended by those distinguished Horticulturalists, Van Mons & Dupresne, and by Mr. Knight, President of the Horticultural Society of London.

In regard to the character and accuracy of the Fruits sent from this establishment, the proprietor refers to the Hon. Jonathan Hunnewell, and other gentlemen in Boston and its vicinity, who have patronized his establishment for the last fifty years, and particularly to the fruit of the various kinds with which the Boston market is now supplied from the extensive collection of trees furnished the late Dr. Oliver Smith, Secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, who, more than thirty years since, had several thousand trees annually, which were distributed among the members of that Association. It may perhaps be deemed worthy of notice that near 100 varieties of the fruits offered for sale, by the proprietor, are different from those cultivated by other establishments under the same names, and the identity of every fruit sent by him, the proprietors expressly guarantee.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis of the subscriber, and orders left with him, (if from a distance post paid) will meet ready attention.

JOSEPH PRINCE, Agent for the Proprietor, No. 55 Court Street, Boston. Sep. 29.

Agricultural Establishment, removed.

THE Agricultural Establishment is removed to No. 52 North Market Street, opposite the north side of Fanueil Hall,—where may be had a great variety of agricultural implements.

HAY CUTTERS, some very low prices.
Bailey's and Flegg's improved CORN MILL.
CORN CRACKERS, for grinding corn and cobs.
Wood's, Tice's, Howard's and other improved cast and wrought iron FLOUGHS.
Patent Hay and Manure FORKS.
Gault's patent and common CHURNS.
STONE MILK PANS.
Lovett's improved CHEESE PRESS.
Brass and composition BALLS.
Twenty bushels of MILLET SEED.
Also, a large and convenient counting room and chamber to let. Nov. 24.

Sportsmen

Will find at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street, a complete assortment of Powder, Shot, Balls, Flints, and Percussion Caps. The Powder warranted superior to any which can be had in the country—price 62½ cents and 87½ cts. per lb. Shot, Caps, &c. at the lowest prices—wholesale and retail. Oct. Nov. 24.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (entrance from Lindall Street).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

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No. 21.

AGRICULTURE.

From Memoirs of the N. A. Board of Agriculture

EXPERIMENTS IN PLANTING CHESNUTS, FOR FENCING TIMBER.

JESSE BUEL, Esq.—In compliance with the request in your circular, I send you a detail of experiments which I have made in planting chesnuts.

I live in a country where fencing materials are likely to become very scarce, at no great distance of time, as we have no waste land unfit for cultivation. Influenced by a desire to do something for posterity, I determined to plant a field of chesnuts. Accordingly, in the fall of 1821, I procured about a peck of nuts, and kept them very choice until the setting in of winter, for fear of their being destroyed by the mice and other vermin. In December, I planted them four feet apart each way; but not one of the seed came up.

Determined to persevere, in the fall of 1822, I obtained about the same quantity of nuts, and immediately planted them about four feet apart, as before, and covered them superficially with leaves and light earth. Most of them came up, and they appear to grow well.

I am of opinion, that if farmers would take a little pains in this way, they might, at a trifling expense, have a growth of timber coming on to supply them with fire-wood and fencing stuff, when our old forests have disappeared. As chesnut will sprout from the stump, and grow rapid, I am told that it will do to cut off every year a few ears.

IRKA HOPKINS.

Cayuga, New York.

REMARKS.

The experiments of Mr Hopkins deserve to be commended. It has been observed, that three-fourths of the timber now growing in England has been planted by man; and hundreds of acres are annually appropriated to new plantations, to supply the waste constantly making for the use of the arts, and for fuel. In many fertile districts of our own country, where the lands are all capable of improvement, a scarcity of timber will soon be experienced, if it does not already exist. The man, therefore, who teaches by example how to raise plantations of timber, does a service not only to posterity, but to his own generation.

Of the kinds best fitted for plantations, by quick growth and spontaneous reproduction, the chesnut and locust are pre-eminent among our native trees; though the oak must ultimately be resorted to, for the purposes of naval architecture. An objection to plant the locust in this vicinity arises from their premature destruction by the insects which prey upon the wood. The glutinous species (*Robina glutinosa*) is similar in growth, habit and wood, to the common locust, though less hardy. It remains to be seen whether this will resist the attacks of the insects.

The following fact has been related to us as evidence of the luxuriant growth of the chesnut, and of its power of reproducing a new growth during the natural decay of the old wood. Our informant stated that when a boy, he assisted his

father to cut down a chesnut tree, which was converted into shingles, and used in covering a barn. Thirty years afterwards, he cut down one of three sprouts which had started up from the stump of the old tree, and obtained from it shingles to replace the old ones which had been laid thirty years before on the barn.

In the interior of Pennsylvania, extensive tracts are devoted to the growth of chesnut timber, in the vicinity of forges and other iron works; and this timber is cut off at intervals of sixteen years and converted into charcoal. What stronger evidence do we want of the value of this wood, or of the economy of making plantations of it in time upon light or waste lands?

In the propagation of forest trees by seeds, the natural process by which they are produced will be our best guide. Some seeds become rancid, without great care, almost as soon as they fall from the parent stock. Such is the case with the seeds of several kinds of the magnolia. The only way in which these can be preserved, we are advised by Michaux, is, as soon as they are gathered, and before the pulp which surrounds the seed is withered, to mix them with rotten wood, or with sand slightly moistened; where they are kept cool till they are committed to the ground. Others are enveloped in an acrid pulp, and a hard shell, so firmly cemented as to require the lapse of a year, the violent and repeated alternations of heat and frost, to excite germination. Such are the seeds of most kinds of the thorn, (*Crataegus*). And others again, which fall with the seed, such as the chesnut, walnut, butternut, &c. (and we may include the seeds of some fruits), should never be suffered to remain long before they are deposited in the earth. We annex Michaux's method of planting the chesnut, from his *North American Sylva* vol. iii. p. 13.

"After the ground has been carefully loosened with the plough and harrow, lines are drawn six feet apart, in which holes about a foot in depth and in diameter, are formed at the distance of four feet. A chesnut is placed in each corner of the holes, and covered with three inches of earth. As the soil has been thoroughly subdued, the nuts will spring and strike root with facility. Early in the second year, three of the young plants are removed from each hole, and only the most thriving is left. The third or fourth year, when the branches begin to interfere with each other, every second tree is suppressed. To insure its success, the plantation should be begun in March or April, with nuts that have been kept in the cellar during the winter, in sand or vegetable mould and that have already begun to vegetate."—EDITOR.

[PREPARED FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.]

Method of preserving grain from the depredations of Mice.—Fix in a heap of the grain, or any other similar matter, which you desire to keep from the ravages of mice, some stalks, with their branches and leaves, either green or dry, of water cresses (*sisymbrium*), and none of these mischievous animals will approach it. Some leaves of this plant will be even sufficient to drive them from any place to which it is desired to prevent their access.

[Repertory of Arts.]

Mode of extracting Wax from Honey Combs.—Have on the fire an open vessel of boiling water, and standing by the fire an open vessel of cold water; put the comb close tied in a canvas bag, into the boiling water, and repeatedly squeeze it down with a stick or large wooden spoon; the wax will come through the bag and swim on the top of the water; skim it off and put it in the vessel of cold water; by repeatedly squeezing the bag and skimming, every particle of wax is obtained; when congealed on the cold water it may be taken off and melted and cast into moulds, of any convenient shape for sale.—*Glasgow Mechanic's Magazine.*

Method of preserving Cheese from Worms and Mites.—Grains of whole pepper, put into a vessel in which cheese is kept, will drive away the above mentioned insects.—*Ibid.*

Liquid Manure.

In Flanders, according to Loudon, "Urine cisterns are formed in the fields to receive purchased liquid manure; but for that made in the farm yard, generally in the yard, or under the stable. In the latter case, the urine is conducted from each stall to a common grating, through which it descends into the vault; from thence it is taken up by a pump; in the best regulated farmeries there is a partition in the cistern, with a valve to admit the contents of the first space into the second, to be preserved there free from the more recent acquisition, age adding considerably to its efficacy. This species of manure is relied on beyond any other, upon all the light soils throughout Flanders, and even upon the heavyest of manure is now being ing into great esteem, being considered applicable to most crops, and to all the varieties of soil."

Encyclopedia of Agriculture.

REMARKS.

With regard to "age adding considerably to the efficacy" of this sort of manure, we perceive there exists a difference of opinion. Sir Humphry Davy says "During the putrefaction of urine the greatest part of the soluble animal matter that it contains is destroyed; it should consequently be used as fresh as possible; but if not mixed with solid matter, it should be diluted with water, as when pure it contains too large a quantity of animal matter to form a proper fluid nourishment for absorption by the roots of plants. "Putrid urine," however, continues Sir Humphry, "abounds in ammoniacal salts; and though less active than fresh urine, is a very powerful manure."

Cow Keeping.

In Holland the food for one cow in winter for twenty-four hours, is straw, eighteen pounds; turnips, sixty pounds. Some farmers boil the turnips for them; others give them raw, chopping them with the spade; one or other operations is necessary to obviate the risk of the animal being choked, where the turnips, which is usually the case in Flanders, are of too small a size. In lieu of turnips, potatoes, carrots, and grains, are occasionally given; bean-straw likewise, and uniformly a white drink, prepared both for cows and horses, and consisting of water in which some oilcake has

been dissolved, and whitened with rye-meal, oat-meal, or the flower of buckwheat.

Dutch Dairies.

For the sake of cleanliness, the tails of the cows are tied to the roof of the cow house with a cord during the time of milking. The cow-houses both in Flanders and Holland are kept remarkably clean and warm; so much so that a gentleman "spoke" to Redcliff "of having drunk coffee with a cow-keeper in the general stable in winter, without the annoyance of cold, dirt, or any offensive smell."—The Dutch are particularly averse in unfolding the secrets of their dairy management, and notwithstanding the pointed queries of Sir John Sinclair on the subject, no satisfactory idea was given him of their mode of manufacturing butter or cheese. *Louden.*

Of the general principles of rearing, managing and feeding domestic animals.

Immediately after the birth of every animal, even of such as are domesticated, the rudiments of its education, as well as its bodily nourishment, are necessarily given by the mother. For this purpose the latter should, during her pregnancy, have been daily protected against all extremes of temperature well provided with shade and shelter, and abundantly supplied with food and water. When the period of gestation arrives, she should, in general, also be separated from the rest of the flock or herd, and by whatever means the case may demand, kept comfortable and tranquil.

After the birth, the first interference on the part of man should be that of supplying the mother with food of a light and delicate quality, compared to that which she had been in the habit of using, and also of administering the same description of food to the offspring, so far as it may by its nature be able to use it. The gentlest treatment should be taken of familiarizing both parent and offspring with man, by gently caressing them, or at least, by familiar treatment on the part of the attendant.

As the animal's increase in size and strength, they should have abundance of air, exercise, and food, according to their natures; and whatever is attempted by man in the way of taming or teaching should be conducted on mild and conciliating principles, rather than on those of harshness and compulsion. Caresses, or familiar treatment, should generally be accompanied by small supplies of food at least at first, as an inducement to render the animal submissive to them; afterwards habit will even in the inferior creation, render the familiarities of man agreeable to them for their own sake; but even then, to keep up this feeling, small portions of select food should frequently be employed as a reward. By contrasting this method with that of taming or teaching animals by fear or compulsion, the advantages of the former mode will be evident.

Interest is the grand mover of animals, as well as man. In taming by fear, all the interest which the animal has, is the avoiding an evil; in taming by caresses, and food, it is the attainment of enjoyment. The most extraordinary results are recorded as having been obtained by the mild mode with almost every species of animal on which it has been tried; to this may be advantageously joined, in the more powerful animals, hunger and fatigue. "The breeder Bakewell, surgeon Hunt

informs us, at an advanced period of life, not only conquered a vicious restive horse, but, without the assistance of either grooms or jockies, taught this horse to obey his verbal orders with as great attention as the most accomplished animal that was ever educated at Astley's school. Bakewell was accustomed to say, that his horse could do everything but speak. The method which he took to conquer this vicious animal was never told, even to his own domestics. He ordered his own saddle and bridle to be put on the horse, which at that time was thought to be ungovernable, when he was prepared for a journey of two or three hundred miles; and, that no one might be witness to the contest, he led the horse till he was beyond the reach of observation; how far he walked, or in what manner this great business was accomplished, was never known; but when he returned from his journey, the horse was as gentle as a lamb and would obey his master's verbal orders on all occasions. When what are called irrational animals are taught such strict obedience to the command of a superior order, it is in general supposed to be the effect of fear; but Bakewell never made use of whip or spur. When on horseback he had a strong walking-stick in his hand, which he made the most use of when on foot; he always rode with a black rein, which he frequently let lie upon the horse's neck, and so great was his objection to spurs, that he never wore them. It was his opinion that all such animals might be conquered by gentle means; and such was his knowledge of animal nature, that he seldom failed in his opinion, whether his attention was directed to the body or the mind."—*Agri. Mem.* page 127.

From Memoirs of the N. Y. Board of Agriculture.

ON THE TIMES OF PLANTING AND SOWING, AND THE USE OF GYPSUM.

JESSE BURT EGO.—*Agreeable to your request,* I send an answer to your circular of 8th of March last.

I do not know that any thing new has of late fallen under my notice, in any branch of husbandry or farming. I shall, however, give you a brief statement of the methods I pursue in farming.

Flax and oats I generally sow about the 1st of May. Corn I plant about the 20th of May. The mode I pursue for raising it is as follows:—As early as the season will permit, I turn up the sod, (first manuring it.) Just before the time for planting, I harrow and again plough the ground; and then prepare for planting. After soaking the corn in buttermilk, and rolling it in plaster, I plant it. I plough and hoe it as often as is necessary to loosen the ground and destroy weeds, and seldom fail of raising a good crop.

Potatoes I plant about the 25th of May. Rye I sow between the 6th and 12th of September; and wheat about the 30th.

In the above method of farming, which I have followed for several years, I generally raise better crops than my neighbors, who pursue different modes.

The greatest improvement, however, that I have experienced, is the use of plaster and clover. In the spring of each year, I sow about 7 lbs of clover seed to an acre, on my winter grain. The spring following, I sow two or three bushels of ground plaster to an acre of that ground. This has seldom or never failed of yielding not only a good crop of grass for the scythe, but I am fully

persuaded that it enriches the ground for the following crop of grain; so that I now raise grass, and even wheat, from ground which would bear nothing more than pasture and rye previous to the use of plaster. JAMES PERRY.

Orangetown, May 14, 1844.

The Benefit of Exercise, in Preference of Medicine, in Chronic Diseases, illustrated by an Allegory. Extracted from a Publication on Temperance and Exercise, ascribed to Dr. Rush.

In the island of Ceylon, in the Indian ocean, a number of invalids were assembled together, who were afflicted with most of the chronic diseases to which the human body is subject. In the midst of them sat several venerable figures, who amused them with encomiums upon some medicines, which they assured them would afford infallible relief in all cases. One boasted of an elixir—another of a powder, brought from America—a third of a medicine invented and prepared in Germany; all of which, they said, were certain antidotes to the gout—a fourth, cried up a nostrum for the vapours—a fifth, drops for the gravel—a sixth, a balsam, prepared from honey, as a sovereign remedy for a consumption—a seventh, a pill for cutaneous eruptions—while an eighth cried down the whole, and extolled a mineral water, which lay a few miles from the place where they were assembled. The credulous multitude partook eagerly of these medicines, but without any relief of their respective complaints. Several of those who made use of the antidotes to the gout, were hurried suddenly out of the world. Some said their medicines were adulterated; others that the doctors had mistaken their disorders; whilst most of them agreed, that they were much worse than ever. While they were all with one accord, giving vent in this manner to the transports of disappointment and vexation, a clap of thunder was heard over their heads. Upon looking up a light was seen in the sky. In the midst of this, appeared the figure of something more than human; she was tall and comely; her skin was fair as the driven snow; a rosy hue tinged her cheeks; her hair hung loose over her shoulders; her flowing robes disclosed a shape, which would have cast a shade on the statue of Venus of Medici. In her right hand she held a bow of evergreen; in her left hand she had a scroll of parchment. She descended slowly, and stood erect upon the earth; he fixed her eyes which sparkled with life, upon he deluded and afflicted company. There was a mixture of pity and indignation in her countenance. She stretched forth her right hand, and with a voice which was sweeter than melody itself, she addressed them in the following language: "Ye children of men, listen for a while to the voice of instruction; you seek health where it is not to be found. The boasted specifics you have been using, have no virtues. Even the persons who gave them, labour under many of the disorders they attempt to cure. My name is Hygieia; I reside over the health of mankind. Discard all your medicines, and seek relief from temperance and exercise alone. Every thing you see is active around you. All the brute animals in nature are active in their instinctive pursuits. Inanimate nature is active too; air, fire, and water are always in motion. Unless this were the case, they would be unfit for the purposes for which they were designed, in the economy of nature. Shun sloth; this unhinges all the springs

life. Fly from your diseases; they will not, they cannot pursue you." Here she ended; she dropped the parchment upon the earth; a cloud received her, and she immediately ascended, and disappeared from their sight. A silence ensued, more expressive of approbation than the loudest eulogies of applause. One of them approached with reverence to the spot where she had stood, took up the scroll, and read the contents of it to his companions. It contained directions to each of them, what they should do to restore their health. They all prepared themselves to obey the advice of the heavenly vision. The gouty man broke his vial of elixir, threw his powder into the fire, and walked four or five miles every day before breakfast. The man afflicted with the gravel, threw aside his drops, and began to work in his garden, or to play two or three hours every day at bowls. The hypochondriac and hysteric patients discharged their boxes of assafetida, and took a journey on horse back, to distant and opposite ends of the island. The melancholic threw aside his gloomy systems of philosophy, and sent for a dancing-master. The studious man shut up his folios, and sought amusement from the sports of children. The consumptive man threw his balsams out of the window, and took a voyage to a distant country. After some months these all returned to the place they were wont to assemble. They appeared in each of their countenances. One had renewed his youth; another had recovered the use of his limbs; a third who had been half dead for many years, now walked upright; a fourth began to sing some jovial song without being asked; a fifth could talk for hours together without being interrupted with a cough; in a word, they all now enjoyed a complete recovery of their health. They joined in offering sacrifices to Hygieia; temples were erected to her memory, and she continues to this day to be worshipped by all the inhabitants of that island.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

Apply oil of turpentine frequently and cover them from the air with carded cotton; or apply hogs lard or soft pomatum mixed up with white clay. Or take of camphorated spirits two drachms, Soudard's extract one drachm, and a pint of water. The mixture to be made in the order in which they are set down, otherwise the camphor will separate. The application to be renewed till the pain and inflammation subside; the wound may then be dressed with white cerate.

The following directions are recommended in cases of the burning of females, by their clothes having caught fire. If no person is present to assist her, she may relieve herself by throwing her clothes over her head, and lying down and rolling upon them. She must by no means run away, and flame always tending upwards, much of the mischief will be prevented if a person in that unfortunate situation will throw herself on the ground, if possible roll about her a carpet, hearth-rug, &c. If another person be present, then, without any regard to delicacy, such person should instantly pass the hand under all the clothes to the lowest garment, and raise the whole together, and close them over the head, by which, in an instant almost, the flame will be indubitably extinguished. This is the most expeditious and effectual method of preventing the dire effects of a terrible accident which is perpetually occurring.

Or, roll the person in the carpet. This is one of

the many accidents owing to the preposterous customs of open fire places, and muslin dresses in winter.—T. C.—*Domestic Encyclopedia.*

Every attentive observer will remark among the plants of almost every kind of crop, some individual stalks which are distinguishable from the others by a greater degree of health, or luxuriance, or fecundity, or earliness, or some to other peculiarity. A friend of mine remarked some years ago a particular stem of peas among his earliest crop, which came into flower and ripened long before the others. He marked this stem and saved the whole of its produce for seed. These came as much earlier as they had originally done. This produce was also saved for seed; and thus he obtained a particular kind of early pea, that came at least a week before the best sort he could buy in the shops, if sown at the same time with them.—The Doctor relates facts similar to this respecting wheat and beans. The general idea he means to inculcate is obvious, and extremely worthy attention.—*Dr. Anderson's Recreations.*

From the American Farmer.

ON THE SELECTION OF SEED CORN.

DEAR SIR,—Now is the time for those who may not be done gathering corn to select their seed ears. It has long been the judicious practice of many farmers within my knowledge, to select their seed corn from the best bearing stalks. Many other farmers consider this practice as idle, and some sneer at it; but they only betray their own want of observation; every attentive gardener is well aware of the advantage of selecting the best seeds—and how many farmers are constantly in quest of the best variety of wheat.—Now, of all the grains we know of, corn mixes its kinds with the greatest facility. The natural effect of this is, that the varieties of corn are almost infinite—and hence the need for selecting your seed corn is vastly greater, and more palpably manifest, than for selecting any other seed grain.

Those who sneer at a farmer for selecting his seed corn, must be under the impression, that the corn in the field is all precisely the same kind, and that one stalk's bearing three ears, another two, and a third but one, is the mere effect of accident. But this cannot be the fact. In passing through a poor part of my field the other day, I was struck with a stalk, and upon examination found five good ears on it. I looked to the next hill—there were two stalks—one had one ear, the other none. I examined many hills round—I found most of the stalks with one good ear, several with two, and one or two with three: but this single stalk, though not larger, had more ears on it than any will bear it, where there was either one, or two or three stalks in the hill. Now, sir, this could not be the effect of accident; it must be the effect of breed. I do not believe that you can find a corn field in which there are not twenty different kinds of corn, mixed in endless shades and degrees.—What a field then is here every where open to select a choice from. You plant from a stalk that has borne you three ears, it will be most likely to bring you such bearing stalks, not from accident, but because it is natural for like to beget like, and for seed to produce its own kind. I heard a farmer say, the first year he thus selected his seed corn, he produced an increase of twenty per cent, or twenty bushels in every hundred of

his crop. The second year the increase from the second selection was not so manifest, nor so great; but his crop still improved: and when he went into his field to gather his seed, after three years previous careful selection, he asserted to me, that he found more stalks bearing three ears than he could find of stalks bearing two ears the first season he began to make the selection.

CORNUCOPIE.

Edisto Island, S. C. Nov. 20, 1826.

DEAR SIR—It will be recollected, that last year I addressed you on the relative value of seed from the butt end, middle, and point, or small end, of corn. You will also remember, that the result of my experiment seemed to indicate the superior productiveness of the grains from the point. I have since tested the experiment on a larger scale. I selected three contiguous acres of poor land, and planted every alternate half acre with seed from the three artificial divisions of the ear. When the crop was harvested, the product of each acre, on measurement, was found to be as follows, viz.

	B.	M.	P.
Point, or small end, -	8	3	2
Middle, -	10	1	6
Butt end, -	11	0	4

It would thus appear, that the ascendant generative power of the small end of corn has not been fully confirmed, to wit, that the seed from the butt end is decidedly more productive than that from the middle. In the first experiment, the advantage of the former over the latter, in a half acre, was one peck and one quart; in this instance, two pecks and six quarts. To this result, as exemplified in two fairly tested experiments, our practice, so far from having conformed, has hitherto been in direct opposition, and hence obviously to the impairment of our interest.

Respectfully yours,

WHITEMARSH B. SEABROOK.

Railway.—The Boston Gazette informs us that the committee appointed by the Legislature of this State, to collect information with a view to a canal or railway from Boston to Albany, will report in favour of the great utility and of the practicability of a railway. According to the most accurate calculations one may be constructed between those cities (165 miles) for one and a half millions of dollars. A railway would be useful in winter as well as in summer.

At a meeting held at Greenwich Village, Nov. 27, it was resolved "that we highly approve of the proposition before our Legislature, for the construction of a railway from Boston on the most eligible route to the western line of the state," and "that we use all fair and honourable exertions to carry such an object into effect."—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Mr Adams bequeathed to his son, Mr J. Q. A. his mansion house and valuable papers. He gave to the town of Quincy, a valuable lot of land, estimated at \$10,000 to erect a granite house for the Church of which he was a member for 60 years. He also bequeathed another lot of land to the town for an academy, and his library, of more than 2000 volumes, for the use of that academy.

[Bost. Pat.]

The Baltimore Patriot scolds Gov. Tyler, of Virginia, for not alluding to the death of Mr. Adams in his message to the Legislature. Mr Jefferson's death is noticed by his excellency.

Abridged Translations from the Bulletin des Sciences,—for the Hampshire Gazette.

SWISS CATTLE SHOW.

The Bulletin for July last gives from the *Journal de Geneve* an account of the fourth annual cattle show of the Geneva Agricultural Society, held in May 1826. The oxen, cows, and horses were in excellent condition, and some of the marine sheep had very fine fleeces. The annual exhibitions have produced happy effects upon the breeds of animals, increased the agricultural products of the country, and elevated the character of the Swiss farmers. "At these exhibitions," says the Journal, "the agriculturists see each other, converse together, and form connexions; the premiums are given publicly to those to whom they have been awarded, they are conducted to a feast where they are seated next to the magistrates, and their healths are toasted."

The Journal remarks that nothing is more difficult than to change the habits of the cultivators of the soil, and, in proof of this, says that in a great portion of the country the peasants still make use of the Roman plough, constructed as it was 1800 years ago. In the canton of Geneva, however, the Belgic plough has been generally adopted, through the exertions of the agricultural society.

TIME OF HARVESTING RYE AND WHEAT.

Professor Schoen, of Wurtemberg, says rye and wheat should attain to perfect maturity, if they are intended for seed; but if they are to be converted into flour, it is advantageous to gather the crop 8 or 9 days before it is completely ripe. The proper time to harvest it is when the grains, pressed between the fingers, offer a glucy mass. The flour obtained from this grain is whiter and more abundant than that which comes from grain fully ripe. In Germany and Bohemia the flour from grain that is gathered some days before it is ripe, is much sought after, and always sells higher than any other.

INOCULATING SHEEP.

M. Camille Cambon of Montpellier in France, had two flocks of sheep, one of 451 and the other of 311 animals. In November 1823, the scab (or the small pox of sheep) appeared in both flocks, and of 80 which were attacked by the disease, 50 died in a few days. All those remaining, 682, were submitted to the operation of inoculation, and only one perished. Some time after, the distemper was discovered among his lambs; 12 died in a short time, and all the others, 276 in number, were inoculated. Of these 43 died of the natural scab before the inoculated virus took effect; all the others were saved. The virus was inserted on the inside of the thigh of the wethers, and the inside of the fore leg of the ewes.

Quere.—Is the disease noticed above (called by the French *claveau* or *clavelec*) the same as the scab which attacks our flocks in New England?

WOOL.

It appears that for some years past more attention has been paid to the form and size of the animals than to the fineness of the wool of the celebrated Rambouillet flock in France, and the consequence is that the wool is worth only 24 francs the kilogram (about 21 cents per pound.) Indeed the price of wool in France is generally 40 or 50 per cent, lower than it was in 1825. Many French proprietors have the wool of 1825 on hand, which they would be glad to sell for about half the price they refused last year.

CASHMERE GOATS IN FRANCE.

M. Thaer has lately published an article in a German journal, relative to the Cashmere Goats, so called, which have been naturalized in France. He asserts that, notwithstanding all the pompous articles that have filled the pages of the French journals, these goats are very different from those of Tibet, which produce the down of the celebrated Cashmere shawls, and he believes that the public have been imposed upon by speculators. He gives the following history of the introduction of these animals into France. A few years since M. Jaubert set out for Tibet for the purpose of obtaining a certain number of goats, but having arrived at Constantinople, he was convinced that he should expose himself to many dangers in attempting to reach Tibet, and he learnt that he could easily purchase goats among the Kirghis and Tartars.—From the information he obtained, he was induced to believe that the goats of the Kirghis and Tartars were of the same species as those of Tibet, not considering that there is a distance of 600 leagues between these countries. He purchased a great number of these Kirghis and Tartar goats, put them on board of vessels, and they arrived in France, under the name of *Cashmere goats*. M. Habrieder, a gentleman who resided some years at Astrachan on the Caspian Sea, wrote to M. Thaer, that he was astonished to see M. Jaubert sending to France the miserable Kirghis goats, which cost in the country less than 25 cents per head. The Kirghis and Tartars comb their goats and get some very fine down which they make into cloth, but "it is probable," says M. Thaer, "that our goats would offer the same advantages." It is said that the English East India Company have several times attempted to introduce the goats of Tibet into their possessions adjoining that country, but have never been able to obtain them from the grand Lama.

TIBET.

The Bulletin notices a description of Tibet by a Chinese Geographer; also the journal of Mirizet Ullah, a Mahometan, who had travelled in that country. Mirizet confirms the accounts of former travellers, in respect to a very singular custom which prevails in some parts of Tibet. He says that several brothers have but one wife among them, and that the children are all maintained by the eldest brother. The lands all belong to the eldest, and he can even dispossess his own father. This practice is attributed to the barrenness of the soil. The wool or down of which the Cashmere Shawls are made is produced in Tibet, and 600 horse loads are annually exported to Cashmere. The cows of Tibet have long, thick tails similar to those of horses. In the province of Lassa there are full grown hogs which weigh only one pound and a half; The Tibetians are a mild people, and there are but few robberies or murders among them. They are very tolerant, and intermarry with the Mahometans without any difficulty. They generally burn their dead, but at Lassa, the seat of the grand lama, they bury them. Tibet contains a vast number of temples, and the state supports more than 84,000 lamas or priests, who are not allowed to marry. In the first month of the year all the lamas assemble in the city of Lassa for the service of the great temple. The people give themselves up blindly to the direction of the lamas, and reverence the grand lama as a god and sovereign.

WOOL.

At a meeting in Northampton of persons interested in woollen manufactures and the production of wool, at which Mark Doolittle, Esq. presided, a committee of persons from fifteen towns in that vicinity was appointed to report as to the propriety of establishing a Society in the county of Hampshire for the production of the growing of wool, and to propose a plan for its regulation. The meeting was addressed by Col. Shepherd, Mr. Tappan, Mr. Lyman, Mr. Mack, Mr. Strong and Mr. Wells, on the importance of sustaining and protecting our manufacturing establishments and their effect in advancing not only the interest of the wool grower and farmer, but also the general prosperity of the country. The meeting stands adjourned to Friday, 15th December, at 10 A. M.

A PROFITABLE WIFE.

We are informed that there is a farmer in the town B—, in Hampden county, who keeps twenty four cows, and makes great quantities of butter and cheese, with no help in his dairy but his wife. He has no children, and hires no labor except in the time of hay making; during that busy season his wife brings the 24 cows from the pasture, milks them all herself, makes the cheese, takes care of one or two tons of cheese, on the shelves, and does the cooking, washing, and other work of the family. [Hamp. Gaz.]

HISTORY OF SILK.

We learn from Alexander's History of women, that silk worms were introduced into Constantinople from Cerinda, in the East-Indies, in the year 535, by two monks, by whose judicious management, they soon multiplied to such a degree that manufactures of Silk were erected at Constantinople, at Athens, at Thebes, and at Corinth. In the year 1130, Roger, King of Sicily, brought manufacturers of silk from Greece, and settled them at Palermo, where they taught the Sicilians the art of propagating the silk-worms, and of spinning and weaving the silk. From Sicily, the art extended over all Italy—and from thence to Spain, and from thence to the south of France.—In the year 1286, the ladies of some noblemen first appeared in silk mantles, at a splendid ball in England. The same year that New-England was settled by the Pilgrims, the art of weaving silk was introduced into England; and in 1719, Lombe's machine for throwing silk, was erected at Derby—a piece of mechanism which contained 33,536 wheels, the whole put in motion by one wheel turned by water. The first pair of silk stockings seen in England, as history reporteth, was presented to Edward VI. about the middle of the 16th century. [N. Hamp. Statesman]

YEAST AS A MANURE.

It is not generally known that this is one of the most powerful manures in existence. From experiments tried with grass plots, and different culinary vegetables, it appears that a very small quantity of yeast, after it has become putrid and useless to the brewer or baker, will effect wonders when mixed with water and applied to plants as liquid manure: the only danger seems to be in making it too rich. It is recommended to be tried on pines, vines, Brassica family, especially cauliflowers, and the potatoe, as a pickle for wheat and other seeds, and for watering new sown turnips and similar oleaginous seeds.—U. S. Gazette.

STEAM POWER IN ENGLAND.

There are now in England 15,000 steam engines at work, some of almost incredible power; in Cornwall there is one of 600 horse power. Taking it for granted, that on an average these engines are each of 25 horse power, this would be equal to 375,000 horses. According to Mr Watt's calculation, 5½ men are equal to the power of a horse; we have thus, therefore, a power, through the medium of steam engines, equal to near two millions of men. Each horse, for his keeping yearly requires the product of two acres of land, and thus 30,000 acres are at the disposal of the inhabitants of Great Britain, more than if the same work which is now done by steam, had to be performed by horses.

HOUSE KEEPING.

In America, a great part of the expense of house-keeping, in the families of persons in good circumstances, arises from a want of system in the management of servants; and a very injudicious policy of controlling them. For instance, I dined a few days ago, in a party of fourteen gentlemen, a private family. I had occasion to know afterward, what passed in the kitchen, and what passes almost every kitchen, where the master of the house is opulent, and liberal. The kitchen afterward was full of negro intruders, and every delicacy being consumed, the remains of the dinner were given away by the negroes within to the negroes who were invited for the purpose.

In England, in such a family, the house-keeper, the cook, would think it a regular part of their duty, to set by on a dresser, every dish that came on the first table, untouched by the servants, till she had selected what dishes were proper as a liberal supply for the servants' table, and what were proper to be set by, for the next day's dinner. Every morning, it is the regular duty of the cook, house-keeper, to come after breakfast to the mistress of the family, and report the dishes set from the dinner of yesterday: and receive orders for the provision of the day. Unless this be done, and unless the master keeps a firm, and unflinching hand over the male servants, he can scarcely calculate the expenses of the family. It is astonishing, how much trouble is taken, how much expense incurred, how much unbusiness and dissipation is to be borne, how many friendly entertainments are reluctantly to be dispensed with, for the sake of the regular system above-mentioned, which every husband ought to insist upon, followed by his wife. There is no unbusiness, like those which are the consequence of economy neglected, here there is no cook or housekeeper, the mistress of the family ought to see that the plenty of her own table is used but not abused, by the waste of the servants in the kitchen: and in particular, insist upon seeing the dishes remaining of the day preceding, placed before her eyes every morning, for hashes, stews, ragouts, fricasees, &c.

Dr. T. Cooper.

MOLES.

Shrew moles are the most active in the morning, at mid-day, and in the evening; after rains they are particularly busy in repairing their damaged galleries; and in long continued wet weather, we find that they seek the high grounds for security. The precision with which they daily come to the surface at twelve o'clock is very remarkable, and is well known in the country. In any instances, when we have watched them,

they have appeared exactly at twelve, and at this time only have we succeeded in taking them alive, which is easily done by intercepting their progress with a spade, broad knife blade, &c. and throwing them on the surface. These animals do not appear to be well suited for living in the open air, especially if it be somewhat cool; for, after being a few minutes exposed, we have always observed them to shiver, as if from the change of temperature.

That an animal of this kind should be domesticated with facility, would seem hardly possible, yet our friend Titian Peale tamed a very fine one which he caught while we were together examining their modes of burrowing. This shrew mole is kept in a box containing some loose earth and dried grass for his bed; he eats considerable quantities of fresh meat, either cooked or raw, drinks freely, and is remarkably lively and playful, following the hand of the feeder by the scent—burrowing for a short distance in the loose earth and, after making a small circle, returning for more food. When engaged in eating he employs his flexible snout in a singular manner to thrust the food in his mouth doubling it under so as to force it directly backwards. When he has obtained one piece of meat, he will not relinquish it even for the sake of earthworms or other favourite food; he is also fond of burying himself when he has received any thing in order to eat it undisturbed.—*Godman's American Natural History.*

Caution.—On Saturday night the 4th ult, Mr Armes, from the vicinity of Athens, Tennessee, was killed, five miles west of Knoxville on the Kingston road, by lightning. He was on his way to Jefferson county, with a friend. During the storm they had fallen asleep by the road side, leaving their guns standing against a tree, from which the lightning was communicated. Mr Armes was instantly killed, and the survivor was severely shocked, but not materially hurt.

State of Education in the Middle Ages.—In the year 1340, there were thirty thousand students in the university at Oxford. In the same century, ten thousand persons voted in a question agitated in the University at Paris; and as graduates alone were admitted to that privilege, the number of students must have been very great.—*Note 28 to Dr Robertson's History, ch. v.*

Charles Glidden, Esq. of Northfield, (N. H.) raised, the past season, on six acres, in one piece of ground, 540 bushels of corn—averaging 90 bushels to the acre. [N. H. Journal]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DEC. 15, 1826.

POPE'S THRESHING MACHINE.

We are pleased to learn that this machine, having received several improvements, is receiving that attention it deserves, from intelligent farmers. The following certificate shows the amount of labour it is capable of performing:

We the undersigned have used Pope's Improved Hand Threshing Machine, and have thrashed with it this season in Brighton, about 110 bushels of wheat and 60 of rye, which it cleaned from the straw in the most thorough manner, at the rate of 5 bush. wheat per hour, of a kind that either of us could not with the flail thrash over 5 bushels per

day. We threshed 85 bushels of wheat in 2 days, and the labor at the wheel was very easy, we preferring to turn the machine rather than to feed it, and we do not hesitate to declare that we had much rather thrash with this machine than by any other method we are acquainted with.

BENJ. PORTER.

HUGH RIELLY.

OWEN RIELLY.

Signed in presence of
GORMAN PARSONS.

Brighton, Nov. 29, 1826.

Middlesex, ss.—Brighton, Dec. 1, 1826, then the above named Benjamin Porter, Hugh Rielly and Owen Rielly, personally appeared and made oath that the above certificate by them subscribed is true. Before me, EDWARD SPARHAWK,

Justice of the Peace.

See, likewise, the report of the Committee on Inventions of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, New England Farmer, vol. v. page 110.

The Machine that has performed the above labor is now to be seen at the Agricultural Establishment of J. R. Newell & Co. to whom purchasers may apply for any further information.

The cultivation of the olive and the vine is recommended by the South Carolina Agricultural Society, instead of cotton. Few can change from cotton to rice; and the home consumption of the United States includes more than two millions of gallons of foreign wine, as much brandy, and about four millions of pounds of raisins.

It is said, says the National Journal, that water-cement lime has been found on the banks of the Potomac; that it is equal in quality to the best Roman cement that has yet been discovered, and at a price not exceeding ten cents per bushel. In the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, this discovery would be productive of the greatest advantage.

The National Intelligencer published a Memoir by Mr Monroe on the subject of his claims on the government of the United States, setting forth the causes which led to expenditures, while in a diplomatic capacity in Europe, his accounts for which were not allowed by the government; and reviewing briefly the several situations in which he has been placed, with what was required of him by the attendant circumstances.

A bill has been brought into the House of Representatives of Georgia to make the estates of all attorneys at law liable to pay, before any other debts, all sums of money placed in their hands for collection.

In the Legislature of New Jersey, the joint committee on the memorial of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Co. have presented a report annulling the charter and retransferring the bonds of \$100,000.

There is now living in the town of Western, N. Y. a farmer who measures seven feet four inches and three quarters in height.

The amount of tolls on the Erie and Champlain canals, received the present year, is estimated at \$700,000.

There are said to be fifty cotton manufactories in the county of Bristol, in Mass.

RECIPES.

Many of the receipts prescribing certain processes in rural economy, cookery, &c. as well as those of a medical nature, which are published in the New England Farmer, are taken from other publications; and, perhaps some of them, may fail on experiment to effect the purposes for which they are intended. If we published nothing of the kind, except such prescriptions and processes as we had ourselves tried, and to whose efficacy we could safely attest under oath, we should suppress many things, whose general diffusion may be of great public benefit. But sometimes recipes fail in consequence of the inattention or misapprehension of the person who attempts to apply them.— Sometimes circumstances may vary results in a manner which the most experienced and scientific could not foresee; the recipe may be valuable though it may fail in particular cases.

Notwithstanding, however, the frequent failure of newspaper recipes, we believe on the whole they are useful. There is nothing human which is infallible, no medical substance or prescription which may not fail; and if we were to refuse to use means for restoring health, or for effecting economical purposes till we are absolutely certain of their results, we should act a very foolish part. We might as well refuse our daily portions of solid or liquid aliment, because such dishes have been poisoned, or cooked in such a manner as to be unwholesome. Still, if a recipe has been faithfully tried, and disappointed the expectations of those who made the experiment, it may often be well to publish the result of such trial, to save others the expense, hazard and disappointment of similar trials. We have, heretofore, published details of experiments tending to prove the inefficacy of plugging sulphur into the body of trees to preserve them from insects. We will now state that a recipe, which we republished from a paper sent us from a friend in New York has been tried and found wanting. It was published in the 37th page of the current volume of the New England Farmer, as follows, "Receipt to keep Cider Sweet. Rack off thirty gallons sweet cider, put in one gill fine salt, and one pound of chalk. This will keep it sweet for two years." This has been tried by a friend, who has as he alleges, and we believe truly, thereby spoiled a good barrel of cider. The cider thus medicated has a mawkish, sweetish, alkaline taste, and is as unpalatable as puddle water; while other barrels of cider from the same pressing and received by the same person at the same time, which have been closely stopped, and let alone, are of good quality. We are much obliged to the gentleman, who has given us information of the fallacy of the above prescription, and whenever a counterfeit receipt gets into circulation we shall always be glad of an opportunity of nailing it to our counter.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This able and satisfactory document commences with "grateful acknowledgements to the Giver of all Good" for the "individual comfort" and "national prosperity we enjoy." It then proceeds to present to our view the general aspect of our public affairs at this moment. It adverts to the decease of Emperor Alexander, by which the "United States have been deprived of a long tried, steady and faithful friend." It states that "we have had the most satisfactory assurances, that the sentiments of the reigning Emperor towards

the United States are altogether conformable to those which had so long and constantly animated his imperial brother."—"Our relations of Commerce and Navigation with France, are by the operation of the Convention of 24th June, 1822, with that nation, in a state of gradual and progressive improvement. By approximations to an equality of duties and charges," brought about by arrangements made by that treaty, "not only has the commerce between the two countries prospered, but friendly dispositions have been on both sides encouraged and promoted. It appears, however, that the condition of the claims on the French government, involving the property of many of our citizens remains unaltered." The message next adverts to some misunderstanding with the government of Netherlands with regard to discriminating duties on commerce, which will be referred to the Legislature. We are then informed that during the last session of Congress, Treaties of Amity, Navigation and Commerce, were negotiated with Denmark and the Federation of Central America, which have been duly ratified.— That a continuation of our Commercial Treaty with Sweden was contemplated, and with other European powers friendly relations existed. But difficulties exist with regard to the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British colonies in America; Great Britain claiming an exclusive right to trade with her colonies.— Our North-Eastern and North-Western boundaries are still unadjusted, but the Commissioners have nearly come to the close of their labours.— With the American governments of this hemisphere our intercourse is friendly. The Congress of Panama, after a short session there adjourned to meet again in a more favourable season in the neighborhood of Mexico. A Treaty in the course of the last summer has been concluded with the Spanish Confederacy at Mexico.

With regard to fiscal concerns, the President states, that in consequence of circumstances, which have affected the commercial world, generally, "the net revenue of the present year will not equal that of the last," but the deficiency of the revenue "has not interrupted the application of more than eleven millions during the present year, to the discharge of the principal and interest of the debt, nor the reduction of upwards of seven millions of the capital debt itself." Attention is recommended to laws relative to the collection of revenue. The army, it is observed is found adequate to all the purposes for which a permanent armed force in time of peace can be needed. The Message refers to a report of a Board of Engineers, stating the practicability of a communication between the tide waters of the Potomac, the Ohio and Lake Erie. A pleasing view of the situation and prospects of the Navy is given. It is stated that the revenue of the Post Office "of the year including the latter half of 1824, and the first half of 1825, had exceeded its expenditures by a sum of more than forty-five thousand dollars, and succeeding years have been still more productive."— The Message closes with an allusion to the death of the illustrious individuals who were prime actors in the American revolution, and called almost simultaneously "before the Judge of all to account for their deeds done upon earth."

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, Dec. 4. The Hon. John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States, in the chair.

Mr Lowrie, the clerk called over the roll, when it appeared that thirty-six of the Senators were present.

Resolutions were passed to go into mourning on account of the decease of Mr Van Dyke of Delaware, and Mr Dickenson of New Jersey.

Dec. 5. At 12 o'clock the private Secretary of the President, (Mr J. Adams,) came in and delivered the Message, which was read, and three thousand copies of the Message, and 1500 copies of the documents were ordered to be printed.

Dec. 6. Mr Haynes introduced a bill, which was read a first time "to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy." Referred to a Committee.

Dec. 7. Mr Johnson of Kentucky gave notice that he should to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

HOUSE. Dec. 4. The Hon Mr Taylor took the chair. Mr Clarke, the clerk, called over the roll, when it appeared that there were 173 Members, and three Delegates present.

Dec. 5. The Message and documents were received and 6000 copies were ordered to be printed.

Dec. 6. The different parts of the President's Message were referred to appropriate Committees.

Dec. 7. On motion of Mr Pearce, of R. I. the Committee on Manufactures was instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duty on imported wool.

We have received, by the politeness of Gen. H. A. S. DEARBORN, a valuable communication from GEO. G. BARRELL, Esq. U. S. Consul at Malaga, on the mode of extracting the fecula, or flour from the potato:—Likewise, from another correspondent, an abstract of a Report on the state of the Elm Trees in St James and Hyde Parks, by Wm Sharp Macleay.—They will both appear next week.

Virginia University.—The number of student in this institution is 453, viz: in the school of ancient languages 90, mathematics 98, natural philosophy 43, natural history 45, anatomy and medicine 16, moral philosophy 28, law (school opened in July last) 26.

MR SHADGOTT, has announced his intention of delivering Lectures "On the customs and horrors of war" at Washington Hall, New-York.

There is a spring in Chatauque county which exhales a gas of an inflammable nature. We learn from the Fredonia Censor that Abell's hotel at three or four stores in that village have been added to the number of buildings which are lighted up each night with this gas.

Sir Walter Scott, has received from Longmire & Co. 11,000 guineas for the copy right of the first edition of the Life of Napoleon.

Sir Walter Scott's visit to Paris is for the purpose of inspecting the official archives of the reign of the Emperor Napoleon, and to collect from authentic sources genuine anecdotes relating to his extraordinary character.

The Pittsburg, [Pen.] Emporium mentions as remarkable fact that the migratory birds, pigeon geese and swans, which passed over that region last spring for the north, had not returned as heretofore to the south. Whether these pigeons have taken another route, or are making the experiment to winter in the north, is not known.

Mr Marcus Bull, of Connecticut, has various experiments to ascertain the comparative value of different kinds of wood for fuel. According to his table, if we assume the price of hickory wood to be 2.50 per cord the price of other kinds will be as follows:—pignut \$2.37; white oak 2.33; white ash 1.93; black 1.73; black birch 1.57; hard maple and oak 1.50; yellow pine and soft maple 1.35; white birch 1.20; white pine 1.05; red poplar 1.00. Mr Bull found that green wood contained 37 per cent. in moisture, green oak 41 per cent and green soft maple 48 per cent. A cord of the latter will therefore weigh twice as much when green as when dry. It is believed that most people would be unable to sell wood according to Mr Bull's table of comparative values, however just it may be.

[Northampton Gaz.]

A few days since Maj. E. M. Bartlett, of this town, found on the body of one of his almost lifeless pear trees, a dead insect about one inch and a half long, attached to the tree, by its head and thorax, to the same length, near an inch of which was in the hard wood. The borer resembled a long needle, and there were several deep punctures near it evidently made by the same insect, and in some of them eggs were deposited, having but a slight knowledge of entomology, I cannot tell to what genus or species the insect belongs. It may be seen at the office of Drs. Hunt and Bartlett, with the piece of wood pierced by its

It is not probable that many pear trees in New England have been destroyed by insects of this

[Ibid.]

Extraordinary Male.—The N. Y. Times relate the following instance, in addition to those published, of the *personal strength* of Washington, on the authority of a gentleman who was with him at the time.

During the early period of the revolutionary war, when the military operations were confined to the vicinity of Boston, a corps from Virginia was ordered to the aid of the militia of that part of the country, and several of its members were ordered to stand as sentinels upon a very inclement night. They replied that they came to fight and to perform camp drudgery, and one individual of unusual dimensions refused to obey the order.—The sentinel rode up, and no soldiers appearing, he put the unwilling sentinel forcibly into the saddle, the General leaped from his saddle and with one exertion of his arm tossed the reluctant sentinel, gun and all, to his station, with a violence which convinced him of the uselessness of further fighting.

Latest accounts from Spain state that Madrid is surrounded by brigands, perpetrating atrocities, spreading alarms in the villages. The Constitutionalists in Arragon, continue to be persecuted with great severity.

A monitorial school is established at Lansingburgh, in N. Y. and has been about two weeks in operation. It contains nearly 190 pupils, and the expense of each, a quarter, does not exceed twenty cents!!

The leading horses of a stage on the road between Salina and Oswego, N. Y. were lately killed by an oak tree falling on them from the side of the road. The stage was filled with passengers who had a narrow escape with their lives.

From the Pacific.—We have seen letters from Callao Bay to the 20th July. Com. Hull had returned thither from Lima. The accounts from Lima were that a plot to send Bolivar, and his troops out of the country, had been detected there, and that thirty persons of the first families had been arrested and imprisoned as leaders of the conspiracy. It was the general opinion at Lima, that Bolivar would be assassinated, but not before he had shot the persons suspected. One of the letter writers add, "I have seen 37 persons shot—20 at one time." In what will such things end?

[Boston Cent.]

The Ohio Grand Canal is to be 306 miles in length. It passes through a very fertile country, and terminates at Cleveland, on lake Erie. During the present year merchandise to the value of \$750,000 has been landed at that village.

To the Lovers of Good Beer.—Put two quarts of molasses into a keg of ten gallons cool water.—Boil two oz. of lispico, two oz. ginger, two oz. hops, and half a pint of Indian meal, in two or three quarts of water, about an hour—strain it into the keg while hot, add one pint of yeast—shake it well together—stop the keg nearly air tight, and let it stand about twenty-four hours, when it will be fit for use.

Germanizing.—On Monday last, in this village, a man upon a banter undertook to eat, within an hour, one hundred round chums. They were to be roasted for him, and he was to take them out of the shells himself. He despatched a batch of 30 in 5 minutes, and proceeded with the others until he had swallowed 77, when the 78th went and came, like the old woman's soap. However, he at length disposed of that and another, when he gave up the job, having actually devoured 79! And they were of no mean size—for the meat of one, which was a fine sample of the lot, was found to weigh two ounces; making the quantity taken down by the man (bating a trifle for wastage,) nine pounds and fourteen ounces.

[Hickerman American.]

Agricultural Board of Trust.

A meeting of the officers, including the respective committees of the Agricultural Society of this county, will assemble at the Court House in this town, on Thursday, the 28th inst. at 2 o'clock, P.M. for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the next Annual Exhibition, and also of receiving the Report of the Committee on Agricultural Products, appointed last year. It is very important that the committees and others who constitute the Board of Trust should punctually attend the proposed meeting.
Taunton, Dec 12, 1826.

A MEETING of those practical Mechanics, who are favourable to the formation of an Association for Mutual Instruction of the Arts and Sciences, and such other branches of knowledge, as are calculated to promote their interests, and render them more extensively useful to society, will be held at Concert Hall, on Thursday Evening next, at 7 o'clock.
Dec. 11.

Improved Black Ink Powder and Liquid Ink.

SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.

Manufacture Black Ink Powder and Liquid Black Ink of an improved quality.
For more than twenty years, S. Kidder has been engaged in the manufacture of Ink Powder, and has

during that period devoted his attention to the improvement of the composition. The article now offered to the public, is warranted equal to any in the country. Its peculiarities are, a permanent black, without the usual glutinous properties which prevent the easy flow of the ink from the pen.

It is deemed unnecessary to assert any thing further in favour of the above named article, but respectfully refer to the annexed certificate.

The ink made by Messrs. SAMUEL KIDDER & Co. we consider uncommonly good, and at least equal to any which we have ever used.

Samuel Payson,	Cashier	Mass.	Bank,
Charles Adams,	'	'	Union
Charles Hood,	'	'	Commonwealth
John S. Wright,	'	'	American
Chas. Sprague,	'	'	Globe
D. A. Bourn,	'	'	Washington
Gordon Steele,	'	'	North
Henry Jaques,	'	'	Bunker Hill
Martin Lane,	'	'	Cambridge
Geo. Homer,	'	'	State
M. S. Parker,	'	'	Suffolk
Ph. Martt,	'	'	N. England

Boston, July, 1826.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, under Washington Hall, Charlestown, Mass. and by appointment, by JOSEPH KIDDER,
70, Court-street, Boston. oct 27.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 25	1 75
ASHES, port, 1st sort,	ton.	85 00	87 00
" pearl do.	"	105 00	110 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 50	1 75
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	8 25	8 50
cargo, No 1, new,	"	6 25	6 50
" No 2, new,	"	5 00	5 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7	9
skimmed milk,	"	3	5
FLAX	"	10	11
FLAX SEED	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 37	6 00
Genesee,	"	5 75	6 00
Rye, best,	"	3 25	3 50
GRAIN, Rye	bush	86	90
Corn	"	84	86
Barley	"	1 00	1 10
Oats	"	50	53
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, inspection	"		
LIME,	cask	85	90
Oil, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 50	2 62
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	12 00	12 50
navy, mess, do.	"	9 50	10 00
Cargo, No 1, do.	"	9 00	9 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	2 50	3 00
Clover	lb.	8	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash	"	30	45
do do unwashed	"	20	30
do 3-4 washed	"	28	33
do 1-2 do	"	23	28
Native	"	20	23
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort	"	38	42
do Spinning, 1st sort	"	28	33

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	6	6 1/2
" whole hogs,	"	5	6
VEAL,	"	6	10
MUTTON,	"	4	8
BUTTERY,	"	7	10
BUTTER, keg & tub,	"	17	18
lump, best,	"	22	
EGGS,	"	20	25
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	96	1 00
Indian, do.	"	96	1 00
POTATOES,	"	50	
CIDER, liquor, (new)	bbl.	1 25	1 75

MISCELLANIES.

MESS. TRUE & GREENE have recently published a beautiful pocket volume, called *THE MEMORIAL*, designed as an annual gift, upon the plan of *Le Souvenir, Forget-me-Not, &c.* The accompanying lines "To the Autumn Leaf," will serve as a specimen of the character of the work. We wish it the success it merits,—which is all they can desire.

TO THE AUTUMN LEAF.

Lone trembling one!
 Last of a Summer race, withered and sear,
 And shivering—wherefore art thou lingering here?
 Thy work is done.
 Thou hast seen all
 The summer leaves reposing in their tomb,
 And the green leaves, that knew thee in their bloom,
 Wither and fall!
 Why dost thou cling
 So fondly to the rough and sapless tree?
 Hath then existence aught like charms for thee,
 Thou faded thing!
 The voice of Spring,
 Which woke thee into being ne'er again
 Will greet thee—nor the gentle Summer's rain
 New verdure bring.
 The zephyr's breath,
 No more will wake for thee its melody—
 But the lone sighing of the blast shall be
 Thy hymn of death.

Yet a few days,
 A few faint struggles with the Autumn storm,
 And the strain'd eye to catch thy trembling form
 In vain may gaze.
 Pale Autumn leaf!
 Thou art an emblem of mortality;
 The broken heart, once young and fresh like thee,
 Wither'd by grief—

Whose hopes are fled,
 Whose loved ones, all have drooped and died away,
 Still clings to life—and lingering loves to stay
 Above the dead
 But list, e'en now
 I hear the gathering of the Autumn blast,
 It comes, thy frail form trembles, it is past!
 And thou art low. W. G. C.

New Air Speculation.—A paragraph from a Brighton Journal is now going the rounds of the press, containing a project for a cheap and expeditious travelling, by means of an artificial current of air, which is to propel passengers and luggage through a tube or tunnel at the rate of one hundred miles an hour. The principle of this invention differs from that of a popgun, as the body is to be shot off by the exhaustion of the air, instead of the condensation of it. We have heard of another project by which it is proposed to blow the public from place to place at a more rapid rate, and in some respects more agreeable to the party; as the traveller, instead of being shot through a close dark tunnel, will be forwarded through the open air, and gratified with a bird's eye view of the country over which he makes his momentary passage. Certain large brass tubes are to be prepared at convenient stages of two miles or so. Into one of these a composition of an expansive power is to be rammed, and the traveller is then to creep in and lie at his ease at full length with his feet next to the composition; the tube being then directed to the next stage, the composition is to receive its expansive force, and the traveller is to be propelled through the air at a very slight curve at the rate of about ten miles a minute. On his arrival at the next stage, he will instantly be put into

another tube ready charged with the travelling powder, and again shot off "bang up to the mark" at the next post, and so he will proceed to his journey's end. This cheap and expeditious travelling through the air is proposed in opposition to the Brighton scheme for conveying the public by hurricanes through tunnels. The former will undoubtedly be the least expensive and quickest mode of being blown home; but it is liable to some objections. For example, if two travellers should chance to meet on their respective roads, the jostle would be disagreeable; invalids too might prefer the close tunnel, with the hurricane at their backs, to the more rapid passage through the open air with the wind in their faces. But if some prefer the one, some prefer the other, and thus there may be encouragement for both. The Brighton scheme is in a state of great forwardness—it wants nothing of completion but a Joint Stock Company, to create a vacuum in the pockets of the public (the true bags of Ulysses)—the principle on which it proceeds being to raise the wind by exhaustion. Its passengers will start from "The Swan with two necks," a sign expressive of the uncommon personal endowments essentially necessary to the traveller who goes by this conveyance. [Lon. Atlas.]

Monsieur B. a wealthy Parisian financier, being convicted of filling his own coffers at the expense of the Royal Treasury, was deprived of his office. He showed no confusion whatever, in his disgrace and was merely heard to say, "they have done very wrong to dismiss me, I have provided sufficiently for myself, and was just going to save for the King."

Names.—A late Maryland paper contains a tax gatherer's advertisement for the payment of assessments on certain lands, some of which are designated by the following queer titles:

Allen's Industry, Claywell's Advice, Barnet's Mistake, Last of All, Reed's Convenience, Poor Choice, Hindsey's Disappointment, Ganby's Conclusion, Pritchard's Neglect, Thin Soil, Bachelor's Adventure, Bowen's Luck, Kink's Necessity, Hudson's Bail, Long twisted Boggy, White's Purgatory, More Luck, Hunger and Thirst, Slip upon Slip, Haphazard, Partner's Contentment, Long Delay, Dixon's Consolation, Dyke's Dispute, Colbourn's Struggle, Miller's Folly, Wholly Neglect, Happy Entrance, Ironshier's Confirmation, Gift to Josiah, Baker's Tribulation, Parson's Punishment, Long acre Strife, &c. &c. &c.

From the peculiarity of these appellations, one would be led to think that the lands were either of miserable quality, or had been the subjects of protracted litigation, and therefore scarcely worth redeeming.

Alarming Progress.—A lad who was apprentice to a butcher, wrote to his parents, saying, "I send you these lines to tell you as how my master likes me very well, and as how I am going on famously. I have already bled three calves, I skin every day; and he says, if I am a good boy he will let me kill after Christmas."

A poor woman, whose husband was going to sea, handed through the clerk, to the parson, this public prayer: "A man going to sea, his wife desires the prayers of this congregation." The parson, pointing it his own way, read to the ears of his flock—"A man going to see his wife, desires the prayers of this congregation."

Bad Singing.—There was something of no ty, it is true, but not less of reason, in the proceedings of a late esteemed minister of New England who at the close of a very badly sung psalm, another to the choir, saying "you must try again for it is impossible to preach after such singing."

Dress.—Simplicity of dress is like modest manners, the husband of grace. Gorgeous ornaments distract the imagination of the observer and the wearer, like the silk worm, is hid her own magnificence. But a decent garb, just to the elegant contour of the female, concealing those beauties that would obtrude themselves upon our observation, and monizing with a virtuous mind; this is the one that we should recommend to the fair sex; which, combined with a modest demeanor, is as attractive as the cestus of Venus! can even beauty more amiable, impress the idea of angelic perfection and innocence on the mind of the beholder, and compel us to adore virtue personified in woman!—*Lon. Ladies Magazine*

Mexican Antiquities.—Mr Poinsett has sent the museum of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Charleston, several very curious specimens of ancient Mexican sculpture. This collection consists of images, and a large figure of a snake, an animal which appears to have been a favorite object of representation with the Mexicans, perhaps, also, an object of adoration. The images, it is said, bear evident marks of antiquity.

Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. D. & C. LANDRETH, Nursery, Seedsmen, and Florists, PHILADELPHIA

HAVE constantly on hand for sale, a very extensive collection of Fruit Trees, Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. Seeds, &c. &c. not exceeded by any similar establishment in the United States.

In their selection of FRUITS for cultivation care and attention has been paid, and from an early copy with the subject of many years, they believe judiciously.

THE ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, both tender and hardy, which they are now cultivating, are some most esteemed and admired of both native and foreign origin.

THE GARDEN SEEDS, of which a large and general assortment is cultivated, are exclusively of our own rearing, for which purpose a number of acres attached to the establishment are appropriated, at the moment they are planted, through all the stages of their growth and ripening are under the immediate care and superintendence, consequently are enabled to assure purchasers not only of the best quality.

Persons ordering any of the articles on their catalogue, may be assured of having them well packed, and of every attention being paid to the fulfilment of their wishes.

Orders received by Messrs. PARKER & CO. No. 9 Congress-square, near the Exchange House, Boston, of whom priced Catalogues whole may be had gratis. Dec 15

Sportsmen

Will find at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, Broad Street, a complete assortment of Powder, Balls, Flint, and Percussion Caps. The Powder is warranted up to any which can be had in the trade—price 62 cents and 67 1/2 cts. per lb. Shot, &c. at the lowest prices—wholesale and retail. 61 Nov. 2

The FARMER is published every Friday at \$2.50 annum, if paid in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (entrance from Lindall Street).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1826.

No. 22.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

MODE OF EXTRACTING THE FECULA, OR FLOUR, FROM THE POTATOE.

{ Brinley Place,
Roxbury, Dec. 13, 1826.

DEAR SIR—The enclosed treatise, on the mode of extracting the fecula, or flour, from the potatoe, as recently transmitted to me, by G. G. BARRELL, Esq. Consul of the United States at Malacca, who says, "it was drawn up by a most intelligent and worthy man," and he desires "that it may be published for the public good."

Mr BARRELL is of opinion that appropriating the potatoe, both of the northern and southern states, to this use, cannot fail of becoming of vast importance to the country, not only as a substitute for rice, arrow-root and other delicate aliments, but for flour in pastry, and as starch, of which great quantities are imported into all the West India Islands, South America, Mexico and the Italian states, at an enormous expense.

Mr BARRELL has before evinced his solicitude for the advancement of agriculture, by forwarding several kinds of grain, and valuable information on the method of cultivating them, to one of our Societies. Such instances of patriotic zeal and generous devotion to the prosperity of his native land, merit the grateful acknowledgements of his fellow citizens.

It is by such contributions to our fund of intelligence, upon all the branches of national industry, that Americans who reside in, or visit foreign countries, can best subserve the republic; and it is pleasing to find, that many of them cheerfully avail of the advantages of their situation, while it is most desirable, that all our public agents, should make it a point, to collect and transmit to the United States, whatever may tend to increase the number and variety of our products of agriculture, manufactures and the arts.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient serv't,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

GEORGE W. BARRELL, Esq. }
Consul of the United States. }

DEAR SIR—Permit me to communicate to you the result of an essay I made some days ago on the sweet potatoe, a native of the free and happy country you so worthily represent, and where I think that the use to which this excellent vegetable is generally applied may be improved to great advantage. You no doubt have heard of the vast consumption which has lately taken place in France, of the fecula or flour proceeding from the common potatoe, where in consequence of the repeated certificates given by the Prote medicate of Paris, it has been introduced into almost all the apothecaries' shops, and hospitals, in the south of France, and is found to produce a variety of most delicate and nutrimental aliments for people of weak digestion and relaxed intestines; such as excellent gruel, porridge, and all kinds of pastry, far superior to that made with flour, as well as starch of the very first quality and which nothing apparently could exceed in whiteness. A consid-

eration of these facts, first induced me to turn my attention to the sweet potatoe, and suggested the idea that it might be applicable in some degree to the same purposes, and having accordingly resorted to the process usually adopted for extracting the fecula of the common potatoe, I found to my no small surprise and satisfaction that it produced that substance in vastly greater quantity and if possible in superior quality, particularly in whiteness; besides possessing in a much greater degree the saccharine qualities inherent in the plant. These circumstances will no doubt suggest an idea to a person of your active and penetrating mind of the immense advantages that would unquestionably accrue to the southern states of America from applying this admirable vegetable to the many purposes of which it is susceptible. I shall therefore proceed to describe to you the simple method which may be used for the extraction of the fecula. It is as follows—A wooden cylinder is required of about three feet in circumference and four in length, covered with tin perforated like a grater, which on wearing out may be taken off and renewed; on the top is placed a wooden box or hopper, containing five or six bushels, in such a manner as to embrace about a quarter of the circumference of the cylinder, and so adjusted to it as only to let the fibres of the potatoes pass in the operation of grinding. This cylinder with its box is placed over a tub of an oval shape and filled with water in such a manner as that it should dip in that element at each rotation which is performed by means of a crank like that of a grind-stone; by which means the paste and fibrous substance is washed away and the instruments kept clear, and falling together with the fecula into the water, a separation immediately takes place, the latter by its specific gravity precipitating itself to the bottom of the tub, where in a few minutes after pouring off the water with the fibres, it appears white, and in a solid compact mass. In order to complete the operation, nothing further is requisite than to stir it up with clean water and percolate it once or twice through a sieve, when it becomes of a whiteness far surpassing common flour or starch; and of a more glutinous and tenacious quality than the latter. According to the experiment I have made with respect to the quantity of fecula produced by the sweet potatoe, I find that $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of that vegetable when at maturity, will produce one bushel of fecula which is at least 50 per cent more than the produce of the common potatoe, in this country; it has besides the grand advantage of being fit for use all the year round if properly preserved, not being subject to germination, but in a very small degree, whereas the common potatoe on beginning to sprout, produces very little fecula, and is only in a state for grinding, about 5 months in the year. The fibres of both kinds of potatoes make excellent food for pigs, black cattle, sheep, fowls, &c. The fecula when extracted is dried in the sun on thin plates, either of earthen ware glazed, or tin; and may be formed into any shape or made fine like flour. In order to facilitate the operation on a grand scale a fly wheel may be applied to two or more cylinders at the same time, by placing them within about 3 or 4 inches of one another by

which means, which is attended with a very trifling expense, immense quantities of potatoes may be ground in a day, without a greater impetus than that of a single man or even a turnspit dog. In a country however where the powers of machinery and steam are so well known as in America, it would be useless and impertinent to make farther observations on that subject. I shall therefore conclude with a few observations on the washing of the potatoes previous to grinding them for the extraction of the fecula. This operation is of the greatest consequence, and in fact is the only laborious part of the process, as it is usually conducted, as great care must be taken, to have the potatoes well washed, in order to prevent the earth accompanying them, from mixing with the fecula; and it appears to me that a more expeditious method might be invented than the common one, by suspending horizontally a long barrel which may be turned like the above mentioned cylinders by a fly wheel; this might be filled about two thirds full of potatoes, and afterwards filled nearly full with water; it should be garnished in the inside with strong bristles, in the form of a hard brush, and here and there long wooden pins rounded at the bottom, to prevent their bruising them too much in the act of rotation, which would be very violent; it should likewise have a cock or plug at the bottom for draining off the water when soiled, which may be renewed till they are thoroughly cleansed; the whole of this operation may be performed in a very few minutes.

Your infinitely obliged, and

very faithful friend and servant.

Melroy, 28th Sept. 1826.

TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—The following report of Mr Macleay, one of the first naturalists of the age, is highly interesting, and deserving of republication. The general observations it contains serve to throw some light on the question which has lately been agitated here respecting the premature decay of the pear tree; and (unless you think the subject exhausted) you will please give the remarks, which close this communication, a place in your paper.

Milton, December 14, 1826.

ABSTRACT OF A REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE ELM TREES IN ST. JAMES' AND HYDE PARKS.—Drawn up at the request of Lord Sidney, the Ranger, for the Treasury, by WILLIAM SHARP MACLEAY, Esq. A. M. &c. &c. (Communicated to Professor Jameson, for the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, vol. xi. 1824.)

"So little attention has hitherto been paid to the causes of disease in trees, that few persons ever think of attributing it to any other origin than one entirely vegetable, or, in other words, to the constitution of the plant itself. Yet, in every case, perhaps, where the disease is infectious, and particularly where it is confined in a plantation or forest to the individuals of one species of tree, we may reckon with certainty on its proceeding from the attacks of some insect. Every tree, nay, indeed, every plant seems to have one or more species of insect destined by nature to feed on it; and when from the combination of various causes, (such for instance, as the weakness of vegetation in a par-

ticular air or soil, inattention to the evil at the proper time for effectually checking it, &c.), the number of insects which attack trees becomes increased beyond its due limit, we must either apply the axe without scruple to the seat of the disease, or make up our minds to submit to the utter destruction of our plantations."

"Almost all timber-eating insects are comprised in three orders, viz. *Coloptera*, or beetles; *Lepidoptera*, or moths, butterflies, &c.; and *Hymenoptera*, or bees, wasps, &c. All these in their youngest state are worms or larvæ, and it is while in this stage of their life that they commit the direct injury to the trees, either by gnawing off the bark, or by devouring the wood. The communication of the disease to other trees is periodical; for when the above mentioned worms or larvæ arrive at their perfect or winged state, the mischief committed by them is directly, is comparatively trifling, and in fact, generally results, not so much from their voracity, as from their attempts to extricate themselves, and to arrive at the external air, or from their endeavours to commit their eggs to a proper nidus. But as they are now winged, and capable of depositing myriads of eggs, the germs of as many devouring larvæ, the disease is thus dispersed throughout the neighborhood of the tree originally infected. If, however, it be, in this their perfect state, that the insects are most formidable, having attained the power of propagating the disease, it is also from an accurate knowledge of them, while in this state that we can alone derive any hope of being able to counteract their mischief."

"The first thing, indeed, to be done in all such cases is, to ascertain the species of perfect insect, which occasions the disease. The experienced naturalist is able from this examination of the worm or larva which he finds devouring the wood, not only to ascertain the order and family, but often the genus and even the species of winged insect which has produced it; and having determined the genus or species, it becomes an easy matter to know the season of its appearance. None of these timber-eating insects remain in their perfect or winged state throughout the year, and rarely for more than eight weeks. We may therefore easily ascertain the proper time for cutting down those trees which are so much infected with larvæ, as to afford no hope of saving them; for it would obviously be the height of imprudence not to seize the only opportunity of preventing the annual dispersion of the disease, by destroying the brood of larvæ while yet in the tree."

"As soon as metamorphosis has taken place, as soon as the winged insect has made its appearance, the mischief for the ensuing year is done. Not only is time thus lost, and more trees inevitably destroyed, but the future eradication of the disease is rendered much more difficult."

"We may also derive another advantage from ascertaining the habits of that particular insect, which causes the disease, and the season of its appearance, for it is often thus possible, by timely measures, even in places where the perfect insect is prevalent, to prevent any deposition of eggs in such wood as may have remained sound. At all events, the devastation committed by these animals is at times so great, that it is clearly worth while to make experiments to obviate it; although it is difficult to conceive how such experiments can ever be made philosophically by persons who do not in the first instance make themselves acquainted with

the natural history of that particular species of destructive insect which may have occasioned the mischief."

"Of the evil which is mentioned above in general terms St. James' and Hyde Parks afford us at present too many examples. The elm trees in both, and particularly in the former are rapidly disappearing, and unless decisive measures be soon taken to resist the progress of the contagion, we must not only expect every tree of this species to be destroyed in the parks, but may have to regret the dissemination of the evil throughout the vicinity of London." The insect which occasions all this havoc is the *HYLESINUS SCOLYTUS* of Fabricius, or *SCOLYTUS destructor* of Latreille, of which the history is briefly as follows. The perfect insect, a small beetle, deposits its eggs about the end of May or commencement of June, in the crevices and holes of the bark on the trunks of the Elms. In the process of laying the eggs which is to the female as to most winged insects the immediate forerunner of death, she perforates a tubular path beneath the bark, from which the larvæ, hatched from these eggs, proceed nearly at right angles, eating their way in parallel smaller tubes, which, lying close together, effectually separate the bark from the tree.

The larvæ remain feeding between the bark and wood throughout the winter season, and assume the pupa or nymph state about the commencement of spring, before the end of which the bark of an infected tree appears as if its crevices were full of a very fine saw-dust. "The last change of the insect takes place; and being now winged, it tries to arrive at the external air, for the purpose of propagating its species, and laying its eggs in other trees. Each hole, which now appears as if made with a gimlet, marks the exit of a perfect insect. In the first instance the voracity of the larvæ, and in the second the endeavours of the perfect insects to liberate themselves from the wood, particularly when such attempts are made by almost infinite numbers, soon occasion the bark to fall in large pieces. The consequence is that the new leaves only make their appearance to wither, and the tree perishes. The early Entomologists, little acquainted with metamorphoses, on finding the perfect *HYLESINUS destructor*, (*le Scolyte* of Geoffroy) on dead or dying trees erroneously considered their decay to be the cause, instead of the effect of the insect's appearance."—"In order to prove that experienced naturalists are now aware of the true cause of such vegetable diseases, it may be sufficient to cite, from the 3d volume of M. Cuvier's *Règne Animal*, the prefatory remarks of M. Latreille on the whole family of insects to which *HYLESINUS destructor* belongs: Most of the *XYLOPHAGI* live in wood; in which the larvæ pierce or excavate furrows in various directions; and when very numerous in a forest, particularly of pines and firs, they cause to perish, in a few years, vast numbers of trees, or leave them in a state unfit to be usefully employed in the arts."

Mr Maclean thinks it advisable to inspect diseased Elm trees "in summer, when the perfect insect is on the wing, and again in winter, when the trees much infected should be cut down and burned with the larvæ in them, or be immediately subjected to such heat or fumigations as may effectually destroy the larvæ, which at this season are near the surface, and therefore not so difficult to kill. To rest content with having cut down the trees, without destroying the larvæ, or even re-

moving the trunks from the vicinity of the sound wood, is, in reality, to do no good at all."

"It may also be recommended, that no more elm trees be, during the continuation of the disease, planted in places where it is prevalent."

"The *HYLESINUS destructor* is peculiar to the elm, and was, in all probability introduced into the parks with some of the young elms which have lately been planted in different parts of them.—The other species of trees, in these places of public resort, seem, on the whole, to be very free from disease, but in planting, and particularly in ornamental planting, it may be well to bear in mind, that indigenous trees are much more subject to the attacks of our indigenous insects, than those which are not natives of this country. With respect to those trees which are in an unsound state it is very difficult to point out a cure for them.—When the insects attack the branches, these ought obviously to be examined, and if infected, ought, as soon as possible, to be lopped off and burnt. I scarcely know, however, what to propose, for the preservation of those trees, of which the trunks are infected. Perhaps it may be of use to cover over, in the month of March, with a mixture of tar and train oil, to a certain height from the ground, all such trees as it may be thought proper to attempt to save. I venture to recommend this coating of tar, not only by way of experiment, as protecting the trunks from the access of the perfect insects, but for the purpose of filling those little round holes, which it, is easy in summer for an accurate observer to perceive, afford peculiar facilities for the communication of the disease."

"To those persons who, being unacquainted with *Natural History*, may therefore be disposed to neglect the power of these insects, because they are individually minute, and who totally overlook the consequences of their being almost infinite in number, I have only to remark, that they may judge from what these animals have already done in the parks, how much mischief they are capable of effecting. In the year 1780, an insect, (*BOSTRICUS typographus*, F.) of the same natural family as the *HYLESINUS destructor*, made its appearance in the pine-forests of the Hartz, and was neglected. In 1783, whole forests had disappeared, and, for want of fuel, an end was nearly put to the mining operations of this extensive range of country. At the present moment, also, the French Government is in alarm at the devastation committed in their arsenals, by an insect well known to naturalists, under the name of *LYNEXYLON navale*.—About ten years ago, the principal naval engineer at Toulon, M. de Cerisier, who happened to be conversant with Entomology, discovered this insect in the dock-yards, and recommended certain precautions to be taken for the preservation of the timber there lodged. The French Government objected to the expense requisite for obviating an evil, of which, as yet, they had no experience; and now, when perhaps it is too late, the minister of marine has determined to follow M. de Cerisier's advice."

This circumstance brings to recollection the important service rendered by Linnæus to his native country and the high compliment paid by his king in following the directions of this distinguished naturalist, and strikingly exemplifies the utility of entomological knowledge in economics. Sir James E. Smith says that Linnæus, at the desire of the king of Sweden, traced out the cause of the destruction of the oak timber in the royal dock-yards;

having detected the lurking culprit under the bark of this very beetle, *LYNCEUS navale*, by peeling the timber to be immersed during the life of the metamorphosis of the insect, and its season of oviposition, furnished a remedy which actually secured it from its future attacks.

It is from such instances that we perceive the truth of an observation made by a French Academician, while alluding to the devastation which such insects may occasion:—"The history of these animals is worthy of being known, by reason of its extreme importance to all great landholders, and especially to the inspectors general of our forests, which have, their destructive insects; it will then be perceived how many causes, which at first do not fix the attention for a moment, may become, by negligence, fatal to the state."

In the London Zoological Journal, vol. i. no. 4, January 1835, Mr Macleay has given an account of the devastation occasioned to Fir plantations by insects. He remarks that "herbivorous insects, and especially those which are intended to keep vegetable luxuriance within due bounds, have been invariably found to affect particular species of trees, attacking them in different ways according to their peculiar economy." He further observes that he has ventured to state it as probable that all those infectious diseases, which destroy only one species of tree in a plantation, are the consequences of the prevalence of particular destructive insects." In confirmation of the truth of this remark he says that he had received a letter from the agent of the estates of the Marquis of Stafford, and the Earl of Carlisle giving an account of the great failure of the young firs and larches on these estates by an insect, which proved on inspection to be the *CURCULIO abietis* of Germar, (*CURCULIO pini*, L.) which is most destructive to Firs. It is very common in the pine forests of Sweden and Scotland; but little is known of its history, except that it is said to live beneath the bark, feeding on the resin. Of the same family is the *RYNCHENUS abii* of Prof. Peck, which destroys the leading shoot of our native white pine. See Mass. Agr. Rep. & Journal, Jan. 1817.

The whole of the preceding history is well worth the attention of the cultivator of trees; but the remarks, which we have designated by italics, are particularly interesting, as being peculiarly applicable to the alarming disease of our Pear-trees, which has lately excited so much attention in this vicinity. Relying on such high authority we can hardly be at a loss to account for this otherwise inexplicable disease, nor hesitate in attributing it to the noxious influence of a peculiar insect, or rather to the attacks of numbers of these insects. Is it not probable that the minuteness of this insect, which is stated to be only one tenth of an inch in length, may have caused it to escape our notice, and its comparative insignificance have induced us to overlook or disregard the consequences of its ravages? A whole limb may swarm with them, every bud may conceal the place of their operations, without a suspicion of their presence. That a few trees should be attacked with ease, while others similarly situated escape, at these few should all belong to one genus, and one species of tree, to the exclusion of all others, hardly to be explained by the operation of physical causes, such as viciousness of fluids, unfitness of nutriment, or atmospheric influence. Such uses may operate to produce disease in the animal creation, but the laws of vegetable economy

are different. To those who urge that the smallness of the injury is inadequate to the magnitude of the effects produced, the following explanation is offered.

The vessels which convey the ascending sap, furnishing nourishment to the plant, are situated in the albumen, and near the medulla; the latter are called the *central vessels* by Mr Knight. Now, although the minute insects described by Professor Peck, leave the albumen untouched, except at their exit, yet if the inner layer of wood and medulla be consumed, the central vessels are of course destroyed, a considerable part of the circulation is interrupted, and the tree must consequently suffer. Add to this, that the injury occurs in the early part of summer, when the increasing heat, producing a greater evaporation from the leaves, requires a large supply of sap.

As to the ratio *medendi*, it is fortunate that all coincide in the propriety of the remedy suggested by Prof. Peck. Let it however be recollected that the infected limb should be amputated immediately on the appearance of the disease, and committed to the flames. It is by thus destroying the insects, before they have emerged from their retreats, that we can hope to arrest the progress of the evil. On the contrary, by neglecting this operation, we allow the perfect insects to escape, and thus convey to other limbs and other trees their eggs, and disseminate the disease which a succeeding year will too plainly develop.

The modes of attack by the *SCOLYTUS destructor* and *SCOLYTUS Pyri* are different, one confining itself to the bark and albumen, the other to the inner wood and pith; the former attacking principally the trunk, and the latter the branches. In our country, however, may be found examples of injury similar to that of the European *SCOLYTUS*, though, fortunately, not to so alarming an extent. The cedar, *JUNIPERUS virginianus*, is perforated through the bark by thousands of small holes, from which have escaped little beetles, of a blackish colour, and about one tenth of an inch in length. When the bark is removed the central path of the female is exposed, from which branch, on each side, numerous parallel smaller furrows, containing the larvae. The insect is a *HYLUNUS* of modern writers, separated from *HYLESINUS* of Fabricius. We have a large species, the habitat of which is unknown; it is described by Olivier as *SCOLYTUS teretibus*, is of a pale cinnamon colour, and seven twentieths of an inch in length. From its great size it must be a formidable perforator.

Examples of vegetable disease, the result of internal injury by insects, are familiar to us. No one hesitates in attributing the decay of our plum-trees to the warty excrescences which disfigure their branches. These are produced by the *CURCULIO nenuphar* of Herbst, or *RYNCHENUS Cerasi* of Peck. The last mentioned able naturalist has described one insect which is very destructive to the *ROBINIA Pseudacacia*, or Locust; there is however another, which attacks it in great numbers, and threatens entirely to destroy this fine ornamental tree, unless some means can be discovered to protect it from attack. This insect is the *LEPTURA Robinie* of Forster, *CLYTUS flexuosus* of Fabricius. Our young apple-trees are often so perforated near the roots as to cause them to be broken off by the winds; the borer which produces this mischief is of the same natural family as the last mentioned; and is named, by Mr Melsheimer, *SAP ERDA bifasciata*. The peach tree has its well

known insect enemy at the root; and a beetle, *BURRUS femorata*, F. lives, in its larva state, beneath the bark, and in making its escape, gnaws an oval perforation in the branch. The currant bush suffers most from the larva of an insect of the same genus as that which attacks the peach tree at its root. This larva lives in the interior of the bush, feeding on the pith. It was probably imported from Europe; as it appears to answer the description of the *AGERTA tipuliformis*, which is known to inhabit the currant bush there. The diminished size of the fruit points out where the enemy has been at work. Even the robust oak, and towering pine are annoyed by insects, and yield to their attacks. Besides the numerous species which are spread over its branches and banquet on its leaves, the trunk and root of the oak are perforated by a very large whitish larva, belonging to the genus *Cossus*. It is said that the sapling pines of Maine have suffered greatly by an insect, which proves to be the *CERAMBYX violaceus* of Linne.

But it is unnecessary to add examples, which the experience of every day will furnish to your readers; whose indulgence is requested for this long communication from Yours, &c.

INDAGATOR.

It is stated from Stockholm, Sweden, that it is almost impossible to form an idea of the miserable situation of the agriculturists. A ton of oats costs 8 crowns, 32 shillings Banco. As to barley, none can be got, and the scarcity of hay and straw is beyond all description. People are obliged to kill their cattle from a dread of not being able to keep them during the winter. A number of farms have been sold at auction, because the proprietors were unable to pay the taxes.

SMALL POX.

A case of small pox occurred in this city last week, which terminated fatally on Sunday. The young lady who was the subject of it had been keeping a school, but how the disease was communicated is not known. We are informed that another case exists in York-street.

We mention these facts as to express our astonishment that any person in this community should have arrived to years of discretion without having been the subject of vaccination, the only sure remedy for this dreadful malady. The cases and facility of obtaining vaccination leave no ground for excuse, and parents and guardians must lay to themselves the neglect of an important personal and public duty, and bear the charge of bringing this "evil upon the city."

We believe the poor are vaccinated free of charge by all our physicians in possession of the virus, and those who are able to pay, at a very trifling expense. [New Haven pap. Dec. 12.]

The society of Friends, in the country of the kingdom of Valencia, in Spain, has offered a premium of 300 reals to any one that will raise a crop of 20 pounds of tea, rolled and separated, and having the same qualities and flavour as that imported from China. It is likely that the tea-plant would succeed perfectly in some parts of the south of France.

If the trials for breaches of promise of marriage continue to increase, it may be suspected that the girls have entered into a conspiracy.

[PREPARED FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.]

A LAPLAND SUMMER.

Including also what in other countries, is called spring and autumn, consists of fifty-six days, as follows:

- June 23, Snow melts,
- July 1, Snow gone,
- 9, Fields quite green,
- 17, Plants at full growth,
- 25, Plants in full blow,
- Aug. 2, Fruits ripe,
- 10, Plants shed their seeds,
- 18, Snow.

From this time to June 23, the ground is every where covered with snow, and the waters with ice.

BRITISH WORKS ON AGRICULTURE.

In 1765, a treatise on agriculture was published by the Rev. Adam Dickson, minister of Dunse, in Berwickshire, which is decidedly the best work on tillage which has appeared in the English language, and was and still is held in universal esteem among the practical farmers of Scotland.

In 1777, Lord Kaimes published the Gentleman Farmer, being an attempt to improve agriculture by subjecting it to the test of rational principles. His lordship was a native of Berwickshire, and had been accustomed to farm in that country for several years, and afterwards at Blair Drummond, near Stirling. This work was in part a compilation and in part the result of his own observation; and was of essential service to the cause of agriculture in Scotland.

In 1778, appeared Wight's Present State of Husbandry in Scotland. This is a valuable work; but the volumes not appearing but at intervals of some years, it was of less benefit than might have been expected.

In 1783, Dr Anderson published his Essays relating to agriculture and rural affairs; a work of science and ingenuity, which did much good both in Scotland and England.

In 1800 appeared the Farmer's Magazine; a quarterly work, exclusively devoted to agriculture and rural affairs; and which has done more to enlighten both the proprietary and tenantry of Scotland than any other book which has appeared. It was at first conducted jointly by Robert Brown, farmer of Markle; and Robert Somerville, M. D. of Haddington. Afterwards on Dr Somerville's death, by Brown alone; and subsequently, on the latter gentleman's declining it, by Cleghorn, W. S., one of the most scientific agriculturists of Scotland. The frequent recurrence that is made to the Farmer's Magazine in the course of this work, will show the high value which we set on it. The Husbandry of Scotland is the next work deserving of notice in this sketch of Scottish authors, published by Sir John Sinclair in 1810; and which may very properly complete the series, as it fulfils in an able and complete manner what the title possesses.

The rapid progress of agriculture in Britain is shown by nothing more clearly than the great number of societies that have been lately formed; one or more in almost every county, for the diffusion of knowledge, and the encouragement of correct operations, and beneficial discoveries. Among these, the Bath and West of England Society, established in 1777, and the Highland Society of Scotland, in 1784, hold a conspicuous rank, and

the establishment of the Board of Agriculture, in 1793, ought to form a new era in the history of the agriculture and rural economy of Britain.

A professorship of agriculture was established in the university of Edinburgh, in 1790, and the professor, Dr Andrew Coventry, is well known as a man of superior qualifications for fulfilling its duties.

Professorships of agriculture, and even of horticulture, or rather of culture in general, are said to be partly provided for, and partly in contemplation, both in Oxford and Cambridge.

The reports of the different counties, many of them surveyed a second time, and now reprinted, according to an uniform plan, have been followed by the General Report of the Agricultural State and Political Circumstances of Scotland; and a similar work for England was undertaken to be in the contemplation of the board. But the continuation of that institution was deemed unnecessary by parliament; and its annual vote for its support being withdrawn, it ceased to exist in 1819.

The Code of Agriculture, published in 1819, by Sir John Sinclair, may be considered as giving a succinct view of the most improved practices of British husbandry as actually practised by professional farmers. It is a work which has already been translated into several foreign languages, and passed through more than one edition in this country.

THE DUNG OF PIGEONS

Is so highly prized in Persia that many pigeon-houses are erected at a distance from habitations for the sole purpose of collecting their manure.—They are large round towers, rather broader at the bottom than at the top, and crowned by conical spiracles through which the pigeons descend.—Their interior resembles a honeycomb, forming thousands of holes for nests; and the outside are painted and ornamented. The dung is applied almost entirely to the rearing of melons, a fruit indispensable to the natives of warm countries during the great heats of summer, and also the most rapidly raised in seasons of scarcity; and hence the reason that during the famine of Samaria a cub of dove's dung was sold for five pieces of silver. (2 Kings, vi. 25.) The Persians do not eat pigeons.—*Maries's Second Journey*, &c. 141.

ARABIAN HORSE.

The horse is of all the animals of Arabia the most valuable. This animal is said to be found wild in the extensive deserts on the north of Hadramaut; this might have been the case in ancient times, unless it should be thought more probable, that the wild horse of Tartary has passed through Persia, and has been only perfected in Arabia. The horses here are distributed into two classes, viz. the *kadischi*, or common kind, whose genealogy has not been preserved, and the *kochlaini*, or noble horse, whose breed has been ascertained for 2000 years, proceeding, as their fables assert, from the stud of Solomon. They are reared by the Bedouins, in the northern deserts between Bassora, Merdin, and the frontiers of Syria; and though they are neither large nor beautiful, their race and hereditary qualities being the only objects of estimation, the preservation of their breed is carefully and authentically witnessed; and the offspring of a Kochlain stallion with an ignoble race is reputed *kadischi*. These will bear the greatest fatigues, and pass whole days without food, living according to the Arabian meta-

phor, on air. They are said to rush on a foe with impetuosity; and it is asserted that some of them when wounded in battle, will withdraw to a spot where their master may be secure; and if he fall, they will neigh for assistance; accordingly their value is derived from their singular agility, and extreme docility, and an uncommon attachment to their master. The Arabian steeds are sometimes bought at excessive rates by the English at Mocha. The duke of Newcastle asserts, that the ordinary price of an Arabian horse is £1000, £2000, or even £3000; and that the Arabs are as careful in preserving the genealogy of their horses, as princes in recording that of their families; the grooms are very exact in registering the names of the sires and dams of these animals; and some of them are of very ancient date in this species of pedigree. It is affirmed that Arabian colts are brought up with camel's milk.—*Landon*.

RECLAIMED LAND.

The Raleigh Register says, Mr David Justice jr. of that county, has made the present season 17 barrels of corn, 2 wagon loads of pumpkins, and a large quantity of peas from one acre and ten poles of marshy ground, which was usually covered with water, but had been drained, and was cultivated for the first time this season.

HEMOPTYSIS, OR SPITTING OF BLOOD.

The great heat, in the month of June, brought into the hospital several cases of Hemoptysis. On the 18th, three cases came in together, and Mr Reamier determined to show his pupils the effect of large doses of nitre, in this complaint, as employed by the Italian physicians. To each of the patients, therefore, he gave half an ounce of nitre, dissolved in a mucilaginous mixture, to be taken in the course of the day. In one patient who had been bringing up blood freely for four or five days previously, and who had taken no other medicine, the hemoptysis was completely arrested during the first day at the hospital. The day after it returned, and was again stopped by the same medicine, and did not afterwards recur. This patient took the half ounce of nitre in the course of four hours and some disagreeable sensations were produced in the stomach and mouth, but no other effects. In the second case, bleeding had been ineffectually employed, and the hemoptysis continued abundant. On the second day of the administration of the nitre, no trace of blood was perceptible in the expectoration. The medicine was continued for two days more, as a precautionary measure. In this patient, no inconvenience in the stomach was produced by the nitre. The third case, was that of a man 45 years of age, who had been subject to severe hemoptysis for ten years previously, the attacks recurring about once in two years; and generally giving way to blood-letting and leeches. The hemoptysis had this time continued three days, accompanied by great embarrassment of breathing, and a crepitous rattling in the lower part of the left side of the thorax. He had been bled several times before he entered the hospital both locally and generally, but the hemoptysis continued. Like the two other patients he took the nitrous mixture. The second day he felt much less enfeebled—the expectoration was not so bloody. The treatment was continued, and the expectoration soon became untinged with blood and puriform. Ultimately, however, the patient sunk with regular hectic fever, presenting, on dis-

several tubercular excavations in both have certainly seen good effects from nitre in considerable doses, given in the common infusion of roses, articulated, in common conjunction with opium, in hemoptysis; but we never give such doses as above, nor have we seen such exhibited by others. The remedy is worth.—*Med. Chi. Rev.*

INDIAN LANDS.

to and a half millions of acres of land have been obtained by a treaty from the Potawatomie and Miami Indians; part of the compensation to be in oxen, wagons, and agricultural implements; \$2000 annually, as long as Congress proper, for the support of the poor and indigent and for the education of youth, besides other

NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTORIES.

Account of the Manufactories in the town of Lowell, in Massachusetts, furnishes a favourable opinion of the manners, regulations and morals of persons employed in those establishments, and removes the fears and objections of those who dread the prevalence of vice, ignorance, and idleness, in communities of that kind, so rapidly increasing in the United States. The different manufactures in Lowell, employ upwards of 600 young men, over 14 years old, and none under.—They work by the piece, and earn from 1 to \$3 a week over their board, averaging more than \$1.50. Attendance at some place of public worship is required on Sundays, at 12½ cents per person charged for a seat. The girls appear healthy and cheerful, and are seen in the mills dressed in silks, crapes, and other genteel fruits of their labor. In 38 weeks after the incorporation of the town, the bans of marriage between 450 couples were published. In some other places, from 10 to 1200 young persons are employed at a manufacturing manufactory, but no where do we hear of such injurious effects to society so much complained of in similar establishments in Europe.

[N. Y. Statesman.]

QUARTERLY REVIEW.

The London Quarterly Review for September has just been republished by Mess. Wells & Co. Court Street, and contains articles upon the following subjects:—Britton's Cathedral Antiquities.—Scott's Lives of the Novelists.—Parry and Bell's Voyages.—Parseval Philippe-Auguste, et Heroique.—Military Memoirs.—Memoirs of Madame de Genlis.—Prior's Life of Burke.—The Royal; or the Freemason.—Transactions of the Geological Society.—Humphreys on the Lawful Property.—State of the Slave Trade.—Publications.

Washing Cotton and Linen.—Never wash muslin or any kind of white cotton goods, with linseed oil for the latter deposits or discharges a gum coloring matter every time it is washed, which discolors and dyes the cotton. Wash them themselves.

"The liberal use of nitre in hemoptysis," says Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia, "is a practice which I have for several years recommended in lectures, and a solution of it in brandy is a popo-strum in this city."

Extract from an Address at the Becket Cattle Show, by Lester Filley, Esq.

A BAD PRACTICE.

I am acquainted with a custom among some of our respectable and most useful mechanics which above all others is the most inconsistent and ludicrous. It is to be found among the blacksmiths; some of whom adopt as a rule to be observed in their respective shops, that whenever a yoke of cattle is driven to the shops, to be shod, the owner must carry with him a pint of cider brandy or other given quantity of ardent spirits, to be drank in the shop while the work is going on; the origin of this practice I have never been able to trace, and I believe it will be no easy task for any such mechanic, however respectable or intelligent, to point out any single benefit resulting from it—the evils attending such a practice are many and alarming. If, as is often the fact, four yokes of cattle are shod by the smith and his apprentice in one day, there will be introduced two quarts of spirits to be drank, on such occasion; follow this up day after day through the season of cattle shoeing, and if the blacksmith and his apprentice are not confirmed drunkards it is because they are possessed of a strong constitution and great fortitude of mind. I have known several useful ingenious mechanics destroyed and made absolutely wretched by this inconsistent and destructive practice.

SCHOOLMASTERS.

An ignorant schoolmaster is a nuisance to society, he can instruct no one, the injury he does to the youth committed to his care, is beyond calculation; the money expended is worse than lost, and the time occupied can never be recalled; the youthful mind in the mean time remains like a bud in the winter, unexpanded and locked. The mode and manner of instruction is altogether different, at the present day, from what it has been. Improvements are making in the sciences as well as in the arts; and why should we not keep pace with them; our children must be educated in order to be useful, and it is our duty and interest to adopt the wisest and best means in our power to bring about an object so desirable. See to it then, that your school instructors are well educated moral men; apt to teach and of regular habits.—If faithful in their employment, reward them liberally, encourage them in well doing, and be always careful to support them in the necessary discipline of the school; by so doing the prosperity and happiness of your children will be greatly promoted, and your well directed efforts and exertions crowned with unlimited success.

New mode of making Jelly.—Press the juice from the fruit: add the proper portion of sugar, and stir the juice and sugar until the sugar is completely melted; and, in twenty-four hours, it will become of a proper consistence. By this means, the trouble of boiling is avoided, and the jelly retains more completely the flavor of the fruit. Care should be taken to stir the mixture until the sugar is completely melted, and fine sugar should be used.

Economy in fire wood.—The size into which wood should be split, so as to be durable in burning, and yet give sufficient heat, is a matter worthy of some consideration. If split very small, any given quantity will give more heat for a while, but will be quickly consumed; if large, it will con-

sume slowly, but will burn less readily, and give much less heat. A fire composed of billets of wood not more than 14 inches long, will give more than two-thirds as much heat as that made of wood double that length. Perhaps billets of from three to four inches, of a medium diameter, will be found the most economical, as avoiding the two extremes.

From the American Farmer.

ON ICE HOUSES.

DEAR SIR—Having had some experience in preserving ice, in the latitude of Maryland, I will place at your disposal a few observations, as an addition to the generally judicious directions of P. The shade of trees over the house, but not so much as to obstruct a good circulation of air, is a point of importance. There are many tracts on our Atlantic border, where you cannot go twenty feet deep for the springing of water, and a house eighteen feet square in the clear, and nine or ten feet below the surface, will keep ice very well.—It is an essential point to prevent, far as possible, all contact of the external air, especially of the warm season, to the ice.

I have had what is called a dry well, (i.e., a hole in the centre of the floor, sunk a little deeper than the common bottom of the pit,) in my ice house, and have seen them in others; but I have never been able to discover that the ice made any water into the receptacles. It shrinks and wastes by perspiration, and especially if your bottom be sand or gravel, I am convinced that the bottom logs should be bedded in it, and no place be left where air can insinuate itself under the ice.

Fodder, or corn tops, makes a more convenient thach than straw, and the thicker it is put on the better.

The ice should certainly be put away as solid as possible; and while pitting a layer of the large cakes, I have all the small ones, and broken bits, pounded, and with this pulverized ice fill in between the corners, and grout the crevices between the large cakes, and make it all like a piece of solid stone mason work.

I let no straw or litter of any kind come near the house, when I am packing ice; it only bothers you, and will get mixed in with the ice, without being then of the slightest service. I fill the log pit full of ice, hard out to the wood, and within a few days after I cover with straw, not 15 or 18 inches, but not less than 3 or 4 feet thick—and the thicker the better. Let the air circulate freely over it, but never come near the body of ice. I would keep it 20 feet off, if I could. I look to the house now and then, and from the middle to the last of March, the ice will begin to shrink from the side logs; and it will shrink regularly and with a smooth surface. I then immediately stuff in dry cool straw, and stop out the air. When I used to put the straw on the sides as I packed the ice, when the ice began to shrink, I would find this side straw damp and disagreeable, and having got mixed in with the ice as packed, I could never get it out clean, and the sides of the ice melted into irregular holes, and air holes, and then it went faster. But now if the straw I stuff into the first regular shrinking get damp, all I thus stuff in I can get out, and easily replace with dry. I used to cover 18 inches thick, and frequently change the straw. But the straw from the barn yard, as cool as it can be had dry, is very many degrees warmer than the ice—and I found,

that when I thus changed the straw, the ice went away faster at that time than at any other. I generally have a tolerable plenty of straw, and I now put a large stack on at once; and I find while it lays several feet thick on the ice, that the straw next the ice is not near so liable to become damp, as when it was put on only 15 or 18 inches thick. It will, however, sometimes become damp, especially in a course of hot, moist weather—and whenever it does, we draw out this damp straw, and let the first layer of dry, cool straw come down upon the ice; and if I find the straw getting less than three feet thick, I bring straw from the barn yard, as dry and cool as I can get it, and put on the top of the straw in the house. Since I have adopted the above practices in a house only 12 by 18 feet in the clear, and not more than 9 feet deep, I have preserved ice till its return.—In giving these minutes of my experience, I beg you to be assured I mean no disrespect to your correspondent P., but merely to follow and fill the chinks he left open. You will dispose of them, as you please. Respectfully, Q.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DEC. 22, 1836.

Live Fences.—In our paper of Nov. 24, No. 18, page 142 of the current volume, we observed that we had received of Lemuel W. Briggs, Esq. of Bristol, Rhode Island, a quantity of Hawthorn berries for distribution. Having distributed most of these, we have subsequently been called on for information relative to the culture of the hawthorn, and particularly the most approved method of causing the seeds to vegetate, which it appears they are in no haste to do under ordinary circumstances.

The judicious remarks of Jesse Buel, Esq. Editor of the *Memoirs of the N. Y. Board of Agriculture*, (which were published in our last, page 166, 2d column, commencing "In the propagation of forest trees by seeds") go far to supersede the necessity of our observations relative to means for effecting the germination of the seeds of the hawthorn. Still it may not be amiss to state further particulars on a subject of so much importance.

Evelyn's *Silva*, vol. ii. page 99, says "The Hawthorn is raised of seeds; but then it must not be with despair because, sometimes you do not see them peep the first year, for the Hawthorn, and many other seeds, being invested with very hard integument, will now and then suffer imprisonment two whole years under the earth; and our impatience at this does often frustrate the resurrection of divers seeds of this nature, so that we frequently dig up and disturb the beds where they are sown, in despair before they have gone their full time."

The *Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture*, vol. iii. page 439, give the following article by Dr Mease of Philadelphia:

"The haws of the Washington thorn (*Crataegus cordata*), require to be buried one winter before they sprout, and they should be put into the ground the same autumn they are taken off the tree; the pulp surrounding the stones having been previously rubbed off, and the stone washed. The usual way is to put them in a box of sand, and to stand it under the eaves of a house, to receive the dropping of water from it, and by the spring they will be open and ready for planting. But Mr. Caleb Kirk of Brandywine tried with success

a more expeditious way, viz. immersing the stones, previously rubbed and washed, in hot water to swell them, then exposing them to the air, at night, to freeze the water in which they were immersed, and afterwards thawing them in the sun, repeating this process for four or five days, when he found them open and fit for planting.—He tried this experiment even so late as the first of March, with success. The haws will not vegetate, if sent to any distance in the pulp, as Mr Kirk knows, to his cost and disappointment. It is probable that the alternate freezing and thawing of the Newcastle thorn (*Crataegus crus gaili*) will also expedite their vegetation: they require to lay in the ground two winters before they vegetate.

"Mr Kirk stated to me further what may be of great consequence to the success of a hedge, viz. the injurious effects of the common black walnut tree upon it. One of those trees that stood at the distance of 15 feet from a hedge three feet high, killed three panel of it. Another walnut tree only three inches in diameter at the root, also killed six thorn plants, and at the above distance: both trees stood directly opposite to the hedge they blighted: on removing the walnut trees, the hedge grew well:—whereas an apple tree that shaded a part of the hedge was not found injurious to it. Cedar trees likewise are injurious to hedges, from the farina which is abundantly discharged from them, settling on the leaves of the plants."

In the *Memoirs of the N. Y. Board of Agriculture*, vol. ii. page 161 is published a long and able paper, written by George Tibbitts of Rensselaer, from which the following is extracted:

"My experiments have convinced me, that it is useless to attempt to make a thorn fence upon a dry, loose, sandy soil, like our pine plains, or on loose, dry sand gravel soil. These soils are not congenial to the growth of thorns; we never see any of our natural thorns growing wild upon them. Thorns are very liable to be thrown out of ground when young, by frost if set in a damp, cold, spongy, clay soil; swamps are too wet for them, and on these kinds of ground ditches are necessary. Thorns do well upon any of the varieties of loams: on a strong rich loam, inclining to clay, they do best."

PROCESS OF RAISING THE PLANTS.

"Gather the haws at any time in the fall, when ripe, lay them in an oblong heap, or ridge, in the nursery or garden, mixed with a little earth; turn this heap in the spring following, and several times more in the course of the summer and succeeding fall, that they may have an equal exposure to the weather and frost; and as soon as the frost is out of the ground the succeeding spring, (having laid in the heap over two winters and one summer) strew them evenly with a spade upon a bed or beds, which shall have been previously spaded and raked smooth for that purpose. It is better to sow them thick; half a bushel of haws, when green, may be a suitable quantity for a bed four by fourteen feet; cover them not to exceed a quarter of an inch, and this is done best by a corn riddle, as the earth can be sifted over them more evenly than by a spade or in any other way. They will come up directly; keep them free from grass and weeds. They may be expected to grow to the height of two to three feet the first year, (if the land is good which it ought to be), and the most of them will be large enough to plant in the hedge

in the fall or succeeding spring; and the spring for planting them is to be preferred. The same plants may be re-set in the nursery, and taken up, in the fall or succeeding spring to supply vacancies in the lines of hedges set out the spring before, or set in new lines of fences."—To be continued.

Connecticut River Navigation.—A steam-barge called the *Barnet*, has lately ascended the Connecticut as high as Bellows Falls, and returned again thus affording demonstration of the practicability of steam navigation on that beautiful river. This good news to the inhabitants of the large and fertile tract of country which is watered by the Connecticut and its tributary streams, as it will not only give a new stimulus to industry, but enhance the value of property throughout the whole territory thus situated.

We have received from Dr Barre, of Bristol, R. I. a quantity of seed of the *Robinia Pseudacacia* or Yellow Locust Tree, for gratuitous distribution with an able article on the cultivation and uses of the tree, which will be published next week. Likewise an article from Springville, (Penn.)

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Resolved that in the appointment of the Standing Committees, the Senate will proceed by severally appointing the Chairman of each Committee, and then by one ballot for the other members necessary to complete the same, &c.

The Standing Committees were appointed the 11th. On the 12th Mr Johnson of Ken introduced a bill for the *Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt*, which was read twice by unanimous consent and referred to a select committee.

HOUSE.—A bill was read twice, which provided for Revolutionary and other pensioners.—A message was received from the President, transmitting the Report of the Commissioners of the Public Buildings; likewise a Report from the Secretary at War, on certain proposed donations of land to Indian tribes to agents and commissioners of the United States.

A third Message was received from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of War, relating to the Lead Mines belonging to the United States in Illinois and Missouri.

On the 11th among other petitions was one from Raphael and Benjamin West, of London, sons of the celebrated painter, and President of the Royal Academy, England, requesting Congress to purchase that portion of their father's works, which has devolved on them.

On motion of Mr Mallory it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the House whether sheep's wool on t skin is allowed to be imported free of duty, and how much of said wool has been imported during each of the two last years.

On motion of Mr Martindale of N. Y. it was resolved that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the House an abstract of the quantity and qualities of foreign wool and wool manufactures imported into this country, during the last two years, &c.; likewise whether any evasions of the duties on imported foreign wool and woollen manufactures, have been practised.

Resolved that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of levying a specific duty upon each square yard of imported woollen cloths, to be graduated by the number of threads contained in a square

or yard thereof, instead of the present advantage duty.

The following gentlemen are authorized to receive payments and subscriptions on account of the *New England Farmer*:

BENJ. POOR, Merchant, No. 273 Pearl street, New York.

ROB DE WITT, Esq. Montreal, Canada.

H. BUELL, Esq. Postmaster, Marietta, Ohio.

Tree.—On Monday, Maj. E. M. Bartlett brought to our office a piece of wood split from the body of one of his decaying pear trees, two or three feet from the ground, in which many holes were pierced to the depth of an inch or more, and in these were great numbers of larvæ, eggs about one sixteenth of an inch in length. Maj. B. is of opinion that these larvæ are hatched from eggs deposited by the species of insect noticed in our list, (See N. E. Farmer, vol. v. p. 167,) and that his pear trees have been destroyed by the deadly needles of these winged insects. —*Hamp. Gaz.*

It is stated that Nos. 26, 8, 15, 9, have drawn \$100,000 in a Rhode Island Lottery. If printers publish the many thousands which draw prizes, the charm would be broken, and men would be left to acquire fortunes by honest and useful industry.

Mail in the United States every mail brings announcement of half a dozen new journals, in which we perceive that they have a less rapid circulation. Two papers have been discontinued within the week (the *Argus* and *Minerva*) for want of patronage.

Florida Lands.—A traveller just returned from Florida, being asked his opinion about the fertility of the country, observed—"that it was the most fertile country he ever saw, for the lands generally produced about forty bushels of—*frogs* to the acre, and alligators enough to fence it!"—*Salisbury N. C. pa.*

Sylvanus Harris, of Vernon, Vt. states, that one of his apple trees in each of the six months preceding April, blossomed, and had six growths of apples. The first crop came to maturity; the second had no seeds in them, but grew as fast as the first.

Mechanic Institutions.—A meeting of gentlemen was held at Concert Hall in this city, for the purpose of favouring the formation of an association for mutual instruction in the arts and sciences, and such other branches of knowledge as are calculated to promote the best interests of mechanics, and, render them more extensively useful to society, was held at Concert Hall in this city on Thursday evening 14th. and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and code of by-laws for the government of the proposed society. A school was sometime since opened in this city, for the instruction of carpenters in the principles of architecture.

Deer.—The Concord (N. H.) Patriot mentions that deer are growing plenty in the north-western section of that state. Several have lately been killed near Bath, in Grafton county. "It is said the increase of wolves at the north of New England has caused them to flee south for protection. To escape the jaws of the wolf they run before the rifle of the hunter!"

Newspapers.—The Newburyport Herald, in mentioning the decease of the Free Press, states, that, since the year 1800, thirteen attempts have been made to establish papers in Newburyport, and although its readers were not permitted to see the beginning of them all, they have seen their end.

It is stated in the *Lynn Mirror*, that 575 newspapers are taken in that town, from different parts of the country, exclusive of the *Mirror* itself, which has a very respectable subscription list. *Salem Gaz.*

Canada Road.—A public meeting has been held at Bath, Gen. King presiding, at which resolutions were passed in favour of the proposition of making a road to Canada, and pledging the exertions of the meeting to accomplish the object.

The *Penobscot* river was entirely clear of ice on the 13th inst. The weather was pleasant, and farmers were busily engaged in the fields with their ploughs.

Letters.—44,000 free letters were mailed at the post office in Washington in the week ending on Tuesday, 12th inst.

The *Pennsylvania Journal* says that true gymnastic exercises are becoming fashionable in that town, and that many citizens now split and saw their wood, much for the benefit of their health and purses.

The receipts for toll on the Erie and Champlain Canals during the present season are estimated at \$700,000.

The lighter schooner *Mobile*, having a cargo of lead for the shot tower, was sunk near Hellgate on Friday. It is expected she will be got up. Mr. Sheffield, one of the pilots of this port, rescued two of the men of the *Mobile*, who were near drowning; making 14 men whom he has picked up within 15 months past.

A cunning attempt was made by some smugglers to introduce about £600 of French silks into England, in the same vessel Mr. Canning came, and mingled with his baggage, in the hope they would so pass detection; but they were discovered and seized.

A decree of the Colombian Government was issued to the Officers of the Army and Navy, directing them to wear mourning as a tribute to the memories of Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson.

Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry.

The proprietors of the Type and Stereotype Foundry, establishment in Salem Street, Boston, by Messrs. T. H. CARTER & Co. have for the purpose of extending the concern, obtained an act of incorporation. Having united the Foundries of Messrs. T. H. CARTER & Co. with that of Messrs. Edwin & Charles Starr, and having secured the services of Mr. Edwin Starr, (who is believed to be the best and most experienced mechanic engaged in the business in America,) whose attention is constantly devoted to the mechanical department, and having also procured experienced and faithful workmen in all the other departments, in which they have spared no expense to place the establishment on the best possible footing, they are prepared to offer to their customers, a greater variety of modern letter, than is probably to be found in any other Foundry in the United States. They promise, with confidence, that all articles furnished by them, shall be of the first quality, and that orders shall be promptly executed, and on terms as favourable as those of other foundries. They will furnish at short notice, TYPES of all sizes from *Pearl to Fifteen Lines Pica*, and in the sizes most used of a great variety of cut, as exhibited in their printing specimens, warranted to be made of

the best materials, and in all respects equal to any cast in this country.

ORNAMENTAL LETTER, in a great variety. **FLOWERS, CUTS**, Newspaper Titles, and embellishments, Brass Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, Printers' Furniture, Type Cases, Galleys, Ball Stocks, Skins, Parchment, PRINTING INK, and every article used by Printers, of the best quality.

They also carry on, in a distinct department, the business of **STEREOTYPING**, and have every facility for executing works of any magnitude, and jobs of every description, with accuracy, elegance and despatch. They have already executed work in this department to a large amount, and specimens of the style of execution may be seen in a number of handsome works lately published, and now publishing.

They have generally for sale, at a discount of from ten to twenty per cent, Types which have been used only in the process of Stereotyping, the wear of which is scarcely perceptible.

They have just completed specimens of a part of their Type, and a complete collection of specimens will be prepared in a few months.

Orders received at the Foundry Salem Street, or at their Counting and Ware Room, corner of Water and Devonshire Street, or addressed by letter to their Agent. JOHN GORHAM ROGERS, Boston Decr. 22.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
			D.
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 25	1 75
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	85 00	87 00
pearl do. - - -		105 00	110 00
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	1 50	1 75
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, - -	bbl.	8 25	8 50
cargo, No 1, new, - -		6 25	6 50
" No 2, new, - -		5 00	5 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new, lb.		14	17
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	9
skimmed milk, - - -		3	6
FLAX - - - - -		10	11
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 87	6 00
Genesee, - - - - -		5 75	6 00
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 25	3 50
GRAIN, Rye, - - - - -	bush	86	90
Corn, - - - - -		75	80
Barley - - - - -		1 00	1 10
Oats - - - - -		50	53
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, lb.		9	10
HOPS, No 1, inspection - - -			
LIME, - - - - -	cask	85	90
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2 50	2 62
PORK, Bone Middlings, new, bbl.		12 00	12 50
navy, mess, do. - - -		9 50	10 00
cargo, No 1, do. - - -		9 00	9 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	2 50	3 00
Clover - - - - -	lb.	9	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		20	45
do do unwashed - - -		28	30
do 3-4 washed - - -		28	33
do 1-2 washed - - -		23	28
Native - - - - -		20	28
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		38	42
do Spinning, 1st sort		28	33
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		6	6 1/2
" whole hogs, - - -		5	6
VEAL, - - - - -		6	10
MUTTON, - - - - -		4	8
POTATOES, - - - - -		7	10
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		17	18
lump, best, - - -		22	
EGGS, - - - - -		20	25
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	90	1 00
Indian, do. - - -		90	1 00
POTATOES, - - - - -		50	
CIDER, liquor, (new) - - -	bd	1 25	1 75

MISCELLANIES.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CURE FOR USING TOBACCO.

Ye, who are chewing, snuffing, smoking,
Think, or think not, that I am joking,
When I declare, the solemn fact is,
All may leave off this tempting practice.
Let every one the process try,
To beg of all, and never buy. SMOKE 'EM.

Johnsoniana.—Dr Johnson said of Goldsmith, "No man was more foolish when he had not a pen in his hand, or more wise when he had."

Once when somebody produced a newspaper in which there was a letter of stupid abuse of Sir Joshua Reynolds, of which Johnson came in for a share,—“Pray, (said he) let us have it read aloud from beginning to end,” which being done, he with a ludicrous earnestness, and not directing his look to any particular person, called out, “Are we alive after all this satire!”

Dr Johnson being in company with a gentleman who thought fit to maintain Dr Berkely's ingenious philosophy, that nothing exists but as perceived by some mind; when the gentleman was going away Johnson said to him, “Pray, sir, don't leave us; for we may perhaps forget to think of you, and then you will cease to exist.”

The following anecdote is said to be very characteristic of Richardson. One day at his country-house, where a large company was assembled at dinner, a gentleman who was just returned from Paris, willing to please Mr Richardson, mentioned to him a very flattering circumstance,—that he had seen his *Clariissa* lying on the King's brother's table. Richardson observing that part of the company were engaged in talking to each other, affected then not to attend to it. But by-and-by, when there was a general silence, and he thought that the flattery might be fully heard, he addressed himself to the gentleman, “I think, sir, you were saying something about—,” pausing in a high flutter of expectation. The gentleman, provoked at his inordinate vanity, resolved not to indulge it, and with an exquisitely sly air of indifference answered, “A mere trifle, sir, not worth repeating.” The mortification of Richardson was excessive, and he did not speak ten words more the whole day. Dr Johnson was present, and enjoyed it much.—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

The Militia.—There is at present, among our most judicious citizens, great doubts as to the utility of our present militia system. Gen. Jones, who for many years has held a high office in the militia of North Carolina, and can certainly speak from experience, says in a late letter to the legislature of that state, that he considers the militia system as unnecessary, and worse than useless; that instead of making good soldiers it dissipates good citizens; and instead of diffusing a military spirit, it generates a disgust and contempt for it in the minds of industrious mechanics and farmers. By the following extract from the last report of the Secretary at War, it appears that similar sentiments are held at Washington:

“I cannot abstain from calling your attention to the highly interesting fact, that we have, according to the last census, two millions of male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45. The difference

indicated between that number and those embodied in the returns of the militia from the States, results from the exemptions from militia service, which, in some of the states, are equal to one half of the whole number, which from their ages should be enrolled. From our happy position in regard to Europe, and from the no less fortunate relations maintained with our neighbours, and their actual condition, it would appear that *keeping up a system of the militia so extensive as the present, and burdensome, without any advantage to a large class of our citizens, was absolutely unnecessary. A different organization, therefore, by which at least a million and a half of our most useful citizens would be relieved from the unprofitable pageantry of military parade, for five or six days in the year, constituting so injurious a draft on their industry, must be one which cannot fail to be well received by the American people; and when, too, it is believed, that notwithstanding this relief, a superior efficiency will be imparted to this natural arm of the national defence.*”

It is stated in the Boston Recorder, that two captains of companies have lately died from fatigue and sickness occasioned by the late Division Muster at Dedham. It is really worthy of serious consideration, whether the idleness and dissipation incident to many of our militia trainings do not counterbalance all the benefits to be derived from this childish, “unprofitable pageantry of military parade.”

On the Transference of Fish from Salt Water to Fresh.—A letter from Mr Meynell, of Yarm Yorkshire, has been read to the Wernerian Naturalist Society, on changing the habits of fishes, and mentioning that he had, for four years past, kept the smelt, or spritling (*Salmo Eperlanus*), in a fresh-water pond, having no communication with the sea by means of Tees or otherwise; and that the smelts had continued to thrive, and bred as freely as when they enjoy intercourse with the sea.

[Littell's Museum.]

Cruelty to the Brute Creation; by Dr. Parr.—The minds of children are open to impressions of every sort, and indeed wonderful is the facility with which a judicious instructor may habituate them to tender emotions. I have, therefore, always considered mercy to beings of an inferior species, as a virtue which children are very capable of learning, but is most difficult to be taught if the heart has been once familiarised to spectacles of distress, and has been permitted either to behold the pangs of any living creature with cold insensibility, or to inflict on them wanton barbarity.

A man of sensibility is always either in the attic of ecstasies, or the cellar of sorrow: either jumping with joy or groaning with grief. But pleasure and pain are like a cucumber—the extremes are good for nothing. I once heard a late minister compared to the same vegetable, “For,” said the punster, “his ends are bad.”

More hearts pine away in secret anguish, for unkindness in those who should be their comforters, than for any other calamity in life.

The number of persons employed in the office of the National Intelligence, including editors, reporters, &c. is *one hundred*. Three hundred reams of paper have been consumed in one week in the above office.

It is understood that a vessel will sail in a few days from Philadelphia for Greece, with a cargo of twelve or fifteen hundred barrels of flour, donation from the merchants and others of the city, to the suffering Greeks.

The exports from the port of Pensacola during the year ending Sept. 1, consisted of 1,503 bags of Cotton, 100,000 feet sawed Lumber, 305,000 Bricks, 857 Cedar Logs, 1,299 Ox Hides, 345 Deer Skins, 10 hhds do. 23 bbls Tallow. Beeswax, 5 do. Otter Skins.

The annual produce of the agriculture and manufactures of France, is estimated at 4,678,728 francs; and of the French manufactures 1,820,105,409.

The celebrated horse Duroc, the sire of Echiz &c. died last Friday week, at his owner's residence in Hyde Park, Long Island.

Dr. Comstock, of this City, has found out a chemical process by which to render leather, cloth and divers other things, impervious to water. We saw a pair of prunella shoes which did differ at all in appearance from ordinary shoes of that kind, that had been soaked in the water days without the least dampness on the inside. To what purpose, or how extensively the means to apply his discovery, is what he has perhaps not yet determined, but it has the appearance of being a most important one. said to us positively that it is a very different thing so far as he could find out, from any of the for such purposes that have ever before been or recommended. [Hartford Mirror]

Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. D. & C. LANDRETH, Nursery, Seedsmen, and Florists, PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE constantly on hand for sale, a very extensive collection of Fruit Trees, Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. Seeds, &c. &c. not exceeded by any similar establishment in the United States.

In their selection of FRUITS for cultivation, care and attention has been paid, and from an industry with the subject of many years, they believe judiciously.

THE ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, both tender and hardy, which they are now cultivating, are some of the most esteemed and admired of both native and foreign origin.

THE GARDEN SEEDS, of which a large and valuable assortment is cultivated, are exclusively of our own rearing, for which purpose a number of acres have been purchased to the establishment are appropriated, at the moment they are planted, through all the stages of their growth and ripening are under the immediate care and superintendence, consequently are enabled to assure purchasers not only of the best quality.

Persons ordering any of the articles on their catalogue, may be assured of having them well packed, and of every attention being paid to them that they will give satisfaction.

Orders received by Messrs. PARKER & CO. No. 9 Congress-square, near the Exchange House, Boston, of whom priced Catalogues whole may be had gratis. tf Dec

Published every Friday at Three Dollars a year, payable at the end of the year—but the pay within sixty days from the time of subscription entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (entrance from Lindall Street).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1826.

No. 23.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

VIRGINIA PSEUDACACIA, Yellow Locust Tree.

Our Editor—Much is said on the increasing scarcity of fire-wood and timber, especially in the vicinity of our growing sea-ports, even in this country, yet in its infancy, and but a few years covered with forests; and much is felt by those who have to give the exorbitant price, that fire-wood commands, and already is the attention of the State almost entirely turned to its substitute, coal. If you are so kind to many of our farmers, they will tell you that they have fire-wood enough to last as long as they live, and they cannot think of planting acorns, walnuts, &c. for the time is so far distant when they shall realize any profit from them, they are unwilling to make the sacrifice of time and money to the growing of forests. They are looking for present profits.

It appears to me that this subject is of sufficient importance to justify our State Legislatures in offering a bounty on the cultivation of the most valuable kinds of timber. But should they not be willing to legislate on this subject, would it not be a valuable purpose in our agricultural societies, which are exercising such a salutary influence, should they offer a premium for the best specimens, of so many acres each, of oaks, walnuts, chest trees, &c. to be awarded some future day, when or twelve years hence?*

Feeling the great importance of encouraging the growth of forests, I would beg leave to suggest a few hints on the cultivation of one of the most profitable and useful forest trees, viz. the one at the head of this article. Of this valuable tree, I believe there are two kinds, or species, growing generally throughout New England, at least as far as my information extends, viz. the yellow and the white locust. The latter is very inferior to the former. While the white decays as soon as the chestnut, or any common forest tree, the yellow is superior in point of durability to any kind of timber.

Perhaps an ignorance of this difference in the qualities has prevented a just estimate of this valuable tree, and that attention to its cultivation that merits demand. The two kinds may be easily distinguished by peeling the bark, or cutting a strip from the wood. The bark of the white is smooth and peels off more readily, and the wood is more sappy than the yellow. The white is comparatively worth but little except for fire-wood. The yellow locust is much used for trenails and upper timbers in ships, and commands a high price than any kind of timber. For sills to diggings, gate and fence posts it is considered invaluable on account of its being almost incorruptible. I am informed that large quantities of yellow locust ship trenails have been made in New England, and exported to England, and at a handsome price. As we are becoming a great commercial and

The Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture has offered premiums for raising oaks and Hedges, among which are for Mulberry plants \$100, for White Oak Trees \$100, for the Ash, Larch or Locust trees \$50, &c. See *New England Farmer*, vol. iv. page 245.—EDITH.

manufacturing community, the demand for such durable timber will increase; and farmers on whose land it will grow, will do well to pay attention to its cultivation. It grows best on warm sandy or gravelly land, but does not require a rich soil.

What is singular, it seems to improve the soil; so that lands which before were barren & unproductive will be covered with a coat of grass peculiarly sweet, wherever this tree is cultivated. Considering its value in a mercantile, manufacturing, or agricultural view, it is truly astonishing that no more pains have been taken to encourage its growth. Perhaps there are many acres on most farms that could not be so profitably appropriated as they may be if devoted to the cultivation of the locust.

METHOD OF CULTIVATION FROM REES' CYCLOPEDIA.

"It is capable of being raised from the seed, cuttings, layers and suckers, but the seed method is said to afford the best plants. The seeds should be sown about the end of March or beginning of the following month on a bed of light mould, being covered to the depth of about half an inch. The plants mostly appear in the course of six or eight weeks. They should be well weeded and watered, and when sufficiently strong should be set out in the spring or autumn in nursery rows for two or three years, in order to remain to have a proper growth for final planting."—Dr Drown says "that the easiest method of raising the locust is as follows, plant 15 or 20 trees on an acre and when 12 or 15 feet high, run straggling furrows through the ground, and wherever the roots are cut with the plough, new trees will start up, and will soon stock the whole ground with a plentiful growth."—By the baggage wagon you will receive a small quantity of *Yellow Locust seeds*, the growth of the past summer, gathered by myself, which you are at liberty to distribute among those farmers who feel disposed to cultivate this valuable tree.

Yours, &c.

LEMUEL W. BRIGGS.

P. S. It is pretty generally thought in this region that insects have not preyed so much on the locust tree, for the last eight or ten years, as formerly; and that in groves or forests of these trees, their ravages are less perceptible than on single trees.

L. W. B.

Bristol, (R. I.) Dec. 1826.

By the Editor.—It is observed in the *North American Sylva*, a celebrated work by F. Andrew Michaux, that "The greatest consumption of Locust wood is for posts, which are employed in preference for the enclosing of court-yards, gardens and farms, in the districts where the tree abounds, and the circumjacent country. They are transported for the same use to Lancaster, Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria and the vicinity."—When the trees are felled in the winter, while the circulation of the sap is suspended, and these posts are allowed to become perfectly dry before they are set, they are estimated to last 40 years. Experience has shown that their duration varies according to certain differences in the trees from which they are formed: thus about Lancaster and at Harrisburgh, a small town on the Susquehan-

nah, where a considerable trade is carried on in wood that is brought down the river, those trees are reputed the best whose heart is red; the next in esteem are those with a greenish yellow heart; and the least valuable are those with a white heart. From this variety in the colour of the wood, which probably arises from a difference of soil, are derived the names of Red, Green, and White locust. In the western states there is a variety which is sometimes called Black Locust."

It is probable that the locust with a "greenish yellow heart" spoken of by M. Michaux is the same with that which our correspondent calls the "Yellow Locust," and although M. Michaux supposes "this variety in the colour of the wood probably arises from a difference of soil, it is not impossible that there may be permanent specific differences in the several varieties. If so the discovery is of importance.

M. Michaux says, "in naval architecture the shipwrights use as much Locust wood as they can procure. It is as durable as the Live Oak and the Red Cedar, with the advantage of being stronger than the one, and lighter than the other."

With regard to the insect which destroys the locust M. Michaux says, "within 18 or 20 years, an obstacle has unhappily appeared, which will contribute greatly to prevent the multiplication of the locust in all the anciently settled parts of the United States; this is a winged insect which attacks the tree while standing, penetrates through the bark into the centre of the trunk, and for the space of a foot, mines it in every direction, so that it is easily broken by the wind. This inconvenience is already so serious as to induce many people to forego all attempts to form plantations of Locust. In Virginia I have not learned that trees of the natural growth have been visited by this destroyer, but those that have been reared about the plantations have already felt its ravages. This evil, which it appears difficult to remedy, will be more sensibly felt when the destruction of the forests now on foot, an inevitable consequence of the neglect of all measures of preservation, shall force the inhabitants to have recourse to plantations, which they will wish to form in a certain proportion of the locust. Hence it may result, that, disappearing successively from the American forests by constant consumption, and not being reproduced on account of the insect, the locusts will become extremely rare in their native country, and abundant in Europe, where no similar catastrophe forbids their propagation."

The Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture have offered a premium of fifty dollars "For a mode of extirpating the worm that attacks the Locust Tree, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the Trustees to be effectual."

The following, copied from a Report of a Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society, on Farms in Essex County, Mass. [published in the *New England Farmer*, vol. iii. page 145] places the advantages to be anticipated from the culture of the locust in a fair, and we believe just point of view.

"A practical illustration of the advantages of cultivating the locust tree, presented itself on the farm of Dr Nichols. Several acres, that were a few years since barren and gravelly pastures, are

now covered with a good coat of grass, almost entirely by reason of planting and permitting a growth of locust trees upon the land. This is easily done, after a few trees have taken root, either from the seed or by being transplanted, and taking care that horned cattle do not go upon the land while trees are young. In addition to the increase of feed, the trees themselves are well worthy of cultivation. No growth is more rapid, and none more in demand or of greater value when arrived at maturity. It may be doubted whether an acre of land can be made to yield more in the course of 25 or 30 years, without the application of any manure, than by planting it with locust trees. On a fair computation, the number of serviceable posts that might be obtained in this time would be from three to six hundred, worth from 50 cents to \$1 each. The increase of feed and surplus wood would fully pay the labour of cultivation; so that the proceeds of the timber would be the profits of the land.

"An objection to the cultivation of the locust-tree is often brought from the fact that they are sometimes destroyed by worms. This is true; but the ravages of this insect are found to be greatest, where the trees are few and scattered. In the grove on this farm, which extends over a number of acres, and in the other groves in the vicinity, but very few of the trees are at all injured by worms. This objection is by no means sufficient to authorize the neglect of their cultivation. It certainly is of the highest importance to the farmers of Essex, to inquire how they can improve their pastures, or rather how they can save them from ruin; for it must be obvious to all, that as at present managed, they are constantly growing worse, and many of them have already become of very little value. If by planting them with trees, by ploughing, by applying plaster as has been done with good success on the farm of Mr. Bartlett, or in any other way, they can be reclaimed, it surely is worthy of the experiment."

PRINCE'S FRUIT TREES.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. John Lowell, of Roxbury, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, to William Prince, Esq. proprietor of the Linnean Botanic Garden, Flushing, Long Island, near New York.

Roxbury, Nov. 16, 1826.

Messrs. William Prince and Son,

Gentlemen—I have recently received the last edition of your catalogue of fruit trees, flowering shrubs, bulbs, and hardy and tender flowering plants. I thank you for it most sincerely.—It is what I never even dared to hope for in our country during my life. It is, after comparing it carefully with the catalogues which I have received from Holland and France, a richer and nobler collection than can be found in any one catalogue from the most celebrated florists and nurseries of those countries.

Botany, as a science in America, is scarcely thirty years of age, and it could never attain, even with your importations of European Herbaria, any thing which could enable us to take rank with the botanists of Europe, without the advantage of extensive collections. In Europe these have been furnished by the munificence of princes, or the taste of men of overgrown fortunes. The gardens of Paris, of Upsal, of Kew, and of Liverpool, are all of them either national works, or the production of the united exertions of opulent

cities. But if no such gardens had existed, what would have been the state of botanical knowledge? Confined, most certainly, to the five or six thousand plants of Europe, instead of being, as it now is, extended to the forty thousand plants of Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia.

In our country, the nation has done nothing towards the advancement of botanical science by extensive collections. The effort of the great state of New York was abortive, and the noble collection of Doctor Hosack has been suffered to go to destruction. Massachusetts has done better:—Her little collection has been fostered, and posterity will one day thank her statesmen for the feeble and limited support she has given to a science which is every day gaining ground in public favour. It was, indeed, a curious and humiliating reflection, that thirty years since we were obliged to resort to European writers to know the names of the grasses which we trampled under our feet, and of the trees which furnished us shade and fuel, and materials for architecture. That day of disgrace is passing away, and to you gentlemen, we owe no small tribute for the part which you have taken in effecting this change.—Your collection of plants of all sorts both American and foreign—your catalogues, with the scientific names, afford facilities which can be no where else found.

So far as I have had occasion to import flowering plants from you, I have found them correct; and every man who is desirous of forming a collection of native or exotic plants, may be assured, that they will receive them from you with their right names.

As to the fruit department, I can say less; because I have imported of late years but few trees. It is true, as you admit in your catalogue, that in former days some of your fruit trees were misnamed; they did not always correspond with European fruits of the same name. I observe you have of late cautiously and severely corrected those errors, and the fruits which I have recently tested from your garden, have been correct.

Feeling as I do, that the taste for flowers, or rather to speak more extensively, the relish for the beauties of nature, is gaining ground in our country, as it must do; I could not refrain from expressing to you my thanks, as an individual, for the great share you had in promoting this innocent and delightful taste. I am afraid you have gone ahead of your age, and have expended a capital in this ornamental part of gardening, which will be very slowly reimbursed, if ever, but it is clear that we should never make any advances without an establishment so convenient and so necessary as yours. There is one advantage which your garden enjoys, and which cannot readily be taken from you: the climate of Long Island is one which is adapted to furnish plants for all the Northern, and most of the Middle and Atlantic, as well as Western states. I most sincerely wish for yourselves success and remunerations; and for your country your steady and spirited continuance of your efforts.

I have the honour to be

Gentlemen,

Respectfully yours,

Am. Farm.

J. LOWELL.

Massachusetts Venison.—Over 100 Deer have been killed this season in the Plymouth and Sandwich woods. They are unusually plenty and very fine.

POULTRY.

We are told that fowls are fatter and more plenty this season than usual. The cause assigned this:—The swarms of grasshoppers which destroyed the crops and desolated the fields of the husbandman, furnished an abundance of rich food to the fowls; thus verifying the old proverb—"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good." One farm in Plainfield has brought more than 3000 pounds poultry to this market; and great quantities have been sold by others.—*Northampton Gazette.*

BROOM CORN.

The quantity of land devoted to the cultivation of broom corn in this county the past season, was much greater than in any preceding year. It has been estimated at 1700 acres, of which 14 or 15 were in Hadley and Hatfield. Some lands yield 800 pounds of broom brush, and 80 bushels of seed to the acre, but the average was not probably more than 500 pounds of broom and 40 bushels of seed per acre. This estimate will give for the county 850,000 pounds of the former, and 68,000 bush of the latter. Owing to the great quantities raised and to other causes, the price of the brush, we understand, is lower than for some years past; but sales have been made at from 3½ to 6 cents per pound, according to the quality. The seed is worth 25 or 30 cents per bushel. Broom corn, it seems like other agricultural products—any material increase of the quantity usually raised reduces the price of the whole crop. When the cultivation of any article has reached the amount of consumption, an increase of the crop will lower the price.

We are informed that the first broom corn sold in this part of the country was raised by the Rev. Samuel Hopkins of Hadley, about the year 1778, from seed obtained in the vicinity of Boston. Our good mothers and grandmothers, we suppose, kept their houses clean with brooms made of birch, and sometimes of husks.—*Ibid.*

GROWTH OF A SYCAMORE.

In the year 1781, Mr Joseph Smith, of Hadley, brought from Hockanum a sprout of button-barked sycamore, not so large as his finger, and set it in the earth near his house, where it lived and flourished. He cut it down on the 12th inst. and found by measuring, that what was only a riding-stick 45 years ago, was now a tree 94 feet in height and four feet in diameter about a foot from the ground, where it was chopped off.—*Ibid.*

According to some reports from the West India British Officers seem to act with harshness executing the order for excluding American vessels from the Colonies. It is probable this will disapprove at home.

War in Africa.—A great battle was fought the 7th Aug. between 11,000 native and 25,000 troops under the British Governor, and 25,000 Ashantees, and their allies, in which the latter were defeated.

Unprecedented sale of a ninepenny pamphlet. We are credibly informed that there have already printed and sold, of the "Farmer's Almanack," by R. B. Thomas, Esq. published by Richardson & Lord, for the next year, upwards of Ninety Thousand copies! [Boston Statesman.]

There is a project on foot in Germany to unite the Weser and the Rhine, by means of a canal.

Adged notices, from the *Bulletin des Sciences*, for the *Hampshire Gazette*.

GRAIN.

A society in the department of Ain, which has made various experiments upon different kinds of grain, reports that spring wheat does not succeed in their clayey plains. "It is absolutely necessary," says the report, "that spring wheat should be sown very early; this kind of grain requires mild, moist weather; a dry May reduces the crop to next nothing."—"We must therefore leave it to the valleys of our mountains, where the dews are more abundant, the rains of May more certain, and the sun less warm." They made some experiments with spring grain sown in autumn; the stalk was longer, and the ears larger and sooner ripe, but the seed remained quite small. There are more than 50 varieties of winter grain in the department of Ain. Those from warm countries have for several years been attacked by the rust; those from the north do better. The society press an opinion formed from their own observation and experience that different kinds of wheat of rye, growing near each other, cross the varieties, and produce an alteration in each, like Indian corn. In support of this opinion, they advance the assertion of gardeners, "that you cannot give melons near pumpkins without altering the taste of them; that when green and yellow melons row together, the color of each kind is changed, the green blending with the yellow" &c.

SUMAC.

The sumac of the tanners, (*Rhus coriaria*) grows in various parts of Europe, but is cultivated only in Spain and Sicily. The young shoots are set out in rows in October, and the soil is afterwards stirred once or twice with the plough. In the month of August, in the second or third year, the peasants cut the plants close to the earth, and the same is done every succeeding year. The stems are dried in the sun; the leaves are then separated from the stalks by threshing, and are reduced to powder in a mill. They are then ready for tanning Morocco and other leather, and are packed in linen sacks for transportation.

The ancients employed the sour berries or the sumac to season their food; the Hungarians put them in vinegar to give it more color and strength; and the people of Egypt season their pilau with them, and cook them with meat.

[The American sumac is inferior to that obtained from Spain and Sicily. This deficiency may be owing to the species, or the soil, or the climate. Sicily sumac is \$90 per ton in New York; American only \$80 per ton.]

SUGAR OF BUCHARIA.

Mr Moorcroft, an English traveller, relates, in his notes upon Bucharia, that the Usbeks and Afghans of that country have a perfect substitute for the sugar cane, which is pleasant, healthful and cheap. The cities of Bucharia produce annually 70,000 maunds of this sirup, and it forms the basis of their sweetmeats, of which great quantities are consumed. Mr Moorcroft does not indicate the name of this substitute.

[This intrepid and learned traveller died near the city of Bucharia in the latter part of 1825.]

Fat Hogs.—Six hogs, belonging to one litter, have been slaughtered this season at Dover, N.H., which weighed together 2919 pounds—the smallest 430, and the largest 553.

FROM THE MISSOURI HERALD.

General Ashley's Expedition.—The recent expedition of General Ashley to the country west of the Rocky Mountains has been productive of information on subjects of no small interest to the people of the Union. It has proved that the over-land expeditions, in large bodies, may be made to that remote region, without the necessity of traversing the mountains of the west or east. Gen. Ashley left St. Louis in March last and returned in September. His return caravan consisted of upwards of one hundred horses and mules, and more than half that number of men. He went to the station of the party he had left beyond the mountains, when he came in a year ago, and thence descended a river, believed to be the Buenaventura, a boat one hundred and fifty miles to the Great Lake.

His return march to St. Louis occupied about 70 days, each mule and horse carrying nearly two hundred pounds of heavier fur—the animals keeping their strength and flesh on the grass which they found, and without losing any time on the long journey. The men also found an abundance of food; they say there was no day in which they could not have subsisted a thousand men, and often ten thousand. Buffalo furnished the principal food—water of the best quality was met with every day. The whole route lay through a level and open country, better for carriages than any triplicate road in the U. States. Wagons and carriages could go with ease as far as General Ashley went, crossing the Rocky Mountains at the summit of the north fork of the Platte, and descending the valley of the Buenaventura towards the Pacific Ocean. The lake which terminated the expedition westward, is a most remarkable body of water, and heretofore unknown, unless from vague accounts. It is estimated to be one hundred miles long and sixty or eighty wide. It was coasted last spring by a party of General Ashley's men to within a short distance of the shore, and twenty days in making its circuit. They did not exactly ascertain its outlet, but passed a place where they suppose it must have been. The water of this lake is much saltier than that of the sea. Some of the salt obtained from this water by boiling, has been brought in by Gen. Ashley—he has also brought some specimens of rock salt, found in strata several feet thick at the surface of the ground, with streams of water running through it in numerous little channels. The people in the mountains plentifully supply themselves with salt at this spot, and carry it home in bags.

In the whole expedition, Gen. Ashley did not lose a man, nor had any one of those died whom he left behind last year, many of whom have been out for five years, and are now engaged in the freedom of those wild regions to think of returning to the comparative torpor of civilized life. It would seem that no attempt has been made to ascertain the precise latitude and longitude of the point at which Gen. Ashley crossed the mountains. It is to be hoped that this will not be neglected on the next expedition. From all that we can learn, the elevation is exceedingly small, even the passage of the mountain was effected—so small as hardly to affect the rate of going of the caravan, and forming at the most, an angle of three degrees, being two degrees less than the steepest ascent on the Cumberland road.

Authentic from Colombia.—The National Intelligence of Saturday publishes the following interesting communication from the Secretary of State of Colombia, to Mr. Salazar, Minister Plenipotentiary in this country. It is dated at Bogota, 6th November.

"I hasten to inform you that, according to official information which has just been received, the President Liberator will arrive in this city on the 12th inst. The people, as was anticipated, have begun to see their ardent wishes realized; for, since the 12th of September, when his Excellency arrived at Guayaquil, each day has given proof of the desire of his Excellency to promote the tranquillity of Colombia, and of the affectionate respect of the Colombians towards their Liberator. The result has been, up to this time, the complete re-establishment of constitutional order in the Department of Ecuador, Guayaquil, and Azuay, effected by persuasion and not by the exercise of authority. In one of the Departments only one of the Inten faults has been removed. The Government and of the Liberator. This conciliatory conduct, so conformable to that which has been observed by the Government, is the best proof of union and public safety; and I hope to be able before long to communicate to you that the law has recovered its authority in all the extent of Colombia.

With perfect respect and distinguished consideration, I am your obedient humble servant.

JOSEPH R. RIVENGA."

MECHANICS MEETING.

Mr. Editor.—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of several of the New papers of a meeting to be held this evening of the mechanics and others, friendly to the arts, the object of which appears to be to encourage by a course of public lectures, the sciences as connected with the mechanic arts. To infuse into the laboring classes a spirit of inquiry on these subjects, is certainly a laudable object, and cannot but meet the approbation of every enlightened man. It is well known that societies of the kind above alluded to, have been established in all the principal cities in Great Britain, and have been attended with singular success. Some of the most scientific men, and enlightened philanthropists of Europe have expressed their high approbation, of the objects contemplated, and have aided in the organization of similar institutions. In our own country considerable progress has also been made. The "New-York Mechanic and Scientific Institution," incorporated in 1822; and the "FRANKLIN INSTITUTE" of Philadelphia, incorporated in 1824, number among their members some of the most respectable artists and mechanics of the country, and these institutions are daily increasing in usefulness and respectability. Shall Boston remain inactive? Shall Boston, which has obtained the reputation of being the most literary city in the Union, shall Boston suffer herself to be eclipsed by her sister cities in this respect? No. There are talent, spirit and capital enough in Boston, to establish an institution which will rival any in the Union. Let us begin, let every man of science and letters, lend the reputation of our city toward the meeting this evening, and aid by his presence and exertion the laudable object which those who called the meeting are desirous of obtaining.

FRANKLIN.

Sketches of Character.—A writer in the *Buffalo Journal* is amusing himself, (says the N. Y. Gazette) with drawing sketches of the manners and characters of visitors there from various cities of the Union.—The following is a specimen of his style:—

"The Philadelphia fair are distinguished by the mildness of their manners, and their fondness for conversation or aptness at small talk. They have much of what the French style *en bon point* in the appearance, generally handsome, and the manners becoming, but would be more agreeable with less coquetry to appear. They are usually accompanied with a quaker father, or a dull news reading husband, who are continually boring their auditors with Schuykill Water Works and regular stores. Your real Philadelphia buck rarely ventures beyond the bounds of civilization, which he conceives to be limited by the bounds of his native city."

The New-York cockneys are known by their affected pronunciation; they either clip their words or lisp prettily, and express a mortal aversion to Yankeeism. Talk to them of groves and fountains, and they will silence you with phrases of castle garden and the battery.—Speak of the falls of Niagara, and they will excite the wonders of the world in their dislike of the country is evident from the anxiety which they manifest for a speedy and safe return to their friends. They are in the main harmless fellows, and are held in high esteem by our tavern keepers, as they eat little, spend their money like princes, and never ask the items of a bill. We have seen no very favorable specimens of New-York belles. The waiting maids are altogether finer women than their mistresses. They are reserved, to dullness, and appear to hold the natives in great contempt, much to the mortification of sundry of our small gent, who esteem themselves vastly pretty fellows. Red Jacket is thought by them to be the only distinguished personage in the western district, and I have known a company of city ladies to spend an hour in his company listening to a conversation held with him by a learned gentleman of their party, the cunning Indian nodding his head in reply to what he could, by no possibility, have understood.

The Albany beau is quite the reverse of his New-York neighbor. He drinks brandy and talks politics, swears at the servants, and quarrels with his friends, and is in fact what the latter have called "a real rascal." The ladies under his protection are usually handsome, but resemble their gallant in indiscretion; they romp the streets without protection, address strangers with the utmost confidence, and look country gentlemen out of countenance.

"The Bostonians are decidedly favorites.—The address of the elderly Boston gentleman is highly prepossessing. He is affable, cheerful, and intelligent, wears powder, and dresses for dinner, and has something of the last century in his appearance. We have no more beauty from Boston than any other market. Good sense, and delicacy in thought and manner, are the characteristics of a New-England female, but there is something peculiarly agreeable in the countenance of a Boston lady. Neither haughty nor affected, they are particularly in their society and elegant in their manners, and retain in some measure the excellent qualities of the old fashioned English gentlewoman.

[PREPARED FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.]

THE MULBERRY IN HINDUSTAN

Is cultivated in a different manner from what it is in Europe. It is raised from cuttings, eight or ten of which are planted together in one pit, and the pits are distributed over the field at the distance of two or three feet every way. These cuttings being well fired at the lower ends, soon form stools about the height of a raspberry bush, and from these the leaves are gathered. The stools are cut over once a year to encourage the production of vigorous shoots from the roots.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FETE OF THE CHINESE.

This deserves to be noticed. Every year on the fifteenth of the first moon, which generally corresponds to some day in the beginning of our March, the Emperor in person goes through the ceremony of opening the ground; he repairs in great state to the field appointed for this ceremony. The princes of the imperial family, the presidents of the five great tribunals, and an immense number of mandarins attend him. Two sides of the field are lined with the officers of the emperor's household, the third is occupied by different mandarins; the fourth is reserved for all the laborers of the province, who repair thither to see their art honored, and practiced by the head of the empire.—The emperor enters the field alone, prostrates himself, and touches the ground nine times with his head in adoration of *Tien*, the God of heaven. He pronounces with a loud voice a prayer prepared by the court of ceremonies, in which he invokes the blessing of the Great Being on his labor, and on that of his whole people. Then, in the capacity of chief priest of the empire, he sacrifices an ox, in homage to heaven as the fountain of all good. While the victim is offered on the altar, a plough is brought to the emperor, to which is yoked a pair of oxen, ornamented in a most magnificent style. The prince lays aside his imperial robes, lays hold of the handle of the plough with his right hand, and opens several furrows in the direction of north and south; then gives the plough into the hands of the chief mandarins, who, laboring in succession, display their comparative dexterity.—The ceremony concludes with a distribution of money, and pieces of cloth as presents, among the laborers; the ablest of whom execute the rest of the work in the presence of the emperor. After the field has received all the necessary work and manure, the emperor returns to commence the sowing with similar ceremony, and in presence of the laborers. These ceremonies are performed on the same day by the viceroys of all the provinces.

LARGEST TREE.

The boabab (*Adansonia digitata*), is a native of Congo, in Africa. This tree, discovered by the celebrated French botanist, Adanson, is considered the largest in the world; several measured by this gentlemen were from 65 to 78 feet in circumference, but not extraordinarily high. The trunks were from 12 to 15 feet high, before they divided into many horizontal branches, which touched the ground at their extremities; these were from 45 to 55 feet long, and were so large that each branch was equal to a monstrous tree; and where the water of a neighbouring river had washed away the earth so as to leave the roots of one of these trees bare and open to the sight, they measured 110 feet long, without including those parts of the

roots which remained covered. It yields a fruit which resembles a gourd, and which serves for vessels of various uses; the bark of which furnishes them with a coarse thread, which they form into ropes and into cloth, with which the natives cover their middle from the girdle to the knees; and the small leaves of which supply them with food in a time of scarcity, while the large ones are used for covering their houses, or by burning for the manufactory of good soap.—*London*.

ENGLISH NOTICES OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural operations in the United States are skillfully performed by the farmers of capital, who have all the best implements of Europe. By the poorest settlers this is not the case, for want of stock; and by the native American farmers, from indolence, which, according to all accounts, is their general defect. An American laborer is most expert at the use of the axe and the scythe; the spade he handles in a very awkward manner, and has no idea of banking, hedging, clipping, or cutting hedges, and many other operations known to every laborer in a highly cultivated and enclosed country like Britain. But the versatility of talent of an American laborer amply compensates for his inexperience in these operations, and is more useful in his circumstances. In handling the saw, the hammer, and even the trowel, the British laborer has no chance with him. Most of them can build a house, mend a plough or wagon, and even the harness, and kill and dress sheep and pigs.

Field labors in America require to be performed with much greater expedition than in England.—The winter is long and severe, and the transition to spring is sudden; this season in many provinces only lasts a few weeks, when summer commences, and the ground becomes too hard and dry for the operation of tillage. The operations of seed-time must therefore be performed with the greatest rapidity.

As a country for a British farmer to emigrate to, we consider the United States as superior to every other, in two respects. First on account of its form of government: by which property is secure, personal liberty greater than any where else, consistently with public safety; and both maintained at less expence than under any government in the world. Secondly, on account of the stock of people being generally British, and speaking the same language. The only objection we have to America is the climate, the long and severe winter, and the rapid and hot spring and summer. Equally good land, and nearly as cheap, may be had in the south of Russia and in Poland, as in America; but who that knows any thing of the governments of those countries, or even of Germany and France, would voluntarily put themselves in their power while the United States are accessible? Who would live in a country of tyrannic nobles, often very deficient of moral principle; and of a peasantry little better than hogs, and not so well fed and lodged as that animal is in England? Who would live in a country of passports, of spies, and swarming with beggarly gentry, wohlgeborne, hochwohlgeborne, edelgeborne, hochedelgeborne, &c.; and where exists that precious article hochjagt; being a description of game which no man may pursue under the rank of prince? Who would emigrate to Hanover if he could settle in France; and who would go there if he could accomplish the voyage to the United States?—*London*.

From the *Middlebury Standard*.

FARMERS, SAVE YOUR STRAW.

On the first settlement of a new country, the farmers at once enter upon a system of managing their farms, which will produce the most from the same labour, and make no calculations for producing the most from the same land.

This so far is correct, as labour is high and land low; but the great error lies in this, that they pursue this system with a view to their present crop only, and of course exhaust the soil and render it so unproductive, that within a few years they obtain much less from the same labour than they would do, were they to expend more labour in manuring and tilling their ground. This has been witnessed by every observing man from the first settlement of this State down to the present time. In all parts of the State attention to manuring and tilling their ground had become habitual before necessity compelled them to alter their course. Other habits also were acquired during the early settlement of the country equally injurious to the farming interest, many of which to a great degree are continued. Hay soon becoming plenty and cheap in a new settlement, straw of every kind has been considered of no value, and has been thrown into heaps or thrown about the yard without any view of making use of it for stock of any kind. It is but a few years since that pea straw was never saved or made use of for fodder: the farmers of course usually let their peas remain in the straw until it turned black and become of no use for fodder, by means of which the crop of peas was greatly injured. In England the peas are harvested while the tops are green, and two tons of pea straw bring the price of one ton of hay, and those farmers in this State who have pursued the same course, are satisfied that this estimate is nearly correct and the practice of preserving pea straw has become very general to the great benefit of the agricultural interest. But the farmers seem to be more averse to the making that use of wheat and rye straw for fodder, which is made in all other countries which have made any considerable advances in the science of Agriculture.

In England, wheat and rye straw are as carefully preserved and as economically expended for fodder as hay.—Every farmer has what he calls his straw-yard, where his young stock is kept wholly on straw, and this notwithstanding the disadvantages of the climate. In England they always have what we call a very open winter, the weather changeable, and the ground bare the greater part of the time. Every one has observed the greater difficulty in keeping a stock upon straw in such a winter. They also feed their straw to horses, cows and oxen, and they would as soon waste their hay as their straw; and I cannot perceive why it is not as useful for a Vermont farmer to make use of his straw for fodder as for the English farmer. I heard a very intelligent and successful farmer of this county remark some years since, that he could not afford to keep a stock of cattle without raising grain so that he could feed them principally with straw, nor could he afford to raise grain unless he kept a stock of cattle to feed upon his straw. But to make the best use of straw for the feed either of cattle or horses, it has long since been found that it is necessary to cut it in some kind of machine. The Dutch from their first settlement in the State of New York, kept their horses on cut straw and meal, making use of

ry simple machine consisting only of a box and wheel, and this was the only machine for cutting straw known in New England until within a few years past. In England various machines for cutting straw have been invented and in general use, as is the case with most of the English laboring machines, they are too complicated and too expensive; those now in general use cost from fifty to eighty dollars. A variety of machines for cutting straw have been invented in New England, more simple in their construction and less expensive; the most valuable of these is Safford's Saw Cutter. According to accounts given of this Cutter, straw can be cut by none of them with greater facility or despatch than with this, though it costs but about one third the sum that the others cost.

It is a subject of regret to every friend of the agricultural interest of the State, that they are not in more general use. Let any farmer who has considerable grain use one of these machines one winter, and there is no danger that he will ever be again.

A farmer of Addison County.

Mr Newell, No. 52 North Market street, has several kinds of Straw Cutters for sale.

ON WOOD TAR.

When wood is distilled in iron long necks, or stills, as they are now usually called by engineers, a large quantity of vinegar is obtained, and the charcoal that is left in the distilling vessel differs much from the ordinary charcoal, in particular by its much greater lightness, as it has nearly half the specific gravity of that made in the common way. This charcoal is found to be particularly well adapted for the use of the gunpowder manufacturer; but the iron master will not release it.

When the vinegar is suffered to stand a few weeks, in deposits a peculiar kind of tar in considerable quantity; the same kind of tar is also left in the rectification of this pyroligneous acid, or vinegar of wood. Peat being distilled in the same manner, yields also pyroligneous acid, and a tar similar to the wood tar.

This tar has for many years been a burden upon the hands of the manufacturers, and many of us it have been buried in the ground, merely to get rid of it. One great inconvenience attends the use of this wood tar, as it will not mix with the pitch and tar, in common use. Yet for every kind of wood fence it is the very best preservative that can be applied—being first heated in an iron pot, and laid on with a brush, soaks so completely into the wood the first time it is put on, that one would suppose it were of no value, as it leaves no body on the surface: after the wood has been exposed for some days to the sun, it will be found, upon examination, that not only the surface, but even the texture of the wood are considerably altered, for the wood will be found so hard, that it will require a much more considerable force to make any impression upon it than would have been required before the application of the wood tar.

A second and especially a third coat of this wood tar applied to wood, will bear out and probably preserve all wood work exposed to the weather, much more effectually than any other known method.

For ornamental work, and indeed for all good outside work, it will be advisable, after laying on

one or two coats of the tar, to finish the work with white-lead and oil as usual.

Besides the increased hardness which this wood tar imparts to wood, it has also the property of preserving it from worms and insects; even when the wood is already worm eaten and growing rotten, it stops the progress of the decay.

When a little additional expense is not an object of consideration, there are several compositions by which the appearance of the wood work to which it is applied, is much bettered. Such, for instance, is adding an ounce of tallow and two ounces of powdered resin to each gallon of the wood tar, and using the composition hot; this looks extremely well. Another composition is, to add two ounces of powdered green vitriol, or copperas, to each gallon of heated tar.

For the purpose of making a varnish for goods made of rolled iron, or cast iron, half a pint of spirit of wine may be added to a gallon of wood tar: if this composition is laid on hot, and properly hardened in a warm room, it forms a beautiful black varnish.

It must be remarked that this wood tar is entirely different from the mineral tar distilled from some coals recommended by the Earl of Dundonald.—*London Mech. Jour.*

THE OLDEN TIME. *Dict Drink.* The following recipe of Dr Ross was in use some what more than a century ago, in Portsmouth, N. H.

"Take dandelion, liverwort, agrimony, violets, strawberry leaves, of each one handful; St John's wort, balm, hyssop, scabious wood, bettony, rosemary, sage, of each two handfuls; scurvy grass, half a handful; lign. vitæ dust 2 pound; roots of snapperill, sassaparilla, of each half a pound; of parsley and sparrow-grass of each six ounces; seeds of caraway, gill, and coriander, ty'd up in a bag, of each two ounces. Brew all in the wort of a bushel of malt, wch. you are to drink at pleasure. Add roots of eler three pound."—*Ms. Jour.*

Cupping glasses to poisoned wounds have been proved by some experiments of Dr Barry and others, to prevent the absorption of the venomous matter. Wounds were made upon the backs and thighs of full grown rabbits; and after the bleeding had ceased, two or three grains of strychnia powder, or two or three drops of hydrocinic acid were introduced into them. Then at intervals of three, five and ten minutes, a cupping glass was applied to the wound, renewing it as often as it fell off. No symptoms of poisoning occurred in these animals; but if the cups were not applied, they all died.—*Archives Generales.*

Cider Making.—At Mr Peter S. Seofeld's patent cider mill, near Paris Hill, N. York, one hundred and seventy barrels of cider were made in sixteen hours, with one grinder or grater and three presses, and most of it returned the same day to the owners. Seventy bushels of apples have been well ground for the press in twenty minutes at this mill; and no less than 2250 barrels of cider have been made this season. [*Statesman.*]

Rail Road from Boston to Albany.—A route for a rail road has just been explored from Boston to Stockbridge and from Stockbridge through Canaan, Chatham and Kinderhook to Albany. The Northern Whig observes, that many individuals of sound judgment and practical acquaintance with such subjects, are sanguine in their belief of its feasibility and utility.

COUGH.

The following Medicine for a cough has performed such extraordinary cures, in private practice; that the possessor is induced to publish it for the benefit of society:—Take six ounces of Italian liquorice (that stamped Solezli is by far the best) cut into small pieces, and put into an earthen jar, with a quarter of a pint of the best white wine vinegar, simmer together until the liquorice is dissolved then add two ounces of oil of almonds, and half an ounce of tincture of opium, stir the whole well together, and it is fit for use. Take two tea spoons full when going to bed, and the same quantity whenever the cough is troublesome in the day time. [*Hartford Times.*]

Precocity of the Ribband Cane.—A stock of Ribband Cane of the second year's growth, planted by Mr Charles Morgan, on his lands ten miles above Pointe Coupee Church, (arrond) tassel on the 20th of October. It was, at the moment of tasseling, fifteen feet high. The frost of the 19th of November injured the leaves, but the cane itself remained unaffected by the frost as late as the 20th of last month. We think these facts worthy of record, inasmuch as they demonstrate that a larger portion of our soil than is generally supposed will suit the cultivation of sugar.

[N. Orleans paper.]

American Olives.—The editor of a Georgia paper has received a peek of olives, raised in that state, which are pronounced equal to those from Sicily. If the editor can appreciate the present we give him joy.

Cotton.—The Worcester Spy says "We have seen several balls of Cotton, raised this season, in the garden of Daniel Waldo, Esq. in this town. The cotton is perfectly ripe, and of a good texture and staple."

From the Repertory of Arts for Nov. 1826.

PATENT CEMENT &c. FOR BUILDING.

Substance of a Specification of a Patent granted to Abraham Henry Chambers, of London, for an improvement in the manufacture of a building cement, composition stucco, or plaster, &c.

"My improvement consists in the use and employment of certain burnt or vitrified earths or earthy substances, and of certain metallic and other substances, which I cause to be ground or otherwise reduced to powder, and then to be mixed and incorporated with the lime, for the purpose of producing mortar, plaster, stucco, or building cement, by whatsoever name it may be called or distinguished, thus producing a most perfect and efficient cement pozzalana. The earthy substances which I prefer for this purpose are all those kinds of clay or loam, that are capable of becoming vitrified and intensely hard by exposure to a strong fire; consequently chalk and all the various lime stones, and other earths which become soft, pliable, and capable of slacking or falling to pieces when exposed to heat, are unfit for the purpose aforesaid, but flint or flint stones or pebbles, may be used with advantage, notwithstanding they do break and fly into pieces when heated. A trial on a small scale will, however, convince any one whether any particular earth, or earthy or any matter is proper to be used, which will be ascertained by exposing it to a very strong heat, when

if it runs into a slag, or vitrifies, or becomes excessively hard, it may be used, but if otherwise it must be discarded as unfit for the purpose. The proper kind of earth being thus selected, it must be heated either in the interior of a brick or other kiln, or in a kiln or furnace, formed for the express purpose, and which may be built either of bricks, or formed of earth, with proper vent holes or flues, until it becomes completely vitrified, or reduced to a state of hard black or glassy slag, which in many cases will be found sufficiently hard to strike fire with steel. The harder and more vitrified the materials become, the better they will answer for my aforesaid improvement.—The vitrification of some kinds of earth will likewise be occasionally assisted and improved by mixing refuse or broken glass, or even sand and wood ashes before it is exposed to the action of fire. I claim likewise the exclusive privilege of appropriating other slags, or vitrified materials which are not produced for the express purpose to aforesaid improvement, such as those which come from the furnaces of smelting-houses, glass-houses, foundries, steam engines, or other boilers, and all materials reduced to a state of vitrification by intense heat. The whole of the aforesaid materials, whether produced for the particular purpose or obtained from any of the before-mentioned sources and whether consisting of vitrified earth, metallic, or other vitrified slag from furnaces, or burnt flint or flint-stone must be bruised, pounded or ground by any of the usual, accustomed and well-known methods, until it is reduced to such a grit as will be convenient and necessary for formation of the particular sort of mortar, stucco, plaster or cement, which may be required for this purpose; it must be passed through such wire-screens or sieves, as will produce the necessary fineness or quality, and being so separated into different qualities it may be put up into casks or otherwise preserved for use, and is a most perfect pozzolana. The manner of using the above material or materials is to mix it with well burnt lime, instead of the lime usually employed for the formation of mortar, stucco, plaster or cement, water being added as usual, until it is of the proper consistence to be used; or the artificial pozzolana, or above materials may be mixed with quick lime completely pulverized, and sent in casks or other packages ready to be used with the addition of water only. In this latter case it will be necessary to keep it from moisture or exposure to the open air till the time of using it.—The proportion of quick lime that must be added to the above materials will depend entirely upon the goodness or strength of the lime that is used in general. One measure of good lime will be sufficient for, from three to five measures of the aforesaid materials, but this must be regulated by the work for which it is intended, and will be readily ascertained by a little experience. I hereby further declare that another part of my said invention and improvement consists in the use and appropriation of marble of various colours, and of various coloured bricks, when highly burnt or vitrified and reduced to fine powder for the purpose of producing all the varieties of colours and shades required to imitate stone, and highly polished wood and marble. And lastly, I claim the exclusive right and privilege of using vitrified earth, and the aforesaid other materials for the purpose of mixing with lime and plaster of Paris, to cast figures, ornaments, and mouldings of every description.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DEC. 29, 1826.

LIVE FENCES.

Continued from page 174.

In our last we gave some directions relative to the cultivation of Live Fences copied from an article on that subject, written by George Tibbitts of Rensselaer, N. Y. We continue Mr Tibbitts' observations.

"It is indispensable, that plants put in live fences, whether with or without a ditch, should be kept free from weeds and grass for at least the first three years, otherwise they become stunted, mildewed, and die, or have a very unequal and slow growth, and never make tolerable fences.—They are also to be protected against cattle of all kinds; cattle, horses, and sheep, would bite off and tread them down; hogs would root them up. They must, therefore, have a fence on both sides of some kind, sufficiently strong and tight, however, to exclude animals of all kinds until they become a strong fence of themselves, which may require from six to ten years.

"To save the expense of these two fences, it is well worth the consideration of the person disposed to cultivate live fences, whether he will not dispense with turning cattle or hogs into a field which he intends to enclose with a live fence, around which there may be standing a dead fence which may last until his live fence is grown. If this should be his determination, he will, the year preceding that in which he plants his thorns, cultivate a piece of land eight feet broad, or thereabouts, around on the inside of the old fence, with potatoes, and with manure make it as nearly equally rich in every part as practicable, that the thorns may grow equally fast, and be equally strong.

"As soon as convenient, in the spring, plough and harrow this land again, then strike a deep furrow where it is intended the live fence shall stand, which ought to be in the centre, in order that the grass and weeds may be kept down, with the assistance of the plough and one horse-harrow; clear out this furrow with the spade, and by a line set for that purpose, make one side or edge straight and even; take up the plants from the nursery, cut off the top so as to leave of the plant growing above ground about five inches; clear the root of its lateral branches, cut off the tap root, leaving it eight or nine inches long; the whole plant, top and root, will be about fourteen inches long; lay or set the plant in the furrow, leaning on the side which has been made straight and even by the line so that a little more than the root shall be covered when the dirt is hauled in; put the plants five inches apart in the row, haul in the dirt with a spade or hoe, and tread it down, taking care that the plants remain in their places at five inches apart in the row, and the tops all standing in a line as straight as possible. And, hereafter, with the plough, one horse-harrow, and hoe, for the three succeeding years at least, keep the plants free from grass and weeds, and raising the land somewhat towards the plants.

"The plants may be taken up in the nursery at any leisure time in the fall, after the leaves drop, or early in the spring, before they leave out again, and as they are trimmed they should be laid in the trench, covered with dirt, and trodden down. They will remain perfectly safe and green, until taken up to set in hedges; and it is advisable, if con-

venient, that they be placed in trenches along the parcel of land prepared for setting the hedge, near where they are to be set, and from which they can be taken as they are wanted to be set.

Plants, when set in hedges should all of them be as nearly of the same size as possible, and there is any difference, let the larger be set by themselves, and the less by themselves, and not alternately a small and a large one, for if so placed, the less are stunted or destroyed by the larger, and the hedge becomes open or of unequal strength. If the land is good, the plants may be expected to grow the first year from two to three feet. The line should be examined the succeeding spring, and where any of the plants are dead, the place should be supplied with the largest and thriftest plants from the nursery; and in three or four years, the plants will have grown to the height of seven to ten feet, provided they are not cropped or cut off. From reading, and advice of persons who I supposed understood this business much better than I did, I let mine run up to this height without cropping, and then performed upon them an operation called splashing. This is done by cutting off about every other plant six inches from the ground, trimming off with a bill-bark the limbs from the remainder of the plants, making stakes from a part of those cut out, sticking those stakes at about two feet from each other along the line; cut the plants left standing a little on one side, six inches from the ground also, win them in between the stakes, in a reclining position, and so that the tops may be about four feet from the ground; then by two withes, made also of the plants which had been cut out and run along the tops of the stakes, the whole is secured together and held steadfast in their places.

"The plants sprouted up again from the bottom and those bent among the stakes sent out numerous lateral branches, and after two years, the most of them became a sufficient fence against hogs.—After splashing, to prevent them from running up and becoming thin at bottom, the top is to be trimmed every year, which may be done in August with a pair of hedge shears, or in the fall, after the leaves drop, but if left for several years, this is more easily done with a bill-hoe.—See New England Farmer, vol. iii. page 33.

A mode of destroying Ants.—A writer by the name of Roughly, some of whose sketches of Western agriculture is republished by Loudon, says "Poisoning by arsenic is the most expedient mode of getting rid of ants, as the living will feed on the dead, so that the whole nest, (by devouring one another,) are thus killed."

Canal Tolls.—The tolls received in 1826 by the Collectors of the Erie, Champlain, Cayuga, and Seneca canals, in New York, amounted to

	\$765,062 95
Amount received in 1825,	\$514,343 94
Increase,	\$231,719 01

Book Knowledge in Agriculture.—Agriculture knowledge, like all other knowledge, is founded on experience. Experience is the result of experiments. If we derive our knowledge solely from our own experience, it must of course be very limited. If we call to our aid the experience of others our knowledge is thereby extended. The experience of others can only be obtained by observation

eration, and reading. What we obtain by doing, may, however, include every other mode of information. Thus, A finds out by experience, by the result of divers experiments the best mode of destroying bugs or caterpillars. A obtains his knowledge from the fountain head, his experience. A, observes one of his neighbors the successful practice of a process for destroying bugs or caterpillars. In this case he obtains his knowledge, by means of observation, from the experience of another. A communicates this process to B, by word of mouth. B then obtains a portion of said useful knowledge by means of conversation. Thus far all goes on swimmingly. A, or B takes it into his head to write down particulars of said process for destroying bugs or caterpillars; posts it off to the printer, who is tying all abroad on newspaper wings.—The thing now begins to look a little suspicious, in many who would believe the verbal statement of farmer A, or farmer B, have their doubts about the matter when they see their remarks in print. The information which has been subjected to the press, begins to appear too much like *book farming*; and C like a blockhead, as he is, refuses to avail himself of the advantages it proffers, because he does not believe in being taught by a printer. An Editor of a newspaper, how to manage a business he was brought up to.

We have received, too late for insertion in this week's paper, the Report of the Committee on Agricultural Experiments, of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture.

Large vegetables.—The last season, Mr Erastus Jones, of Sunderland, raised a beet that weighed 20 pounds; another gentleman in Sunderland raised a radish that weighed 13 pounds; and Mr Augustus Baldwin of Bloody Brook, (Deerfield,) raised a winter squash that weighed 60 pounds. A Carrot was raised the past season, in the garden of Dr Asa M. Holt of East-Hampden which weighed 10 pounds.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Resolutions have been passed in relation to the relinquishment of a debt due by Columbia College to the U. S. And for inquiring into the expediency of making the old laws regulating Court processes applicable to the States admitted to the Union since 1789. Mr Hayne, from a select committee, reported the "Bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy," which was made a special order of the day for the 26th inst.

HOUSE.—The motion of Mr Bartlett, that the Massachusetts Claim for military services, &c. be referred to the Secretary at War was taken up, debated, and decided in the affirmative. A Message was received from the President transmitting a tract of a letter from Mr Gallatin relative to a late discussion with the Government of Great Britain, concerning the Colonial Trade. A resolution passed that the Secretary of State be directed to inform the House whether there has been any neglect or omission to record the patents, which have issued from the Patent Office, &c. A resolution was adopted for directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House a number of Topographical and Civil Engineers employed by the Government. Also for obtaining information relative to the emigration of

Indian tribes to the Mississippi, &c. The speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the allowance of the importation of Sheep's Wool on the skin free of duty, &c. The Secretary states that the skins were, but the wool was not so entitled, and that letters of instruction had been sent to the Collectors to that effect.

Evening Parties.—We copy with unqualified approbation the following sensible remarks from the Baltimore Patriot:—

There is one view of the manners and customs at Marseilles, presented by Mr Carter, [in his interesting *letters from Europe*,] which we think might be advantageously imitated in the United States, and which contrast strongly with our fashionable customs in that particular. There, evening parties are mental banquets; here they are the gormand's festival. There, music, dancing, and conversation, form the objects of the social circle; here, eating and drinking, loaded tables and wine vaults are the grand attractions to an evening party. The consequence is, in Marseilles, a gentleman may entertain a party in the highest style of fashionable life without being a franc the poorer next morning; while in this country, it requires a heavy sum to get up a genteel party. The wine merchant, the confectioner, the victualler, will present you a bill next day, that will be very likely to make you—wish yourself at Marseilles. This is not all; our parties encourage and foster habits of excess. This alone should induce the leaders of manners and customs to abandon the, at best, gross practice of feasting at parties, and to adopt the more refined mode of entertaining company as practised in the south of France.

Markets.—We rejoice to learn by the New York papers, that their markets are bountifully supplied. And we can add, that on Saturday last, there was on one of the stalls of Faneuil Hall market, excellent grouse, canvassade, white breast and redhart ducks, venison, bear, mongrel geese, partridges and quails, besides the usual large supply of turkeys and other poultry. —*Bost. Cent.*

HORSES FED WITH MILK.

Maj. Denham relates that the Tibboos, in central Africa, keep their horses entirely on the milk of the camel, grain being too scarce and of too high a price to be employed for that use. The milk is given to these animals sweet and sour, and this traveller says he never saw horses in a better condition. [Hamp. Gaz.]

Paper.—There are six paper factories in the town of Lee, Berkshire county, which consume annually 500 tons of rags. The largest factory is expected to produce 20,000 reams of paper annually.

In this county there are three paper factories—one in this town, one in Amherst, and one at South Hadley Canal. That of Messrs. Lathrop & Willard, at the Canal, is very extensive, and gives employment to upwards of 50 persons. *Ibid.*

"All the Locks on the Blackstone Canal, between Blackstone Village and Providence, except three, are completed, and preparations are made for the constructing the other three early the next season."

JUST received a supply of the *Genuine Farmers Almanacks*, by Robert B. Thomas Esq. for sale in large or small quantities at the lowest prices—Also just received, a fresh supply of Stationery—Paper—Fancy Goods—Account Books—School Books and every article pertaining to the stationery line, which includes as great a variety and as good an assortment as can be found in any store in this City—wholesale and Retail by JOHN MARSH, No's 96 & 98 State street.

Sportsmen

Will find at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street, a complete assortment of Powder, Shot, Balls, Flints, and Percussion Caps. The Powder warranted superior to any which can be had in the country—price 62½ cents and 87½ cts. per lb. Shot, Caps, &c. at the lowest prices—wholesale and retail.

6t Nov. 24.

The subscription price will be allowed at this office for the 1st, 2d, or 3d volumes of the *New England Farmer*, in payment for the paper, if returned soon, in good order.

For Sale.

SIX superior Saxon Rams, imported in the Brig Octavia, Capt. Russell—also, seven fine Merino Rams, and ten pair Bremen Geese; also, three New Milch Goats, with their Kids. Apply to THOMAS WILLIAMS, Noddle's Island.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
		D.	D.
APPLES, best,	bb.	1 25	1 75
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	85 00	37 00
pearl do. - - - - -		105 00	110 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	1 50	1 75
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bb.	8 25	8 50
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		6 25	6 50
" No 2, new, - - - -		5 00	5 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	14	17
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	9
skimmed milk, - - - -		2	6
FLAX - - - - -		10	11
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bb.	5 27	6 00
Genesee, - - - - -		5 75	6 00
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 25	3 50
GRAIN, Rye, - - - - -	bush	87	90
Corn - - - - -		68	70
Barley - - - - -		1 00	1 10
Oats - - - - -		50	53
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -			
LIME, - - - - -	cask	85	90
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2 50	2 62
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bb.	12 00	12 50
navy, mess, do. - - - -		9 50	10 00
Cargo, No 1, do. - - - -		9 00	9 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	2 50	3 00
Clover - - - - -	lb.	9	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		30	45
do do unwashed - - - -		28	30
do do 3-4 washed - - -		27	33
do do 1-2 do - - - -		20	23
Native - - - - -		20	28
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		33	42
do Spinning, 1st sort		28	33

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - -	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		64	
" whole hogs, - - - -		5	6
VEAL, - - - - -		6	10
MUTTON, - - - - -		4	8
POULTRY, - - - - -		7	10
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		17	18
lump, best, - - - - -		22	
EGGS, - - - - -		20	25
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	90	1 00
Indian, do. - - - - -		90	1 00
POTATOES, - - - - -			3
CIDER, liquor, (new) - - -	gal.	1 25	1 75

MISCELLANIES.

Reflections on the state of Marriage, by a Married Man.—The leading features in the character of a good woman, are mildness, complaisance, and equanimity of temper. The man, if he be a provident and worthy husband, is immersed in a thousand cares. His mind is agitated, his memory loaded, and his body fatigued. He retires from the bustle of the world, chagrined, perhaps, by disappointment, angry at indolent or perfidious people, and terrified lest his unavoidable connexions with such people should make him appear perfidious himself. Is this the time for the wife of his bosom, his dearest and most intimate friend, to add to his vexations, to increase the fever of an overburdened mind by a contentious tongue, or a discontented brow? Business, in its most prosperous state, is full of anxiety, labor and turmoil. O, how dear to the memory of a man is the wife who clothes her face in smiles, who uses gentle expressions, and who makes her lap soft to receive and hush his cares to rest. There is not in nature so fascinating an object as a faithful, tender and affectionate wife.

Washington Irving.—Until a day or two since, the last that we heard of our countryman Irving, was that he had gone to Spain for the purpose of examining the manuscripts still extant among the archives of that nation, relating to Christopher Columbus, preparatory to writing a history of his life, but that he had afterwards abandoned the project. The latter is so far true, that Mr Irving, at first placing his principal dependence upon the ancient manuscripts of Navarrete, and those falling short of his expectations, for a time gave up his researches. But we are now happy to have it in our power to say, that he has since discovered other and important manuscript documents, which have encouraged him to recommence the highly responsible work of presenting to the world a biography of the discoverer of the Western Continent, and that he is prosecuting it with all diligence. His opportunities are propitious, as he forms a part of the diplomatic family of Mr Everett, our Minister at Madrid, and, we understand, has the facilities necessary for his undertaking.

We congratulate our countrymen upon the prospect, and that a history, of which we had despair- ed, is likely to devolve upon one who has acquit- ted himself so creditably in whatever he has thus far undertaken. The Life of Napoleon, by Scott, and of Columbus, by Irving, if well executed, will form two of the most interesting features in the literature of the present century. [N. Y. Times.]

Lottery Gambling.—A police report in a Philadelphia paper sets in a strong light the consequences of this practice. An old man of good appearance and well dressed, was brought up on a charge of assault and battery, and larceny in picking the pocket of a drunken Irishman. In answer to the questions put to him by the Mayor, the prisoner declared "that he was nearly sixty years of age—that he was reduced to poverty and desperation by gambling in lotteries—that he had within the last forty years spent twenty three thousand dollars, or more than 500 dollars a year, and that he had never drawn a prize of any importance.

Rapid Maturity.—In the neighborhood of Rio Janeiro, the common garden-pea has been sown, flowered, gathered, and the haulms removed within the short space of twenty-one days.

The Yellow Serpent of Martinique.—This serpent has for a long period been the object of much dread, that alone perhaps has retarded the population of the island for a century. In spite of the assiduity with which it is pursued, and the numbers that are killed, it still occasions annually the death of a considerable number of individuals, especially among the negroes. Its length is sometimes greater than seven feet. It is called the yellow serpent because frequently found of that colour, but there are some blackish, and others spotted with black. Its venomous denticles are about fifteen lines long. Along the belly it has from 220 to 240 scales, uniformly 62 on the under side of the tail. In other respects it has all the characteristics of the other species of its kind.—Its celerity of motion, except in the time of digestion, is alarming. Its fierce instinct teaches it to dart out upon passengers, and commonly it has already assumed a hostile position ere it is perceived: rolled up spirally, its head being the top of the sort of cone which it forms, it takes but a moment to reach its victim. M. Moreau de Jonnes asserts that it is able to erect itself upon its tail, and then exceeds a man in length. Its ear is very acute, and it is roused by a slight noise. Its eyes projecting and lively, by means of enlarging or contracting the pupil, can be made to look or not like those of cats. It keeps in dark places, and chooses sunset or lowering cloudy days, as the seasons for taking its prey; it lives to a great age. When the head of one is struck off, the body continues to be spontaneously agitated for eight hours, and longer, if external force is applied. It has been believed that a person may become aware of its being near by the tainted smell which it exhales, but nothing is more dangerous than trusting to this indication—they do not all emit this odour, and those which do, not at all times.—The productiveness of this dangerous animal is extraordinary; from 30 to 60 young ones at a litter. At birth, they are from 8 to 12 inches in length, and already possess all their faculties.—Frequently 60 or 80 of them were discovered in gathering the crop of one field of sugar-canes, and these the offsprings of only one or two mothers.—The immense breadths of cane afford them their principal retreats, and thus it is that the advance of cultivation is favorable to those noxious creatures, and increase instead of diminishing their numbers. Their means of subsistence, no less than their places of shelter, have been multiplied, as the prodigious quantity of rats which come along with the Europeans now fill the whole island. They prey upon birds, other reptiles, and all small four-footed animals.

What is, perhaps the most extraordinary thing in the history of this serpent is, that all the Antilles are free from it with the exception of three—Martinique, St. Lucia, and Beconia—the others have no venomous serpent whatsoever. The Caribbees pretend that they were introduced from the Continent, along with a hostile settlement; but it is also possible that they may have been brought by the currents, if it were only upon some of the trunks of trees which are so often hurried on with them.

It is very dangerous on Martinique to pass the trunks of hollow trees in the woods, as this animal frequently reposes there; or to push the hand into birds-nests, where they often remain squatted after having devoured the eggs of the young.—Poultry are very attractive fare for them, and

they frequently conceal themselves among reeds of which the roof of the cottages are formed. They retreat also, during the day, into the holes of rats or crabs. These reptiles are seldom to be seen in the towns, unless it be the young which are carried thither among bundles of straw. The inefficacy of the efforts of man to destroy this plague has led to the introduction of some English terriers of a particular kind, which have already been very serviceable.

M. de Jones recommends the introduction of a serpent-bird of the Cape of Good Hope—that legged bird of prey, which is of so essential service in south Africa. The experiment was tried, did not at first succeed.—*Analyse des Travaux de l'Academie Royale des Sciences.*

Silver Mine.—A Buenos Ayrean paper notices, that a silver mine of extraordinary richness has been recently discovered in the province of Caudana. It is a vein of native silver of more than three feet in width at its commencement, and metal can be cut out with a chisel. It is said there is every reason to believe that it extends a great distance.

Grand Steer.—The Pittsfield Sun says a grand fed steer, raised by Lemuel Pomeroy, Esq. of that village, was sold by him last week to a dealer from Dutchess Co N. Y. for 150 dollars. The weight was estimated by good judges to exceed 3000 pounds.

Poor Richard's Almanac, the work of the Benjamin Franklin, has been translated into French, and published in Paris. It has already reached its second edition.

Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. D. & C. LANDRETH, Nursery, Sedgemen, and Florists, PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE constantly on hand for sale, a very extensive collection of Fruit Trees, Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, Grasses, &c. &c. not exceeded by any similar establishment in the United States.

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Persons ordering any of the articles on their catalogue, may be assured of having them well and safely packed, and of every attention being paid to them, that they will give satisfaction.

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Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL, at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (entrance from Lindall Street).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

OL. V. BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1827. No. 24.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
In relation to their report of the 13th of October, asking to offer the following for the consideration of the Board of Trustees, to wit:

That, the Society's premium of twenty dollars paid to PAYSON WILLIAMS, Esq. of Fitchburg, in the county of Worcester, for having obtained the greatest quantity of Spring Wheat, of thirty-three bushels and twenty-one quarts, per acre;—accompanying the certificates read by the Trustees, is the following communication. "My crop of 33 bushels and 21 quarts of winter wheat, was grown the present season, on what was my potatoe field the last year—the preparation of the ground was two ploughings, fine deep. April 28, sowed on the furrows, cross sowed, and rolled; the quantity of seed sown the acre, two bushels and three pecks, well mixed. When the blades of wheat were four inches high the ground I had fifteen bushels of wood sown, with the same valuable effect of last year, viz, checking the ravages of worms that had formerly attacked the roots, with additional plumpness to the kernel. During our very severe drought, the ravages of the grasshoppers on all kinds of vegetation around the wheat field, was of an alarming extent as to dampen all hopes of a crop of wheat; but in cradling the grain at an early period, it appeared that the innumerable grubs that infested the field, had contented themselves with using the wheat ears as roasts between their gluttonous meals on the tender clovers beneath—this part of the culture entirely succeeded."

That Messrs TRISTRAM & HENRY LITTLE are entitled to the premium of twenty dollars, for having raised the greatest quantity of English Turnips, being six hundred and seventy-three bushels per acre—they make the following statement. In consequence of the drought in the early part of the season, the grub-worm multiplied beyond parallel, so that with a double diligence in fighting, and destroying the insects, we obtained very scanty crops of Mangel Wurtzel, Carrots and Turnips; the potatoe crop is quite ordinary; as is so the Indian corn. The Ruta Baga, Cabbages and English Turnips, are about middling. We sowed one acre of English Turnips on the 7th day of July, after taking off a crop of hay, with one hundred and fifty cords of manure put in the fall; and they were cultivated in every respect stated in page 29, vol. viii. of the Massachusetts Repository and Journal; and the produce was six hundred and seventy-three bushels."

That Mr LEONARD HILL, of East Bridgewater, is entitled to the premium of twenty dollars, for having raised the greatest quantity of Potatoes, being five hundred and ninety bushels on one acre and five rods, equal to 572 bushels to the acre—his description of their culture is as follows: "the soil is a dark loam, very fertile, perfectly free from stones, and quite level; In 1825 I ploughed in or about the 1st day of May, and put on about 70 cart loads of manure; the time of plant-

ing was between the 10th and 11th of May; and it was hoed 3 times; the harvesting was done in October, and there were seventy bushels of corn. In the month of May last I ploughed the same piece before described, then harrowed it with a coarse harrow, and furrowed it, making the furrows two feet and six inches apart each way. I then filled up the furrows with sixty-eight loads of course manure, which I took from my barn litter where my cattle were kept; and from my hogstye, which was half straw and hay. Upon this manure I planted thirty-one bushels of the common long red and blue potatoes, cutting the largest into two or more pieces, and placing them about 4 inches apart in the hill, which I covered with a hoe; after they were well up I ploughed and hoed them twice. In October they were dug and measured; and the quantity of potatoes produced on the piece, which contained one acre and five rods, was 590 bushels, as will appear by the Certificate of the Treasurer. The expense of cultivating the above mentioned piece of land, digging and gathering the crop, &c. exclusive of the manure, was twenty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents."

The claims for premiums offered by the Trustees for grain and vegetable crops, it will be perceived have this year been less than at any former period; the cause of such being the case, is to be attributed to the very uncommonly severe drought in most parts of the state of Massachusetts, in the early part of the season.

Which is respectfully submitted,

THO'S L. WINTHROP,
ISRAEL THORNDIKE,
WM PRESCOTT,
BENJ. GUILD.

Boston. Dec. 9, 1826.

ESSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee appointed to decide on the claims of premiums, "For the Management of Farms, in their Tillage, Mowing, Orcharding and Pasturage," (consisting of T. PICKERING, P. KENT, J. OSGOOD, AARON PERLEY, ASA T. NEWHALL, F. HOWES, and J. W. PROCTOR,) make the following report of their proceedings:

In the month of June last they visited the six farms, for the management of which premiums had been claimed, and in the order in which they are here numbered; and in September they repeated their visits.

1. The farm of BENJAMIN TYLER REED, Esq. consisting of about eighty acres, is situated in Marblehead, and bounded on its northwestern side by Salem harbour. This furnished some valuable supplies of manure, consisting of sea-weed growing in the mud of the shallow waters of that harbour, which in the storms of autumn are torn up, and with rockweed washed upon the shore of the farm. Other adjacent parts of the harbour are covered with beds of muscels, which in digging up, being mingled with the mud in which they lie, compose a valuable and lasting manure. Mr REED, with laudable care, has applied these materials in aid of the common sources of manure, for enriching his farm. In the few years that he has owned this farm, he has judiciously improved it; draining

low and wet portions of it, and clearing off bushes, draining and converting into good mowing land some swampy parts of it.

2. ISAAC PARCH's farm lies in Hamilton. It contains about ninety-seven acres, of which twelve are salt marsh, and five woodland. He has owned this farm about twenty years; and by his own industry and good management, rendered it productive. It is well fenced:—some rocky portions of it have been cleared and converted into fruitful fields: some low grounds have been drained; and all the parts cultivated for the usual crops, were in good order. A neatness in his husbandry was manifested throughout his farm.

3. The farm of JACOB and PUTNAM PERLEY, father and son, is situate in Byfield parish, of Newbury. This farm contains about 180 acres;—of which about 35 are tillage, alternating with Indian corn, and the small grains usually cultivated, and grass. About 30 acres are salt marsh, adjoining the upland; and about 6 acres are low grounds producing blue grass. The residue of the farm is pasture and woodland. The orcharding consists chiefly of young grafted apple trees, which have been cultivated with much care and attention, yielding about a hundred barrels of apples annually; exclusively of the trees producing apples for cider.

It is but recently that any very material improvements have been undertaken, and these have been effected by the means afforded by the judicious management of the farm itself. One of the most striking of these has been made upon the salt marshes, by ditching. Whether the expeditious discharge of water from the salt marsh when overflowed;—or its more ready admission at some seasons of the summer when drought prevails, by a great number of deep but very narrow ditches, has caused the change,—the consequence has been an extraordinary amelioration,—increasing threefold the quantity of grass, and this giving hay of a much better quality than before.

A valuable improvement has been commenced to increase the quantity and fertilizing quality of manure, by depositing marsh sods, or earth, or both, to the depth of three feet (an excavation being made for the purpose) under the beds or stands of the cattle, to receive and absorb the urine.—[Accurate experiments during ten years, by a farmer in Scotland, proved that common loamy earth, (most easily obtained from land in tillage) filled into a pit about four feet deep, and thirty-six feet square, into and over which the urine of fourteen cattle was cast, yielded a manure every load of which was equal to a load of the dung of the same cattle mingled with the litter with which they were bedded. And the quantity of the earth so saturated with the urine of fourteen cattle, during the five months that they were kept on fodder and turnips, supplied for an ample manuring of seven acres. So the urine of each of the cattle (from the description only of the size of cows) manured half an acre.]

4. Indian Hill Farm, in West Newbury, belonging to the family of POOR, but for several years in the occupancy of NATHANIEL PEARSON, JR. as tenant.—This farm, in its homestead, (being all of

it which the Committee saw) contains about ninety acres. By the enterprise of one of the family, (Mr BENJAMIN POOL), and the good management of the tenant, for a few years past, valuable improvements have been made, by draining low grounds, and stocking them with good grasses, and by draining and tilling other low grounds, and thus preparing them for valuable crops—by fencing—and by providing and arranging the farm buildings, to render them convenient for conducting the business of the farm.

5. The farm of Col. MOSES NEWHALL, in West Newbury. The principal part of this farm, called the homestead, contains about 110 acres of naturally good land, well situated for receiving the most valuable improvements. These advantages have not been overlooked. The uplands have been enriched by the means furnished by the farm itself—the low grounds have been drained and stocked with good grasses—and the whole rendered very productive. The necessary farm buildings have been provided and well arranged; and his new and capacious barn by far the best that the Committee have seen, is probably superior to any in the county. An advantage being taken of a moderate rise in the ground, at one end, many tons of his hay are housed with ease, by being thrown downwards, in the unloading, into a long bay about seven feet below the barn floor, instead of the nearly universal practice of pitching the hay upwards, on mows and hay lofts. On the other side of the barn and corresponding with the bay abovementioned, is the stand for the cattle, just conveniently raised above the level of the barn yard. Thus, one story about seven feet high in the whole area of the barn is gained. Above this story the barn rises about seventeen feet to the eaves. Its length is eighty-four feet.

Col NEWHALL has given much attention to manure, increasing its quantity by collecting every material within his reach, which by the cattle in the stable and barn yard, and in the styes by the treading and working of his swine, can be converted most beneficially into that indispensable substance in farming. The manufacture of combs being extensively carried on in his neighborhood; he by collecting the horn shavings and mixing them with loam, obtains fifteen or twenty loads of valuable manure. This compost, spread as a top dressing, on his very moist land, has a powerful effect;—but applied to dry upland, he has found it injurious;—yet if used more sparingly, or a greater proportion of loam be mingled with the horn shavings, upland as well as low land would doubtless be improved.

The stock of cows fifteen in number, and the management of the dairy, in doors as well as out, on this farm deserved particular commendations. To keep up the milk of his cows at the season when common pastures are failing, he feeds them with Indian corn stalks, every night, beginning to cut them as soon as the ears are in the milk, giving them as much of this food as they will eat up clean, and continuing it so long as the stalks remain green and palatable.

6. The farm of Mr DAVID GRAY, in Andover.—This farm from small beginnings, has increased to about 100 acres in the homestead, and about ninety acres, from one to two miles distant, principally woodland. The homestead only was viewed by the Committee. It consists of land originally rough, rocky, and hard to improve. These disadvantages, however, have been surmounted by Mr GRAY's application of severe and incessant labour, and by the means applied by the product of that labour. His crops are good, and his lands are managed with neatness and good judgement. Mr GRAY has paid much attention to the cultivation of apples, and has many trees of the Baldwin apple in a thrifty and bearing condition. He is of the opinion, that this species of fruit is the best within his knowledge for our farmers to cultivate.

Upon a deliberate consideration of all the claims, the Committee have unanimously agreed to award the premiums as follows, to wit.

To Col Moses Newhall,	1st prem.	\$35
‘ Messrs J. & P. Parley,	2d ‘	30
‘ Mr David Gray,	3d ‘	25
‘ Mr Nathaniel Pearson,	4th ‘	20
‘ Bonj. T. Reed, Esq.	5th ‘	15
‘ Mr Isaac Patch,	6th ‘	10

The Committee thought these awards to be merited by the industry, enterprise and skill of the claimants; persuaded, at the same time, that there are other farms in the county at least as well, some probably better managed, for which, had their owners claimed premiums, some of those above awarded would have been superseded.—Hence the Committee hope that many other farmers will be excited to become competitors for future premiums.

In behalf of the Committee,

T. PICKERING, Chairman.

Danvers, October 12, 1826.

INSECT IN PEAR TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—I send you two boxes, one containing an insect, and the other a chip from a pear tree in which you will see the insect's borer. When this insect was found by Major Bartlett of this place, a notice of which you have copied from the Hamp. Gazette,* I examined two or three of my half-dead pear trees, and found them bored like the block No. 1, sent you. At the place I have marked with my pen on the piece No. 1, I found a worm like those you will find in block No. 3. The piece No. 2, I saved from the top of a St. Michael pear, about two thirds killed by this insect, as I believe. I have only time given me to say, if what I have sent you should throw any light upon the cause of the destruction of the pear trees, I shall be very happy.

I am, in great haste,

Your friend,

Northampton, 30th Dec. 1826. E. HUNT.

Remarks by the Editor.—The insect which our correspondent was so good as to send us, appears to be in its perfect or fully grown state; but is a little mutilated, probably on its passage. It had lost its borer, proboscis, or needle, a part of its tail, and one of its wings, of which it had four. It appears to belong to the order which entomologists denominate Neuroptera, and had four naked membranous transparent wings, resembling net work, and partly folded over each other. Its back has bright yellow spots or scales with indentations, or notches between them. The intervals between these spots and the head and belly of the insect are dark brown. We discovered one of the larvae or worms, in one of the pieces of the wood sent us, which was very small, white, and resembled a mite,

* See N. E. Farmer, pages 167, 175 of the current volume.

of the kind usually found in cheese. It is different from the apple tree borer, as that in insect, in its perfect state, resembles a bug or beetle, and should be classed, if we do not mistake, with the order Coleoptera. The insect sent us resembles a hornet, but is somewhat longer.—We hope our correspondent at Milton, and others who are versed in the science of entomology, will assist us in attempting to ascertain the species and habits of this insect, and suggesting, if possible some remedy for its ravages. The insect, and the traces of its effects on pear trees, may be seen at the office of the New England Farmer.

FOREST TREES.

Ma FESSENDEN—You, or any of your correspondents, will oblige me by an answer to the following queries (some of which, I am aware, have been partially answered in the New England Farmer) on the subject of gathering and planting seed from various forest trees, viz. the White and Pine, Cedar, Rock Maple, Elm, and Buttonwood. At what time in the year may seeds best be gathered from these trees?—and when and at what depth should they be individually planted?—How land better be ploughed and harrowed, or only furrowed and the seeds planted in the furrows?—Should cherry stones be cracked when planted in the spring, and at what depth buried?—May the English walnut be grown successfully by inserting its buds in the native Walnut,—or is it better to plant the Walnuts? E.

Rockingham, (N. H.) Jan. 1827.

THE NETTLE.

In the newspaper of the Bavarian Agricultural Society, the nettle is said to have the following properties: eaten in salad, it relieves consumption; it fattens horned cattle, whether eaten green or dried; it not only fattens calves, but improves their flesh; it is an antidote to most maladies sheep which eat it bring forth healthy, vigorous lambs; it promotes the laying of eggs in hens; improves the fat of pigs; the seeds, mixed with oats, are excellent for horses; it grows all the year round, even in the coldest weather; and the fibres of the stem make an excellent hemp. The Bavarian Journal might have added, that few plants force better or more rapidly, and that the tender shoots so produced make a delicate and highly flavoured pot-herb, resembling the points of the shoots of pumpkin.

The nettle is much valued in Holland, where its young shoots are used as pot-herbs; its roots fit dyeing yellow; where the horse-dealers give the seeds to horses to make them brisk, and give them a fine skin; and where considerable portions of fields are planted with it, and mown five or six times a year, as green food. The acorn, in forest districts, in Saxony, is successfully used to fatten sheep during the winter. A writer in a Bavarian journal recommends sowing borage, and when it is full grown ploughing it down as manure, the good effects of which he has proved by long experience. What renders it preferable to most other plants for this purpose, is the great quantity of soda and other salts which it contains; it may be sown in April, and ploughed down in August, it time to be followed by wheat.

[Philadelphia National Gazette.]

Within the last few years upwards of 250,000 workmen, belonging to the manufacturing district in Germany, have emigrated into Poland.

THE CROUP.

Take four ounces of the best olive oil, add to it 15 to 20 grains of ipecacuanha, well incorporated with the oil, and give one or two teaspoonful every fifteen minutes. Bathe the feet in warm water. Let the patient drink the following decoction, viz: take a pint of water, in which put a roasted onion, with some oil and Eassafron, boiled together, and continue the same until the patient is relieved, which is generally the case after taking the second or third dose. If the croup should assume a serious character, you may apply a blister to the wind pipe. The above recipe is said to have been found among the papers of Dr. John Morgan formerly of Philadelphia, and is to prove efficacious in all instances.] [Nantucket Inquirer]

American Buttons.—We always take delight in seeing the advances of our ingenious countrymen in the different branches of mechanics; and we see that instances so often occur of successful competition with our brethren across the Atlantic. What we would particularly notice at the time is the manufactory of gilt buttons at Northborough, owned by Richard Robinson & Co. From specimens that we have seen, these buttons will stand a fair comparison with any that are imported from England, and we are told by others in the article, that they are of a superior quality and are entitled to a decided preference over those that are introduced into this country from the work-shops of Europe. So highly are the buttons of Mr Robinson esteemed in the principal cities of the United States, that within a short period, they have been mainly supplied by him and are daily issuing their orders. The fact is disputable that he can manufacture them very considerably cheaper than they can be imported from Europe. Mr R. laboriously persevered for fifteen years, before success or rather profit rewarded his exertions. [Boston Traveller.]

Travelling in Prussia.—We copy from a foreign paper the following official notice of certain regulations of the Post, just published in the Borestate Gazette of Nov. 4:

At every post station, on the principal roads of Prussian States, there has been prepared for the convenience of persons travelling by post, a room to receive them, either in the post-house itself, or if that is not sufficiently large, in its neighborhood. This room will be properly furnished, heated during the night, and warmed during winter. Travellers will be received there gratis at every hour, without being obliged to incur any expense for provisions. In this room will be found exemption of the tax of the general post office, point-of refreshments which can be called for, and at current prices. There shall beside be a register open, in which shall be written the general rules for conduct. On the blank leaves travellers may inscribe their complaints, if they have to make, respecting the slowness and incivility of the attendance, the bad quality of the meats, &c. These complaints will be forwarded without delay to the authorities, that grievances may be carefully examined and addressed. These arrangements made public.

While the farmers generally are complaining of the pressure of the times, the low price of wheat, and other products, let them, in reading what

follows, consider whether their complaints are well grounded.

Mr Samuel Hubbard, of Charlestown, N. H. the present season fattened and carried to market thirteen hogs, the aggregate of which as weighed in market was six thousand one hundred and thirty-two pounds; for which he received in cash three hundred seventy-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents. Good attention in feeding at proper times, and in suitable quantities, rendered the expense of fattening this pork comparatively trifling and so much money could not in any other way be made so easy from a small farm.

[Dellows Falls Intelligencer.]

Women, take care of your needles.—Mr Benjamin Douglass, of Stephentown, N. Y. had an ox taken sick about the middle of July last; various were the opinions about the cause; any however but the true one was assigned, until the ox was killed on Thursday last, when on examination a large darning needle was found in his heart—the heart had become entirely ulcerated, and was of the size of a bushel basket, and weighed fifty-four pounds and nine ounces, contained about four gallons of ulcerated matter. The needle was probably taken by the ox in apple pearings. [Berk. Am.]

Wild Turkey.—Mr C. L. Bonaparte, in his Natural History of the Birds of the United States, (reviewed in the last North American Review) asserts that the wild turkey is a native of America, and was a stranger to the old world till after the discoveries of Columbus. It was sent from Mexico to Spain in the early part of the 16th century, and thence to England about the year 1524. By degrees it spread over Europe, Asia and Africa.—The English supposing it to have come from Turkey through Spain, gave it the name of Turkey.—The wild and the domestic turkey are of the same species.—Hamp. Gaz.

Eaclymenes, a scientific agriculturist, addressed some inhabitants of Athens who called to see him at his country house; "You imagine yourselves free within the enclosure of your walls, but that independence which the laws grant to you is incessantly torn from you by the tyranny of society. Have you not employments to intrigue for and to discharge, powerful men to soothe and flatter, secret mischiefs to foresee and to shun, and duties of ceremony, more vigorous than those of nature to fulfil? Are you not compelled to a continued restraint in your dress, demeanour, actions and words; to endure the insupportable pressure of idleness, and the tedious persecutions of the unfortunate? There is no kind of slavery by which you are not held in bondage."

It is stated in the Albany Argus, that the Steam-Boats Constitution and Constellation have each transported 30,000 passengers in their trips the last season, notwithstanding there were seventeen other steam boats, besides two boats and sloops playing on the Hudson. The whole number of passengers transported in steam-boats on the Hudson during the season is estimated at 250,000.

It is mentioned in a Connecticut paper as an extraordinary price, that hay of the first quality bears the price of \$17 a ton at Northampton on Connecticut river. In this town, (Concord, N. H.) good hay sells quick at \$20 per ton. [N. H. pa]

SEED CORN.

For the last eight or ten years, I have been very curious and attentive in selecting from the various regions and climates of our country, the almost endless varieties of this grain, which they afford. In the autumn of 1818, I commenced in Jersey, and collected specimens, from thence throughout the Northern and Eastern States, and from both the provinces of Canada; amounting to not less than forty or fifty sorts, differing at least in appearance, from each other. I found none of them, however, valuable to us; like most other things, they had found their proper level, and settled in their proper places. What I now send you is what I got as the genuine Tuscarora, and has been I am satisfied, improved in my possession, by never planting a grain that was not selected in the field, (for four or five years past) from those stalks, which produce two or more ears. I am this year carrying the selection still further, the number of ears containing 18 rows and averaging 900 grains, was so considerable, that I have collected a sufficiency to plant half of my next year's crop from them, and as I purpose placing the field at a sufficient distance to prevent any admixture of the farina of any other sort, I shall be able to judge more correctly upon the now disputed point of the advantage of selecting seed—of which, by the bye, I now entertain no manner of doubt.

I have sent you also, a very remarkable plant of wheat, of the blue stem or purple straw, species. It is as you will see, the product of a single grain, and has 170 grain stalks, which if they had been allowed to mature, would have produced an average of 30 grains to the ear, or upwards of 5000 grains for 1!—This extraordinary product I am induced to attribute entirely to the quality of the soil, as there were at least a dozen plants growing together, all averaging upwards of 100 stalks that were of chance or spontaneous growth.

The soil is a compact, greasy, bituminous clay, which when moist is of a deep black colour, it pervades a neck of about 200 acres, in a stratum of from 2 to 3 feet in thickness, and generally lies at the depth of 3 or 4 feet from the surface, which is a cold, tenacious white clay, it is isolated, and as far as I can ascertain, not found any where else in the vicinity—I send you a specimen of it, and would be glad if some of your chemical friends would analyze it, and ascertain its properties.—We had long thought it very probable that it possessed some fertilizing virtues, but chance and not enterprise, at length developed them in the following way. In cutting a ditch bordering on a field of wheat. I penetrated in several places, as low as this stratum, and threw a portion of it in heaps for the purpose of making some experiments with it. It was neglected, however, and when the field was seeded in wheat, a few scattering grains happening to fall upon those heaps, they all grew in this extraordinary manner. During the early part of last June, we were visited with myriads of black caterpillars, which did great injury to our wheat, by devouring the blades, the entire heads of the young underling growth, and the top of the cell or chamber containing the grain, as you will perceive by examining the plants sent you, I was obliged therefore, to pull up some of them, in order at least, to preserve a sample of the number of shoots.

Yours, very truly, J. MERCER,
Coldar Park, 20th December, 1826.

[American Farmer.]

From the National Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

Stated Meeting, December 19, 1826.—Dr Mease, Vice President, in the chair. The following communications were read.

On brewer's grains as a food for store pigs.—The advantage stated to attend this food, is its being sufficiently nourishing to promote the development of the frame, without too great a tendency to fatten: it is also cheap. Mr Botton, of the Germantown brewery, put up forty bushels in the year 1823, and used them during the summer following. In Sept. last, one of the casks containing grains was opened, which had been filled in December, 1825, and with the exception of a few on the top, (which, however, were eagerly devoured by the pigs,) the grains were found as fresh as if they had been mashed the preceding day. Mr B. sinks a pipe or cask in the earth, so deep that its top is level with the surface; the grains are then put in, and well trodden: salt, in the proportion of one peck to twenty bushels, is sprinkled through the mass: the head of the cask is let into it about six inches and covered to the level of the chimneys with clay; a loose board cover is then thrown over the cask, and the contents are ready for use, in one, or twelve months, as may be required.

2. A letter from Thomas Appleton, United States Consul at Leghorn, to the Chairman, enclosing an abridged prose translation of the admired Italian poem, "*Il Capello di Paglia*," or the Straw Hat, by Signor Marco Lastri, late President of the Academy of Agriculture at Florence; containing details of sowing the seed, gathering, preserving and separating the straws and the various preparatory operations to fit them for use in the manufactory of Leghorn hats.

It is pleasing to see the various products of the soil call forth the muse. Dr Granger in his poem "The Sugar Cane," has given the whole agriculture of that plant, and the manufacture of sugar. Phillips details the culture of the apple, and the conversion of its juice into a delicious drink.—Dyer, in "The Fleece," gives the management of sheep and of wool. The culture of tobacco has been described in classical Latin by Prudentius Amaraluis, a poet of the Bravils; and Signor Lastri now shows how an important and valuable manufacture may be produced from the skillful working of a cheap raw material. It is to be wished that some American would favor us with a versified translation of his fine poem.

3. A letter from Mr John Griggs, of Charleston, Jefferson County, Virginia, to the chairman, with a specimen of very long red potatoes, of a most prolific nature. Three pecks produced forty-two bushels! Their origin is unknown. Mr Griggs purchased them off a raft which came down the Potomac. Some members present recollected having planted potatoes apparently similar to those sent by Mr G., some years since; and the produce was great, but the quality not sufficiently farinaceous for the table. For hogs, or cattle, they would be found a profitable winter food.

4. Dr Tidyman, of South Carolina, an honorary member of the Society, sent to the chairman, with a letter, some seeds of the sweet potatoe, which were distributed. The planters of S. C. finding that from long cultivation of the same varieties of the sweet potatoe, they are degenerated, have determined to improve them by sowing the seeds.—

It was upon this principle that "The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture" proposed at the last annual meeting "a premium for the best potatoes the growth of the seeds of the apple."—The highly farinaceous "Foxite" potatoes are said to be the result of this process.

The chairman mentioned that Messrs Mayland & Sen, Tobaccoists, of Philadelphia, had received from Cuba a quantity of the seed of the first quality tobacco produced in that island, called "*Buella Abasco*." This information is here given for the benefit of the cultivators of tobacco. The exportation of this seed, or of the tobacco produced from it, is prohibited, except on the king's account.

The following donations were received—

From Robert Barclay, Esq. of Berry Hill, Eng., through the President of the Society, London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture, and a translation in blank verse of the first book of the Georgics of Virgil, with valuable notes, by the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, of Cornwall.—The three first numbers of a New Horticultural Magazine, from the editor, J. C. Loudon, of London.

[PREPARED FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.]

AGRICULTURAL AXIOMS.

Agriculture, in common with other arts, may be practised without any knowledge of its theory;—that is, established practices may be imitated; but in this case it must ever remain stationary. The mere routine-practitioner cannot advance beyond the limits of his own particular experience, and can neither derive instruction from such accidents as: re-favourable to his objects, nor guard against the re-occurrence of such as are unfavourable.—He can have no resource for unforeseen events, but ordinary expedients; while the man of science resorts to general principles, refers events to their true causes, and adapts his measures to meet every case.

The object of the art of agriculture is to increase the quantity and improve the quality of such vegetable and animal productions of the earth as are used by civilized man; and the object of the agriculturist is to do this with the least expenditure of means; or in other words with profit. The result of the experience of mankind as to other objects may be conveyed to an inquiring mind in two different ways: he may be instructed in the practical operations of the art, and their theory, or the reasons on which they are founded, laid down and explained to him as he goes along; or he may be first instructed in general principles, and then in practices which flow from them. The former mode is the natural or actual mode in which every art is acquired (in so far as its acquirement is made) by such as have no recourse to books, and may be compared to the natural mode of acquiring the language without the study of its grammar. The latter mode is by much the most correct and effectual, and is calculated to enable an instructed agriculturist to proceed with the same kind of confidence and satisfaction in his practice that a grammarian does in the use of language.

OF THE MODES OF KILLING ANIMALS.

Most of those slaughtered for food are either bled to death or are bled profusely immediately after being deprived of life in some other way.—The common mode of killing cattle in this kingdom, is, by striking them on the forehead with a

pole-axe, and then cutting their throats to bleed them. But this method is cruel and not free from danger. The animal is not always brought down by the first blow, and the repetition is difficult and uncertain, and if the animal be not very well cured, accidents may happen. Lord Somerville (General Survey of the Agriculture of Stropshire by Joseph Plynley, M. A. 8vo. London, 1803, 243), therefore, endeavored to introduce the method of pithing or laying cattle, by dividing the spinal marrow above the origin of the phrenic nerves as is commonly practised in Barbary, Spain, Portugal, Jamaica, and in some parts of England;—a Jackson says, that the "best method of killing bullock, is by thrusting a sharp pointed knife in the spinal marrow, when the bullock will immediately fall without any struggle, then cut the arteries about the heart." (Reflections on the Commerce of the Mediterranean, by John Jackson Esq. F. S. A. 8vo. London, 1804, p. 91.) Although the operation of pithing is not so difficult but may, with some practice, be performed with tolerable certainty; and although Lord Somerville took a man with him to Portugal to be instructed in the method, and made it a condition that the prize cattle at his exhibitions should be pithed, instead of being knocked down, still pithing is not becoming general in Britain. This may be owing to prejudice; but we have been told that the flesh of the cattle killed in this way in Portugal is very dark, and becomes soon putrid, probably from the animal not bleeding well, in consequence of the action of the heart being interrupted before the vessels of the neck are divided. Therefore seems preferable to bleed the animal death directly, as is practised by the Jew butcher.

Du Gard's observation on pithing deserves attention. This gentleman, a surgeon of the Shrewsbury Infirmary, after mature consideration, against the practice as causing more pain than is intended to avoid. He says, "Pain and act are so generally joined, that we measure the degree of pain by the loudness of the cries, and violence of the consequent exertion; and therefore conclude, on seeing two animals killed, that one which makes scarcely a struggle, though may continue to breathe, suffers less than that which is more violently convulsed, and struggles till life is exhausted. It appears, however, that there may be acute pain without exertion, perhaps as certainly as there is action without pain; even distortions that are the first glance would seem proceed from pain, are not always really accompanied with sensation. To constitute pain there must be a communication between the injured organ and the brain."

In the old method of slaughtering, a concussion of the brain takes place, and therefore the power of feeling is destroyed. The animal drops, and though convulsions take place generally long and more violent than when the spinal marrow is divided, yet there is, I think, reason to believe that the animal suffers less pain. The immediate consequence of the blow is the dilatation of the pupil of the eye, without any expression of consciousness or fear on the approach of the hand.

From all these circumstances, Du Gard concludes that the new method of slaughtering cattle is more painful than the old. The puncture of the spinalis does not destroy feeling, though it renders the body quiescent, and in this state the animal both endures pain at the punctured part, and suffers, as it were, a second death, from the p

faintness from loss of blood in cutting the fat, which is practised in both methods. Even Home, in a valuable paper (Shrew. Rep. page 11) has suggested a mode of performing the operation, which would answer completely could we be sure of having operators sufficiently skilful: we may the less regret the difficulty of getting modes established when we thus see the superiority of an old custom under very improbable circumstances; and if well meant reformers want any additional motives to care and circumspection, a very forcible one is furnished in the instance of the time and trouble taken to introduce an operation, and which, as it has been hitherto practised, is the very reverse of what was intended.

Irish Modes. The Mosiac law so strictly prohibits the eating of blood, that the Talmud contains a body of regulations concerning the killing of animals: and the Jews, as a point of religion, do not eat the flesh of any animal not killed by a cher of their own persuation. Their method is to tie all the four feet of the animal together, bring it to the ground, and, turning its head back, to cut its throat at once down to the bone, with a long, very sharp, but not pointed knife, dividing all the large vessels of the neck. In this way the blood is discharged quickly and completely. The effect is indeed said to be so obvious, that some Christians will eat no meat but what has been killed by a Jew butcher. Calves, pigs, sheep, and lambs, are all killed by dividing at once the large vessels of the neck.

Animals which are killed by accident, as by being drowned, hanged, or frozen, or by a fall, or a venous animal, are not absolutely unwholesome. Indeed, they only differ from those killed methodically in not being bled, which is also the case with animals that are snared, and in those killed by hounds. Animals which die a natural death could never be eaten, as there are undeniable instances of disease, and even death being the consequence.

Animals frequently undergo some preparation before they are killed. They are commonly kept without food for some time, as if killed with full stomachs their flesh is considered not to keep well. Men are commonly fasted for two or three days, smaller animals a day, but it is evident that the practice must not be carried too far, as the opposite effect will be produced by the animal falling off or getting feverish. Dr Lister has stated that nothing contributes more to the whiteness and tenderness of the flesh of calves than often bleeding them, by which the coloring matter of the blood is exhausted, and nothing but colorless cream remains. A much more cruel method of preparation for slaughter used to be practised, though not much less frequently, in regard to the bull. By some ancient municipal laws, no butcher was allowed to expose any bull beef for sale unless previously bled. The reason of this regulation probably was, that bleeding had the effect of rendering the flesh or muscular fibre much more tender; for it is a universal law of the animal economy that, when animals have undergone excessive fatigue immediately before death, or have suffered from a lingering death, their flesh, though it becomes sooner rigid, also becomes sooner tender than when suddenly deprived of life in a state of health. The flesh of hunted animals also becomes sooner tender and soon spoils (*Recherches de physiologie et de Chimie Pathologique*, par. P. N.

Systen. Eyo. Paris, 1811.); and it is upon this principle only, that the quality of pig's flesh could be improved by the horrid cruelty, said to be practised by the Germans, of whipping the animal to death.—*London.*

WADSWORTH'S STEAM ENGINE.

The Providence American contains the report of a committee appointed to examine a steam engine, invented by Dr. Wadsworth of Portsmouth, and lately built at Providence. The steam is generated in sixteen double pipes, of four feet in length, and one and a half inches interior diameter. These are entirely distinct from each other, and are inserted in a furnace of mason work, four and a half feet long, three and a half feet wide, and three high. These tubes present to the fire a surface of of water of about forty eight square feet, and they are connected by means of tubes with the cylinder, on which the steam acts in the usual manner.—The engine operated with a pressure of fourteen pounds to the square inch, and was estimated, from the area, length and vibrations of the piston, to be of eleven horse power. During the period occupied by the committee in the investigation *three hours and a half*, one foot only of pine wood was consumed, and this quantity was amply sufficient, for heating the engine, generating the steam, and keeping the engine in operation. They estimate the saving of fuel, over that consumed in engines of the same power, of the usual construction, at sixty six per cent. One of the committee had witnessed the application of Rhode Island coal to the working of the engine, with entire success.

[Boston Daily Adv.]

THE LOCUST TREE.

For many years past, much attention has been paid to the cultivation of forest trees in England, as an object of primary importance; in France, also, I am informed, great attention has been given to the raising of the Locust Tree, which is invaluable for its durability and hardness, particularly in ship building, machinery, fences, &c; and the foundation of an independent fortune is laid by the father for his children, who will be at the small expence and trouble of planting and raising this valuable tree, and at the same time he is doing a real benefit to his country.

On Long Island there are many thousand acres of land not worth cultivating in the ordinary method; at least, it is suffered to remain so; and which might be rendered valuable, by planting the same with locust. I have been asked \$30 and \$40 for single trees, (chosen trees,) on the ground as they were then growing. The ordinary price for the timber may perhaps be quoted at 75 cents per cubic foot for full sized timber, which is the price that government has paid for it for building our ships of war, and it has been obtained with difficulty at that price. It is not probable that it will decrease in value.—Now to show the great profit which might be realized by planting this tree, the following estimate is exhibited. Take for instance one hundred acres of land, it will bear two hundred trees to the acre, for it grows more luxuriant by standing close, and it will probably allow more than this number; this will give 20,000 trees to a hundred acres, which may average twenty feet per tree, and at 75 cents per foot, would give the enormous sum of \$300,000—but to be on the safe side of the calculation, throw off two thirds of the amount, leaving \$100,000 as the neat profit

from one hundred acres. In what way can the land holder expect so great a profit in 30 years, with the same probability of success as from this? If my recollection serves me, the timber, the seeds of which were planted by one man in England, was sold for £60,000 sterling, (\$266,666.66.) The locust tree becomes valuable in fifteen years after planting, and in twenty five or thirty years is of full growth. It is easily raised by planting 15 or 20 trees to the acre, and as soon as the roots have spread, run a plough through the ground, and where it cuts the roots, new shoots will spring up.

Another important advantage results from the locust. This tree invites the grass to grow under it, and the shade does not materially injure it, and while grass in the field is burnt up by the scorching rays of the sun, the locust grove will yield a rich and luxuriant pasture.—*Long Isl. pa.*

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

We have received the *fifty-fourth* number of this work. The subjects of the REVIEWS contained in it are 1, Internal Improvements 2, Winthrop's History of New-England, 3 The Wise Men of Gotham; 4, Reed's Growth of the Mind; 5, Wheaton's Life of William Pinkney; 6, Diplomacy of the United States; 7, Wilson's and Bonaparte's Anthology; 8, Story's and Hillhouse's Phi Beta Kappa Orations; 9, Pickering and Oliver's Schrevelius; 10, Carter's Essay on the Improvement of Common Schools, 11, Cardozo's Notes on Political Economy; 12, Russian Tales; 13, Revisions of the Laws of New-York. The subjects of *Critical Notices* are; 1, Francis Barrain; 2, Bryan's Poetical Address; 3, Collections of New-York Historical Society; 4, Everett's New Ideas on Population; 5, Education in Tennessee; 6, Grimshaw's Books for Schools; 7, American Journals in France and Germany; 8, The Atlantic Souvenir and Memorial; 9, Greenwood and Emerson's Classical Reader, and Frost's Class Book; 10, Form of Government in Buenos Ayres; 11, Mason's Address on Church Music.

Good Salt.—A difference in point of quality, greater than is generally imagined, exists between salt recently manufactured, and salt which has undergone depuration, and been well drained from the brine and bittern. Recent salt is not well adapted for preserving meat, or the uses of the table; it imparts to meats a bad taste, vitiates their color, and prevents their acquiring that firmness which is essential to their preservation. It is, moreover, subject to great waste during its conveyance to any distance, as it dissolves in a moist air, and runs into a liquid state. Salt which is of a good age may be distinguished from recent salt, by a taste penetrating, yet free from bitterness; by the solidity of its fabric, and by its not deliquescent when exposed to a moist atmosphere.

A Good Bread.—A mixture of two parts flour, and one potatoe, makes an agreeable bread, which cannot be distinguished from wheaton bread. It is said that not less than 300 tons of potatoes are consumed for this purpose in London every week.

Economical and safe Way of making Soap.—To 12 gallons of ley, strength just sufficient to bear an egg, add 16 pounds of melted grease, which by being placed in the hot sun, and occasionally stirred, will in a few days produce a soap of the first quality.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JAN. 5, 1827.

ON RAISING OAKS.

Miller's Gardener's Dictionary says Oaks are best produced from the acorns in the places where the trees are to remain; because those which are transplanted, will not grow to so large a size, nor remain sound so long. He advises to plant the acorns as soon as they are ripe in October, which will come up in the following April. But, says Dr Deane, "Another writer directs that the acorns be gathered in autumn, and kept in a box or boxes of sand till the following spring. Then open them and carefully plant those of them which are sprouted, which he says will not fail to come up. But no time should be allowed for the sprouts to dry. I incline to prefer this method, especially since I have tried that which is recommended by Miller without success. Not one in a hundred ever came up."

The ground designed for a plantation of oaks, according to Miller, should have a good and durable fence, should be prepared by three or four ploughings and harrowings—the acorns should be taken from the largest and most thrifty trees—be sowed in drills about four feet asunder, and two inches deep and two inches apart in the drills.—The ground should be ploughed and hoed among them, during the first eight or ten years; after two years some of the plants should be drawn out where they are too close; and so from time to time as they grow larger, till they come to be eight feet distance each way, when they will want no thinning for a long time. But after the trees come to be large, he thinks 25 or 30 feet apart will be the right distance.

The oak thrives better in hilly than in boggy ground, but flourishes most luxuriantly on rich black soils, or in strong moist loams. It will grow, however, on almost any soil that is not too wet.

The Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture have offered a premium of \$100 for the best plantation of White Oak Trees, not less than one acre, nor fewer than one thousand trees per acre, to be raised from the acorn, and which trees shall be in the best thriving state on the 1st of September 1827.

ON THE MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF HORSES.

Previous to setting out on a long journey, every precaution should be employed to bring a horse into as perfect a state of health as possible. If he has been sometime at grass, he should be taken up, and kept in a stable, a week at least, previous to commencing your journey. It is, likewise, proper to examine his feet, and see that they are in good order, and properly fitted with shoes.—The saddle or harness should be inspected. Before a horse is taken out for a long journey, he should for a fortnight previous, be rode out daily for exercise; not merely walked about for twenty minutes or half an hour, but kept out for an hour or two, during which time he should have some trotting, as well as walking exercise. It is advisable to have the horse shod four or five days before he sets off on the journey; because if they do not exactly fit him, or if a nail shall have been driven too close, the error can be corrected without much inconvenience. Should he be at all subject to grease, or swelling of the legs, a dose of

physic is to be recommended, taking care to preserve the heels clean, and to keep up a brisk circulation in the legs by frequent hand rubbing.—Should the feet of the horse be tender, it is necessary to inquire into the cause of that tenderness: if it arise from corns let the directions be followed, which will be given under that head. If it proceed from flat and thin soles, great care is required in adapting the shoes to the feet, and nailing them securely; as such feet are generally thin and brittle, and the loss of a shoe might occasion severe lameness. The Domestic Encyclopedia recommends to apply tar to flat and thin soles, and to let the horse stand upon a flat surface, without shoes, by which means they will be rendered thicker and more firm; and when he is ridden let the concave shoe be made use of. If the frogs are tender from thrushes let them be made perfectly clean, and then dressed at first with a solution of white or blue vitriol, or of sugar of lead, afterwards with tar. If the feet are hot, dry and inflamed, let them be softened and cooled by a poultice. If the thrushes are occasioned by a contraction of the heels, which is frequently the case, it will be necessary to rasp the quarters moderately, and should they appear to be too strong, wanting a proper degree of elasticity, keep the hoofs constantly moist. Horses that travel through the winter are very liable to have their heels inflamed and cracked, as it is termed unless great attention is paid to them in the stable. In cases where the heels are already thus affected, they should be washed in moderately warm water or soap suds, as soon as the horse gets in, and afterwards carefully wiped dry with a cloth, if much inflamed, a poultice, and afterwards the following astringent lotions are to be applied:—

Alum powdered	1 oz.
Vitriolic acid (sulphuric acid)	1 dr.
Water	1 pint.

And if there be any ulcers or cracks use the following astringent ointment.

Venice turpentine	1 oz.
Hog's lard	4 oz.
Alum, finely powdered	1 oz.

And let the following alterative powder be given occasionally,

Powdered resin and nitre, of each 4 oz.
Mix, and divide into eight doses.

When a horse's wind appears to be imperfect, he should not be allowed to fill himself with hay or water, and must be prevented from eating his litter, which horses of this description are generally inclined to do, particularly when stunted in hay.

As soon as a horse comes into the stable, let his feet be well cleaned, and all dirt or gravel carefully removed. It is a very common practice with ostlers, even in winter, to tie the horse up in the yard, that he may undergo the ceremony of having his heels washed with cold water. This should never be permitted during the winter as many bad consequences may arise from it. During hot weather when the roads are dry and dusty, allow a horse to drink a small quantity of water now and then, while on the road; this not only refreshes him considerably, but has the useful effect of cooling and moistening his hoofs, as he will generally be made to stand in the water while drinking, nor is there the least danger to be apprehended from it unless he is rode very hard immediately before or after. In winter he should never be taken into the water, if it can be avoided

conveniently. A soft blanket placed under the saddle in cool weather has a tendency to preserve the horse's back, but it is too heating in warm.

Should the back of your horse get sore by saddle galls, or other inflamed tumours, wash the part affected with crude sal ammoniac dissolved in vinegar or water; or with any ardent spirits alone which must be done very frequently to prevent matter from forming; in which case the sore will be more troublesome and difficult to heal. You must also take especial care to prevent any friction or bearing of the pad of the saddle upon the tumour, which may be effectually done by cutting small slit or hole in the part of the pad, which bears immediately upon the tumour, and pull out so much of the stuffing as will prevent any bearing; this may be done without any essential injury to the pad, and even in various places if necessary. Washing the back with vinegar and sal and putting flannel under the saddle, are good preventives.

The Massachusetts Legislature met on the 31st inst, and after the customary preliminary proceedings, the Secretary came in and delivered a Message from the Governor. This is long, able, and interesting, but its general diffusion by other means supersedes the necessity of our publishing it.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Mr Johnson reported the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, with amendment which was ordered to be re-printed with the proposed amendments inserted. A bill giving further compensation to Officers commanding companies in the U. S. army was discussed, and ordered to be engrossed. A resolution passed for inquiry into the price of the Sites, the expenditures, &c. of the Navy Yards. The Bankrupt bill was discussed and several amendments agreed to.

HOUSE.—The President communicated by Message, a report from the Secretary of State, with copy of certain articles relating to the British Colonial Trade. Among many other petitions presented, were two from the Wool Growers, &c. of Berkshire, Mass. and Vermont, for further aid and protection of Woollen Manufactures. A Message was received from the President relating to the proceedings of the Congress of Ministers which assembled last summer at Panama. A motion was made, and carried, after a long and warm debate, for inquiring whether there be any law in force in the District of Columbia, authorising the imprisonment of any freeman of color, &c. in certain cases in said District. The President's Message transmitted a report from the Secretary of State relating to certain negotiations with the Government of the United Mexican States. Mr Reed of Mass. made some remarks on the subject of a communication across the Isthmus of Panama.

Burying Bees.—In addition to the testimony already given, in proof of the practicability of burying bees during the winter, a gentleman from New London, N. H. informs us the farmers in that vicinity very generally adopt the plan, with success.

Medical Intelligence.—This excellent work, edited by our esteemed townsman Dr J. G. Coffin, is well spoken of in the Philadelphia Journals. A judicious writer in the American Daily Advertiser, after stating that its circulation in Philadelphia

not equalled its merits, says, that "the objects of the Intelligencer, in its present management, particularly hygiene, the art of preserving health, including the curious, and now generally interesting, subject of gymnastics, the rules of diet proper to be observed by the sick and their friends, and the preservation of authentic records of epidemics."

Woolen Manufactures.—A meeting of manufacturers and growers of wool, and other gentlemen having an interest in the protection of domestic industry, was held at Woodstock, Vermont, on the 10th ult. The Hon. Elijah Paine, of Williamsburgh, was called to the chair, and Asa Aikens, of Newbury, appointed Secretary. It was resolved, on the sense of the meeting, that the present depressed state of the Woolen Manufactures has caused a corresponding depression in the price of wool, and that it is necessary to apply to Congress for some further protection, to prevent the prostration of both these branches of industry.

After a lucid exposition and able discussion of the subject before the meeting, in which the Hon. Charles Marsh, Gen. Z. Curtis, the Hon. Elias A. Loomis, and the Hon. Titus Hutchinson took part, a memorial to Congress was adopted, in accordance with that resolution. The memorial was ordered to be printed, and copies transmitted to the county in the state, with a request that such gentlemen as feel an interest in the subject, would sign and transmit the same to the Vermont delegation in Congress.

A meeting has been held at Brooklyn of the growers and manufacturers of Windham and London Counties, at which resolutions were adopted, that it was expedient to petition Congress to increase duty on foreign woollen goods; to lay a specific duty be laid on the square yard, and the duty on dye stuffs, and other articles contained in their manufacture be repealed. A committee consisting of five gentlemen, were appointed to draft a memorial to the Congress of the United States, in conformity with the resolutions.

The Bridgeport paper mentions an extensive brewery which had been recently erected in that place, and which it is said, can manufacture from eight to ten thousand barrels of this wholesome article annually. The increase of breweries, and the quantity of ale that is consumed, will, we imagine, cause our Farmers to turn their attention to the growing of Barley. The demand for this article commands for it a higher price than almost any other of our agricultural productions.

[Hartford Times.]

Gymnasia.—These institutions are of German origin, (or rather of German revival) and are growing into popularity throughout Europe and America. They are attached to most of the English public schools and in various cities of the United States are liberally encouraged. That at Boston has been established under most flattering auspices. The Visiting Committee of the Military Academy at West Point recommend one there. We perceive that a new one is advertised in New York.

In 1646 a law was enacted in the colony of Massachusetts against the keeping any such day as Christmas; and in the same act prohibiting all games from playing at cards, dice, &c.—both of which were to be punished by a fine of five shillings.

Winter Evenings should be occupied in reading by those who have not business to employ them. Nine-tenths of mankind spend more time in positive idleness, neither in business, recreation, nor needful repose, than is necessary, if employed in judicious reading, to make them very-intelligent members of society. But how many are there who do not even read a newspaper. They have not time, and can't afford the expense! yet they can idle away two or three hours in a day, and spend the price of half a dozen newspapers, or a share in a public library, for ruin to pour down their necks.

Weather.—A snow storm commenced about noon on the 30th ult. and continued about 48 hours.—The quantity of snow now on the ground, which fell in this storm, is thought to be greater than has fallen before at any one time for several years past. The coldest day we have had the present season was on the 28th ult. when in Boston at sunrise the thermometer stood at zero. At Philadelphia, on the same morning it stood at six degrees below zero.

Canada.—The population of Canada is rapidly increasing both by emigration, and by natural increase. That of Lower Canada, according to the official returns made last winter, was 420,679.—The number of settlers who have arrived at Quebec from Great Britain and Ireland, within the last eight years, is a little short of 80,000, of whom it is computed that about a third have settled in Lower Canada, a third in Upper Canada, and the other third have come to the United States. The population of Upper Canada is found by late official returns to amount to 231,778 souls. The number of acres of land in the province under cultivation, is 1,116,030.



IMPROVED CAST STEEL SHOVELS.

We are happy in bringing before the public some notice of Mr Bisbee's improved Cast Steel Shovels. They are faithfully made, the plates of cast steel, the sockets being well secured with clasps or bands of iron. After a fair trial, many farmers have given them a decided preference, at one dollar and seventy-five cents the single shovel, to any other kind in use. They are made by Mr Ziba Bisbee of East Bridgewater, who obtained a premium of \$10.00 at the last Show in Brighton. Mr Bisbee has left one of them at the Farmer office for inspection.

TO FARMERS.—To let, a farm containing 50 acres of land, a large and comfortable house, barn, &c. The land is of good quality, and of easy cultivation. There are on the place a variety of choice young fruit trees, which are just beginning to bear; also 10 acres of peat meadow, on which could be cut enough fuel for the family, and an excellent manure. Said farm is situated in Cambridge, about 4 miles from Boston market. The terms will be on a lease from six to ten years, the first year's rent to be expended for manure, and a part afterwards to be laid out in the same manner every year.—The above offers a desirable opportunity to an intelligent, thorough and enterprising farmer. No one but who can bring recommendations as being such need apply. **THOMAS BREWER, 416 Washington st't.**

WANTED.—A man with his wife to take charge of a valuable dairy and vegetable Farm, within five miles of the centre of Salem. To one who can produce undoubted recommendations, liberal terms will be offered. None other need apply. **E. LERSEY DERBY.**
Salem, 5th January 1837.

E. PUTNAM No 12 Washington Street, has for sale, Watches, Jewelry, Combs, Fancy Goods, Gold Beads and Silver Spoons, (warranted) which he will sell low for cash.

Improved Black Ink Powder and Liquid Ink.
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.
Manufacture Black Ink Powder and Liquid Black Ink of an improved quality.

For more than twenty years, S. KIDDER has been engaged in the manufacture of Ink Powder, and has during that period devoted his attention to the improvement of the composition. The article now offered the public, is warranted equal to any in the country. Its peculiarities are, a permanent black without the usual glutinous properties which prevent the easy flow of the ink from the pen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, under Washington Hall, Charlestown, Mass. and by appointment, by **JOSEPH KIDDER,**
70, Court-street, Boston. oct 27.

CASH will be paid at this office, for the following numbers of the New England Farmer, 40, 43, 44, 45, vol. iv.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 25	1 75
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	85 00	87 00
pearl do. - - - - -		105 00	110 00
BEANS, white, - - - - -	bush	1 50	1 75
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9 25	9 50
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		7 25	7 50
" No 2, new, - - - - -		5 50	6 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new, lb.		14	17
CHEESE, new milk, - - - -		7	9
skimmed milk, - - - - -		3	6
FLAX - - - - -		10	11
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 87	6 00
Genesee, - - - - -		5 75	6 00
Rye, best, - - - - -		3 25	3 50
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	87	93
Corn - - - - -		68	70
Barley - - - - -		1 00	1 10
Oats - - - - -		50	53
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, lb.		9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -			
LIME, - - - - -	cask	85	90
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80
PLASTER PARIS, retils at	ton.	2 50	2 62
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	12 00	13 00
navy, mess, do. - - - -		10 00	11 00
Cargo, No 1, do. - - - -		10 75	11 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	2 50	3 00
Clover - - - - -	lb.	9	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		30	45
do do unwashed - - - -		20	30
do 3-4 washed - - - -		28	33
do 1-2 do - - - - -		23	28
Native - - - - -		20	23
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		38	42
do Spinning, 1st sort		28	33

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - - -	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		6	6 1/2
" whole hogs, - - - - -		5	6
VEAL, - - - - -		6	10
MUTTON, - - - - -		4	8
POULTRY, - - - - -		7	10
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		17	18
lump, best, - - - - -		23	
EGGS, - - - - -		20	25
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - - -	bush	9	1 00
Indian, do. - - - - -		9	1 00
POTATOES, - - - - -		3	62
CIDER, liquor, (new) - - -	bbl.	1 25	1 75

MISCELLANIES.

New-Year's Address to the Patrons of the
NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ONCE more, my friends, a New-Year's day
Demands your Carrier's annual lay,
Bids him again appear before ye
In what Pope styles "a flood of glory;"
Alias, a cataract of rhyme,
Most inexpressibly sublime;—
Scale heaven by one gymnastic hop!—
Stop, stop, my Pegasus, stop, stop!
Our poet's nag will make a wreck
Of bag and baggage, noll and neck—
Though heartless critics scowl and scoff,
We must, as he gets on, get off,
And trudge along in giugled prose,
Like one, who following his nose,
A plain and turnpike path to trace
Moves at a go-to-meeting pace.

Good, gentle patrons; one and all,
I take the liberty to call
That I may let you know, as how,
This is my nicest new year's bow;
Not cut out in a dancing school,
Nor made up, by a cockney-rule;
But hope 'twill pass for a correct
Mute manifesto of respect.
I've ta'en the freedom to appear,
To wish you a propitious year,
Just hint at services I've render'd
And those I hope may still be tender'd
Then, with your worship's licence all
Take leave in diplomatic style.

I think there is not one in ten
Thousand that does more good to men—
Works for their welfare with more fervent
Zeal than your most obedient servant.
For this, to wit, for that, whereas
I know of nobody that has
Giv'n to the world more useful matters
Than our New England Farmer scatters.
Where'er its pages you examine
You find us still at war with famine,
Or giving battle to disease,
Without a cent for Doctor's fees.
In short we place our whole delight
In doing good with all our might.—
Tell how the head should guide the hand
To make an Eden of your land;—
Have shed such light on rural labours
Your farm's a model for your neighbours.
Look! only look! says every one,
What Mister—such an one has done!
His farm, the essence of fertility,
Is manag'd with such great ability,
His crops, with less of toil and trouble,
Beat mine, in fact, by nearly double,
And he lays heaps of cash aside, who
Don't labour half so hard as I do.

I, with great difficulty clear
My way along from year to year,
And scarcely 'scape the Sheriff's clutches;
He turns to gold whate'er he touches!
Indeed, good Sir, and well he might,
No man works hard, who works it right.
The enlighten'd head, pray understand,
Makes light the labour of the hand,

The farmer's toils (in Hudibrastics.)
Are agricultural gymnastics—
Mere rural sports, combining health
Peace, innocence, weal, wisdom, wealth.

The precepts I am weekly giving
Tend to make life one long thanksgiving.
It follows therefore, truth to tell,
None but my self's my parallel!
Comparing me to Alexander,
Or Bonaparte, 's magnific slander,
For they laid waste the works of God,
And on the necks of mankind trod,—
Were, bloody, barbarous and base
Destroyers of the human race.
But I, although a puny shaver;
Might well be sty'd my country's Saver;
A man who saves men's lives by giving
Good rules to save their means of living.

Thus it appears I am a sage
And useful sort of personage,
And something due to me I trust is,
For balancing the scales of justice,
To wit, a nine pence, or a quarter,
For which our mouth begins to water;
Or, if no other change be handy,
A pistareen will be the dandy;
To enable me, in these hard times
To jingle cash, as well as rhymes.
Good wishes then, with thanks appended
Shall still by gratitude be blended.
May you enjoy through life's career
All that can make you happy here,
And, when at length you cease to live
All that Eternity can give.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1897.

Wood, who wrote some account of New England, in 1633, says Dorchester was then the largest settlement or town in the Bay. He also remarked that there was much cleared land about Mount Wollaston. The greatest Sachem in Massachusetts lived in that vicinity, and near Neponset river. His name was Chiechatanbut. His son and grand-son were friendly to the English.

In 1629, Plymouth contained 300 inhabitants.—But soon after Boston was settled, 1630, it became the capital of the country, and its good people took the lead and began to dictate; for which some think they have been remarkable to the present time.

A Seasonable Hint.—Mr Sergeant Popham, when Speaker of the House of Commons, which had sat long and done nothing, coming one day to Queen Elizabeth, she said to him "Now, Mr Speaker, what has passed in the House?" He answered, "May it please your Majesty, eleven weeks!"

When the learned John Selden was a member of the famous assembly of divines at Westminster, who were appointed to new model religion, he used to delight in puzzling them with curious quibbles. In one of these debates these venerable sages were gravely employed in determining the distance between Jerusalem and Jericho; and one of them, to prove that it could be but a short distance, observed that *fish* was carried from one place to the other. On which Mr Selden said, "Perhaps it was *salt fish*." This remark threw the determination again into uncertainty.

Qualification for Freedom—When a person takes up his freedom in Alnwick, he is obliged by the charter of that place to jump into an adjacent bog and sink up to his chin. This custom was imposed by King John, who, travelling that way, and his horse sinking fast in the hole, took this method to punish the people of the town for not keeping it road in better order.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

A swimming school is about to be opened for the convenience of such of the inhabitants of London as wish to be taught how to swim. "Times," said Sir Wm. Curtis, "are peculiarly suited to the establishment, as most persons find it difficult to keep their heads above water."

If there be many things between heaven and earth, of which our philosophy never dreamed, has, on the other hand, dreamed of many things which are not to be found any where.

CANTHARIDES.

The cantharides (Spanish flies used for blisters) are very abundant in Sicily, and that country furnishes a great part of Europe. The Sicilians believe that they come from Asia or Egypt, for they arrive regularly every year in swarms, in the last days of May and the first of June. The peasants know by the odor which they shed, that they are far off, and after they have seen them alight upon an olive tree, (this kind of tree particularly attracts them) they come early in the morning and spread a great sheet under the tree; the tree is shaded and the flies fall upon the sheet. They are then put into earthen vessels and killed by sprinkling them with vinegar from time to time. They afterwards dried, and packed in tight boxes or casks. [Hamp. Gaz.]

Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants,
D. & C. LANDRETH,
Nursery, Seedsmen, and Florists,
PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE constantly on hand for sale, a very extensive collection of Fruit Trees, Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, Garden Seeds, &c. &c. not exceeded by any similar establishment in the United States.

In their selection of FRUITS for cultivation, care and attention has been paid, and from an intimacy with the subject of many years, they believe it judiciously.

The ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, both tender and hardy, which they are now cultivating, are some of the most esteemed and admired of both native and exotic origin.

The GARDEN SEEDS, of which a large and general assortment is cultivated, are exclusively of our own rearing, for which purpose a number of acres attached to the establishment are appropriated, and the moment they are planted, through all the varieties of their growth and ripening are under their immediate care and superintendence, consequently they are enabled to assure purchasers not only of their purity and quality.

Persons ordering any of the articles on their catalogue, may be assured of having them well and as packed, and of every attention being paid to them, that they will give satisfaction.

Orders received by Messrs. PARKER & CODM No. 9 Congress-square, near the Exchange City House, Boston, of whom priced Catalogues of whole may be had gratis. tf Dec. 1

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Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (entrance from Lindall Street).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V. BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1827. No. 25.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

FOREST TREES.

DEAR SIR—Having read a communication, from a correspondent of Rockingham, New Hampshire, your paper of yesterday, requesting information the mode of gathering and planting the seeds of the White and Pitch pines, Cedar, Rock-Maple, and Button-wood, I enclose you a letter to A. Tyng, Esq., on the cultivation of the last named tree.

Answers to the queries, relative to the White Elm, and Elm, may be found in the New Englander of the 15th and 22d of September last, having raised the Rock-Maple from the seed. I communicate in a few days, such information as I possess, as to the method of cultivating that valuable tree, and endeavor to answer the other questions of your correspondent.

Very respectfully,

Your most obed^t serv^t,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brinley Place, Roxbury, }
Jan. 6th, 1827.

DEAR SIR—It affords me pleasure to answer the queries relative to the cultivation of the American Plane tree.

The balls, contain from twelve to fifteen hundred seeds, and generally remain upon the tree all spring, when they fall to pieces, and each seed being invested with a bristly down, forming delicate parachutes, they are wafted to a great distance by the wind. They ripen late and should be collected until some time after the autumnal rains have caused the leaves to drop from the tree. When thoroughly dry, break them up and separate the seeds by rubbing them between your hands; but if the seeds are not to be sown until spring,—which I think the preferable time,—it is better to put the balls in a dry place and not break them to pieces until the period of sowing; or the seeds may be collected from the trees in March; the latter mode I have followed with success.

For a seminary, select a rather moist piece of ground, which has been planted for one or two years. Prepare it by digging, or ploughing, and raking, until the mould is fine and light. If the soil is not rich, it should be manured. Sow the seeds broad cast, very thick, and rake them in, so that they shall be completely covered,—taking care to leave the ground level and smooth.—Whether sown in autumn or spring I have never led to have an abundance of plants; but recommend the spring, as the better season. From a rod less than a foot wide and about 25 yards long, sown in the spring of 1825, I set out last April, 400 plants, that are now from three to five feet high.

When the plants first appear in the seed beds, they are very tender and liable to be killed by a frost, particularly if the ground should be dry at that time; it is, therefore, expedient to screen them for a few weeks, either by mats, or brush laid over some poles, resting upon crooked stakes, two or three feet above the ground.

I have usually transplanted them into a nursery, when a year old, placing them a foot apart, in the

rows, which should be three feet asunder. When three or four years old, they may be removed and planted about your grounds or house, for shade, ornament or fuel.

The seed-beds should be kept clear of weeds, and the ground in the nursery between the rows, dug over every spring, and often hoed and raked.

It is very remarkable that the cultivation of the Plane has not claimed greater attention in this country, being the loftiest, largest, and most magnificent of our forest trees. As a shade it is superior to all others, for its broad and beautiful green leaves, excluding the direct rays of the sun, admit a mellow light, while the distance between them and the far-spreading branches permits a free circulation of air, without that damp and gloomy umbrageousness which all the evergreens of the temperate zones, and most of the deciduous trees, produce, when planted round a mansion house.

The Oriental Plane is renowned for the admiration in which it was held, and the care bestowed upon its cultivation by the Asiatics, Greeks, and Romans, and still claims pre-eminence among the forest trees which embellish the extensive parks, public squares, and avenues of Europe.

Evelyn is unqualified in his commendations of this monarch of the forest, and I extract the following paragraphs from his Sylva,—the encyclopedia of the arboriculturist.

"This beautiful and precious tree, anciently sacred to Helena, was so doted on by Xerxes, that Alcibiades and other authors tell us, he made a halt, and stopped his prodigious army of 1,700,000 soldiers, to admire the pulchritude and procerity of one of them; and becoming so fond of it, that spoiling both himself, his concubines, and great persons of all their jewels, he covered it with gold, gems, necklaces, scarfs, bracelets, and infinite riches; and when he was forced to part from it, he caused the figure of it to be stamped on a medal of gold, which he continually wore about him."

"Wherever they built their sumptuous and magnificent colleges for the exercise of youth in gymnastics; and where the grave philosophers also met to converse together and improve their studies, they planted walks of Platons, to refresh and shade the Palaestrae." And Hunter adds in a note, "The Oriental Plane tree was greatly respected by the ancients, for its cooling shade;

Janque ministrantem Platanum rotantibus umbra.
Virgil.

"In the Academia, or School of Plato, the philosophers used to walk and converse under the shade formed by these delightful trees."

"These trees the Romans first brought out of the Levant, and cultivated with so much industry and cost, for their stately and proud heads only, that the first great orators and statesmen, Cicero and Hortensius, would exchange, now and then a turn at the bar, that they might have the pleasure to step to their villas and refresh their Platans, which they would often irrigate with wine instead of water."

Pliny thus alludes to these generous libations—"tantumque postea honoris increvit, ut mero infu-

* The Plane tree administering shade to wine drinkers.

"so emutrantur: compertum id maxime prodesse radicibus. docuimusque etiam arbores vicia potare."*

According to this illustrious Roman naturalist, the Plane tree was first brought over the Ionian sea into the island of Diomedes, for a monument to that hero: thence it passed into Sicily and soon after into Italy. He describes one which grew by the side of a great road, near a cool fountain, in Lycia, which was so large that its top resembled a small forest, and the trunk being hollow, formed a grotto, eighty-one feet in circumference, in which Licinius Murtianus, the Roman governor of that province, passed the night, with eighteen persons of his suit.

He describes another which grew in Veletri, of such vast size, and its main branches were so disposed as to form a kind of banqueting room, where the emperor Caligula gave an entertainment which he called the feast of the nest, to fifteen persons, and although he occupied a large portion of this shaded retreat, there was ample room for his guests and their attendants.

Evelyn gives to Lord Bacon the credit of introducing the Plane tree into England, he having first planted them at Verulam.

Doctor Hunter in the notes to his last edition of Evelyn's Sylva, observes that "at Ribston, the seat of Sir Henry Goodrich, there is now growing a beautiful Platanus, the principal limb of which extends forty-four feet from the boll, and what is more remarkable, this tree grows close to the original apple tree, known by the name of the Ribston pippin, from whose stalk have sprung a numerous progeny." He describes another at Shadwell-Lodge in the county of Norfolk, the seat of John Buxton, Esq. remarkable for its rapid growth. When planted in April 1744 it was eight feet high; and when measured in April 1775 it was 65 feet 9 inches high, and 7 feet 9 inches in circumference half a foot from the ground.

Michaux in his North American Sylva, observes that "the species which grows in the western world is not less remarkable for its amplitude and for its magnificent appearance than the Plane of Asia, whose majestic form and extraordinary size were so much celebrated by the ancients," and that it "is generally thought, in Europe, to possess a richer foliage and to afford a darker shade than the Asiatic Plane."

He describes one measured by his father, on an island in the Ohio, fifteen miles above the Muskingum, which was 40 feet and 4 inches in circumference, five feet from the ground. In 1802 he measured another on the Ohio 36 miles from Marietta, which was 47 feet in circumference, four feet from the ground; and observes that a canoe was made, a few years before he visited the western states, for navigating the Wabash, from a single Button Wood, which was 65 feet long, and carried 9,000 pounds.

The indifference of the citizens of the United States, to the cultivation of forest trees, is lament-

* And so great was their veneration for it that they nourished it with wine and water, that being found to benefit its roots. Thus we have taught even trees to drink wine.

able and inexhaustible, but from present appearances, I trust the period is not distant when a better spr it will be evinced.

I am fearful, my enthusiasm on this most interesting and pleasing subject, has induced me to extend this letter beyond all reasonable bounds, but with a hope that you participate in the same ardent feelings, I tender friendly salutations; and am with great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

D. A. TING, Esq.

MACHINE FOR RAISING STUMPS.

DEAR SIR—I have from time to time noticed inquiries in reference to machines for the purpose of rooting or pulling up stumps, &c. in the New England Farmer. I have seen several answers, and also descriptions of several machines for that purpose. If my researches in the Farmer are accurate, I cannot recollect of having seen a description of one, invented by a Mr A. H. Whitney of Bowdoinham, state of Maine. I am not mechanic enough to give you a description of the machine; I will barely state, judging from the model he showed me, that it is a most powerful and convenient machine for the purpose for which it is intended, and not easily got out of order. My object in addressing you on the subject is merely to inform you of the invention, if you have not already had a description of, or some notice of it.

I have no hesitation in stating that his machine exceeds any of which I have seen a description.—The cost of this machine is about \$80, by keeping it under cover when not in use, it might last 10 or 20 years. Being placed on wheels, it can easily be moved by two yokes of oxen, and the same oxen are all the applicable power needed to enable the machine and its apparatus to pull up the largest stump.

One word more, the above mentioned machine is in, or has been in, use last summer, in Steuben County, in New York state, where Mr W. built one, and which answered the purpose completely. You can form some idea of its power from the circumstance of its breaking chains made of iron bars an inch square. Mr Whitney appears to be a worthy, industrious man, well deserving of every encouragement. Mr W. informed me he had spent considerable money and much time on his invention before he brought it to its present perfection. And for which time and expense, I have no hesitation in saying, those individuals who need a machine of this kind, would be willing to make him a suitable remuneration, after testing the utility of his invention. If you have already been informed on this subject, you must pardon me for troubling you.

Respectfully yours,

GERARD VAN SCHAIK.

Lansinburgh, (N. Y.) Jan. 5.

BREWERY.

MR FESSENDEN—I perceive by a communication in the Palladium of Friday last, that a Brewery, on an extensive scale, is contemplated in Boston. I most sincerely hope it will succeed, and that my brother farmers will turn it to account by giving their attention more to the cultivation of barley and hops; but more especially by wholly renouncing the use of distilled spirits, and adopting fermented liquors in their stead.

Yours respectfully,

January 9, 1827.

A FARMER.

PROFITABLE FARMING.

MR FESSENDEN.—Mr Richard Hildreth of Sterling having some business with me, in the course of the conversation described to me the manner in which he manages his farms. His system is so simple, so successful, and so easy to be imitated, that the communication of it to the public will probably be beneficial as well as interesting.

His farm consists of sixty-five acres in the easterly part of Sterling on the old road from Lancaster. The soil is good. From two and a half to three acres are annually planted with corn and potatoes. He raises about one hundred bushels of corn at the rate of sixty bushels the acre. Of course the quantity of potatoes he raises must be small. He also raises a small quantity of Spring wheat.

He keeps eleven cows, and one yoke of oxen, besides swine, but no horse. He has no hired men, except in hay time. He paid the last season about thirty dollars for help. His mowing ground is about fourteen acres.

His butter is sold to marketers at his door. His calves are sold alive at his door. His whole time is therefore employed in cultivation. His skimmed milk is given to his swine.

The produce sold from this farm the past season has been as follows:—

Butter - - -	\$300.00
Hay - - -	100.00
Pork about - -	150.00
Calves about - -	70.00

Amount - - - \$620.00

He values his farm at \$2500, his stock at \$500: in the whole \$3000. The interest of capital therefore is - - - \$180.00

Wages paid in hay time - - 30.00

Taxes, say - - - 19.00

\$620.00

From \$620 deduct 229 leaves \$391—or \$32.58 cents per month for his labor. He has a small wood-lot at some distance, so that he pays no money for wood. The produce of the farm used in his family has not been considered in this account.

Here is exhibited a picture of independence and domestic felicity, beautiful for its simplicity and worthy of imitation.

By not keeping a horse he saves probably not less than one hundred dollars a year. By having a small farm and selling his produce at the door, he is able to do most of his work himself, and thereby avoids the miserable and ruinous system of keeping hired men, who may be lazy and unfaithful, without diminishing their wages, and who by their wages often make more from the farm than the owner. The facts also suggest the advantage of applying the division of labor to farming. Perhaps marketing should be a distinct occupation.

JOSEPH TUFTS.

Charlestown, Jan. 8, 1827.

LA PLATA POTATOES.

SIR—I wish to make an enquiry, through the medium of your paper, relative to the origin of the long red potatoe, which has been extensively cultivated the last fifteen or twenty years. This kind of potatoes, for several years after they were introduced into this neighborhood, yielded double, and sometimes more than double that of most others. Since then they have gradually declined, till at length they yield but little if any more than

most other varieties. We sometimes hear the kind designated by the appellation of *La Plata* potatoes. I wish to ascertain where this variety originated. Did it originate from the seed in the vicinity, or was it brought here, as its name seems to indicate, from *La Plata*? If it should be ascertained that they were brought from that place should we not attribute their former prolific quantity more to that circumstance than to any peculiarity in the kind?

I know it is the opinion of many, that there is little or no advantage to be derived from exchange of seed; not only as it respects grain, but potatoes. But I am not yet convinced of this. It is to think sometimes disadvantageous. I am satisfied from repeated experiments that seed potatoes brought from a more northerly climate yield less than those that grow here. In several instances, and in every instance that has come within my observation, where potatoes brought from New Scotland, have been planted in this vicinity, the yield has been small. I have known very handsome potatoes brought here from Ireland, and planted on good soil and cultivated with care, when harvesting the product was every way the meagre I ever saw. Now if bringing potatoes from the north tends to diminish the yield, is it not least possible that bringing them from the contrary direction may have a contrary effect?

Another subject, respecting which I wish to inquire, is a certain composition, composed of lime, salt, sugar, &c. which I have been told, has sometimes been used as a substitute for paint, in houses.

Any information, stating the proper proportions of the several ingredients, the manner of preparing and applying the same, and its durability compared with common paint, from yourself or any other correspondents, will much oblige your humble servant.

M.
Hingham, Mass. Jan. 2, 1827.

NEWLY INVENTED FANNING MILL.

[We have lately received a letter from Enos Walker, Esq. of Springville 4 Corners, Susquehanna County, Penn. giving notice of an Improved Patent Fanning Mill, for cleaning grain, &c. is described as "small and simple, admitting large sieves as others, and can be afforded at much lower price, performing better in cleaning well with despatch and greater ease." The following is "from a letter of one who has said machine, being the substance of many certificates of their utility."]

"DEAR SIR—I avail myself of the present opportunity of saying to you how much I am pleased with the Fanning Mill that I purchased from you. It has a great many advantages over the old kind. It is so cheap and small, yet entirely complete, and cleans so rapidly with so little labour in comparison to the old kind, that I am delighted with it."

JEREMIAH O. FLYNN.

Silver Lake, Oct. 17, 1826.

"The price of said mill was ten dollars, though they are sold from seven to eighteen dollars, according to where they are made, and the work put on them. I have had them made to clear good wheat effectually from the chaff, a bushel a minute."

We learn that an agent of the inventor of the "Improved Patent Fanning Mill" is about to visit New England, to dispose of rights to the invention, and to make the mills.

from a Pennsylvania paper.

ORCHARDS.

It has become proverbial, that "where and old orchard has stood, a young one will not thrive," and has been so frequently reiterated, that many good agriculturalists have subscribed to the opinion, without taking the trouble to examine it, and have accordingly neglected a very important source of profit and convenience.

It is a fact much to be regretted, that the cultivation of fruit trees in this country was much attended to half a century since, than at the present time—consequently with our increased population, fruit has become scarce and a belief not positively exists, that fruit trees will not grow on old land. This question needs serious consideration, that our yeomanry may no longer hypothesize for fact, when but one experiment would dispel the illusion.

We, however, admit the fact, that trees planted on new land thrive uncommonly well, and may even grow to a great size, while those planted on that has been much cultivated and worn are tardy in their growth, and as yet are dwarfs in comparison with the former. Now we will endeavor to explain the reason of this difference, which we trust will at the same time throw some light on the art of cultivating fruit trees.

Trees, planted fifty or one hundred years ago, were generally set on new land highly improved by the decayed vegetable productions, which had been accumulating, perhaps from time immemorial. The richness of the soil would, no doubt, enable the trees to grow rapidly, and very abundantly explains the reason of their vigorous growth.

An orchard set on the ruins of an old one, not this vegetable manure to lend the aid its predecessor had; consequently, it is slow in growth, small and unproductive when grown, becomes mossy, dwindles and dies or is neglected, unworthy the husbandman's attention; and the pillar destroys what the axe has spared.—The climate and soil are every way calculated for the production of fruit in its perfection and abundance, when only assisted by the fostering hand of man—and it is unreasonable to anticipate a crop without previous cultivation.—In the early days of our country the earth needed only the seed to be sown to produce a rich harvest, for its soil was enriched and softened by natural manure. The case is now different—it has been improved by grand father, father and son, twice over, and its face is sadly wasted.—It is there among us, that would suppose a crop would grow when unassisted by art, on land impoverished? The farmer who thinks of growing a good crop of corn knows well the necessity of softening, manuring, and frequently turning the earth—on this depends his success.—I suppose he should say, with regard to his corn, "he does in fact of his trees; my great grand father planted without hoeing or manuring, and was sure of the increase, and I will do likewise—let him be styled a madman or a fool? Let the husbandman bestow the same care on an orchard, that he does on a field of corn, and he will obtain the same abundant harvest.

To him who doubts the possibility of making a good orchard on old land these few simple rules are enjoined, and we doubt not, upon experiment,

his happy conversion to a truth that will increase his wealth.

I. Be sure that the roots of the tree be not below the soil. If the soil is shallow, bring it from another place, and throw it round the tree, in sufficient circumference for the roots to grow in.

II. Prune the superfluous limbs and branches, and keep the bank smooth and clean from moss.

III. Suffer no grass to grow within ten feet of the tree, and twice in the year, spring and fall, loosen the earth in circumference, and mix into it a full wheelbarrow load of rich manure.

The author is happy to state that a few years' experiment upon this plan on the ground of an old orchard, has convinced him that the principle opposed to this rule is without foundation.

SEA WATER AS A MANURE.

Sea water besides water and particles of common salt, contains, according to Dr Russell's account, sulphur, nitre and oil.

As it undoubtedly contains much of the essence of animal and vegetable substances, by means of the perishing and consuming of both in it, it is fitter than mere salt to be used as a manure, whether by itself, or in compost.

In the year 1786, one hundred hills of potatoes near the shore were watered with sea water, about two quarts on a hill, being one hour's work of a man. The crop was half as much again as in the same number of hills adjoining. The water was applied to the soil just after planting the sets, which I suppose to be the best time for doing it, as there can be no danger of burning the young shoots, and as the salt will be mixed with rain and the moisture of the earth, before shoots are produced.

In the year 1787, alternate rows were watered in the same manner with sea water. The result of this experiment was uncertain; because by ploughing off and on alternately between the rows, the earth of the watered and unwatered rows was blended together. But altogether, a good crop was obtained.

The same year a piece of flax was, in the month of June, very short and yellow on one side of the piece; but of a good colour on the other, and much taller: This induced the owner to water the poor side from the sea. In ten days it was equal in length and colour with that on the other side, through very little rain fell in the time. At pulling, the watered side was evidently better grown than the other. This was a sufficient demonstration of the advantage of sea water, when the land lies adjoining to the sea shore: so that the labour of applying it is considerable.

The above experiments were made in a clayey soil.

In a sandy soil, the same year, watering the ground where French turnips were just sown, had an excellent effect. Though it was a spot where the turnips had been destroyed by insects, several years successively, they generally escaped this year. Not more than one pailful was applied to a drill row two rods in length, wetting the ground over the seeds, soon after sowing.

Salt water applied to tender plants most commonly proves too strong for them, if applied when the ground is dry. But if it be wet, the strength of the water is abated by mixing with the juices in the soil, before it is taken up by the roots, and thus it is rendered innocent and safe, as I have found by experience. The seeds bear the appli-

cation of the sea-water, better than the young plants do.

"Sea water might be carried from the sea some distance on the land, to advantage, in the following manner:—Take a one horse cart, and suspend a tight box, rightly shaped, under the axletree; the box having a valve in the underside; drive the cart into the water, and the valve opens, and lets that fluid into the box; and, when the cart is driven out, the valve closes and holds the water.

"When the cart is driven out to the ground on which the water is to be spread, this operation may be performed in the manner we shall next describe: A tube is to be provided, say, twelve feet in length, with small holes bored into it at the distance of six inches apart, and the ends of the tube closed; attach this to the under side of the box, crosswise, at either end, so as to be out of the way of the wheels of the cart.

"When you come to where the water is to be let out of the box into the tube, by an aperture for the purpose; and as the cart moves along, the water runs out of each of the small holes in the tube, and thus sprinkles over a piece of ground of twelve feet wide, till the whole is exhausted.

"With the next load; begin where the water ceased running before, and then continue the watered stripe across the field. Then take another stripe of twelve feet wide, adjoining that already watered, and thus proceed till the whole has been gone over.

"In this way a man would carry out, say, forty cart loads a day, at the distance of half a mile, or half that number if a mile; as but little time need be spent either in loading or unloading. About ten loads of a hundred gallons each would probably be sufficient for an acre at any one time."

[Farmer's Assistant.]

FUEL.

Much complaint is made at the present day of the great expense of fuel. It is a great and a heavy burden. But I doubt whether it is greater than it was sixty or seventy years ago. I have lately come across a bill of fire-wood, purchased and consumed by a respectable family in Hartford, in the year 1757 and '58. The account gives the date, the price of each load, (excepting a few) and the name of the persons from whom purchased. The most of it was purchased in Nov. and the three winter months, but some for each month through the year. The number of loads in 1757 was 43. Five have no price annexed. Putting these on an average with the others, the amount is \$46 21, or 6s. 5jd. per load. For 1768 there are 45 loads, 40 of them with the price annexed, at 6s. 6jd. per load, the whole amounting to \$48 94. Do the families in this town pay much more than this for fuel now? These sums would have purchased from 16 to 20 cords of two feet wood at the high prices during the last year. And let it be added that, at the time referred to, the price of labour of all kinds and most articles of provisions was not more than one half of the present value. A. B.

Hartford Courant.

CARROTS.

There is reason to believe that carrots will answer on fen or mossy land, if a sufficient quantity of ashes be spread on the ground where they are sown; and it is probable that lime and other manures may raise that valuable crop on peaty soils.

Farmer's Magazine, (Scotland.)

Mr Benjamin Hale's account of the savings made by the use of Hotchkiss's Straw Cutter, employed to cut hay and straw as Fodder for horses.

Mr Hale is proprietor of a line of stages running between Newburyport and Boston. He says,

The whole amount of hay purchased from April 1, to October 1, 1816, (six months) and used at Tons. cwt. q. lb. the stage stable, was - - - 22 4 0 10

At twenty-five dollars per ton (the lowest price at which hay was purchased, in 1816) - - - \$800 00

From October 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817, whole amount of hay and straw purchased for, and consumed by the same number of horses, viz. T. cwt. q. lb. Cost.
Straw 16 13 3 10 \$160 23
Hay - 13 14 1 00 \$350 00

\$510 23

Deduct, on hand April 1, 1817, by estimation, four tons more than there was Oct. 1, 1816, at \$25 per ton 100 \$410 23

Saving by the use of Hotchkiss's straw cutter, four months of the last six months, or the difference in expense in feeding with cut-fodder and that which is uncut - - - \$389 77

Whole amount of hay used for the horses of the Salem stage, twenty-five in number, from April 1, to October 1, 1816, viz. - - - T. cwt. q. lb. 22 0 0 0

At \$30 per ton (the lowest price in Salem) - - - \$660 00

Whole amount consumed by the same number of horses, from Oct. 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817.

T. cwt. q. lb. Cost.
Straw 15 13 0 0 \$187 80
Hay 2 15 0 0 81 09 \$268 80

Saving in using chopped fodder five months 391 20

Total saving in using the straw cutter nine months, viz. at Newburyport four months - - - 389 77

At Salem five months - - - 391 20

Total - - - - - \$780 97

The member of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, to whom the above account was communicated by Mr Hale, was informed by that gentleman, that he used no more grain from October, 1816, to April 1817, than was used from April 1816 to October 1816. [Mass. Agricultural Rep. & Jour. pag. 400 vol. iv.]

GOOSEBERRIES.

Gooseberries require a dead and rich loam: the ground must be well manured and kept free from weeds; and be careful to plant none but those that are of a good kind. The best mode of propagating them, is by cuttings or layers. Early in the spring, spade carefully around the roots, turn over the soil, and pull out all grass that may grow near them. Prune them by cutting out every worn-out, decayed, or irregular branch—let none be permitted to grow across each other; but let all be pruned to some regular order—cut out all the super-abundant, lateral shoots of the last

summer, close to the ground, or old wood, only retaining here and there a good one, to supply the place of casual, worn-out bearers. Never permit the extremities of the branches to stand nearer than 6 or 8 inches of each other. The best form for a well trained gooseberry or currant bush, is that of a wine glass.

Gooseberry Wine is made in the same manner as current wine, except that one third less sugar is required. In picking the berries take none that have fallen upon the ground, or that have been shaded and grown sour.

Extracts from Carter's Letters from Europe.

BOTANIC GARDEN.

A walk to the Botanic Garden, [in Toulon] situated without the walls and near the base of the hills which rise to the north of the town, was among our last and most pleasant excursions. The location is admirable, the grounds lying upon a declivity which looks to the south, and always enjoys the genial influence of the sun. In the rear, the enclosure becomes so steep as to rise in terraces one above another, all filled with plants, and adding much to the picturesque beauty of the garden.—Among the embellishments of this charming retreat is a fountain bursting from a pyramid of rock overgrown with grass and moss, presenting a beautiful image of nature. Seats have been erected, where visitors may repose in the shade, and enjoy the coolness and the murmur of this little water-fall.

The plants of the garden all bear labels, designating their generic and specific names. A veteran attendant who seemed well acquainted with all the members of the numerous family committed to his care, conducted us through the alleys and the green houses, plucking one flower after another, till each of our party had a fine bouquet. Here the palm tree spread its branches, though its fruit had been nipped by the unusually severe frost of the last winter. Here also the black pepper was seen clinging to the sunny wall, sheltered from the winds, and finding a tropical climate. Among the other most curious plants were all the varieties of coffee in full bearing. That from Mocha is a beautiful shrub, six or eight feet in height, finely proportioned and of peculiar foliage. An orange tree was observed which had been engrafted with the lemon, and which was then bearing six different kinds of fruit. One of the productions was a twin monster, half orange and half citron, growing on the same stem. A profusion of Japan roses spread their gorgeous petals to the sun, and many a bud was just starting into life.

The walks of the Garden are open to the public, and connected with the spacious boulevards which encircle the walls of the town, form one of the most delightful promenades imaginable, affording a wide prospect of the mountains on one side, and of the sea on the other. A refuge from the noise and bustle of crowded streets, and from the heat of fervid skies, is here provided at a trifling expense. In these sequestered retreats, the naturalist may indulge in his favourite pursuits, and the man of business recreate his mind, after the cares and labors of the day. All classes of the community are interested in institutions of this description, which are to be found in almost every village in France, and which I hope may ere long, be as extensively introduced into the United States.

AGRICULTURE IN FRANCE.

But to return from this digression:—the country between Nismes and Montpellier is one of the finest portions of Languedoc. The road runs through a wide, level tract, bounded on the right by a chain of hills, and on the left by the sea, the latter being visible at intervals for the whole distance. Villages, hamlets, and farm houses, are sprinkled over the plain, indicating a populous district. The soil is a reddish loam, sometimes stony, but peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the vine and olive which are the principal products. To these may be added wheat, which is grown in great abundance and of an excellent quality. The olive is planted in rows at about the same distances as apple trees in an American orchard, and the ground is prepared in much the same way. A generous and mellow soil is required. The vine is reared in long and perfectly straight ridges, ten or twelve feet apart, and the intermediate space is sown with grain, which was formerly in a state of sterility, covering the fields with a deep, live green. In some places for miles, the country resembled a continual garden, where the almost mingled its white blossoms with the verdure of the olive, and the landscape was warmed into life and beauty by the first influences of a vernal sun.

OIL OF VITRIOL.

The manufacture of sulphuric acid, commonly called oil of vitriol, is carried on extensively in the city of New York. There is one hall used for this purpose that is 150 feet long, 40 feet wide and 25 feet high, lined throughout, and made air tight with lead. "In manufacturing the acid," says the N.Y. Adv. "the floor is covered to a certain depth with water; the brimstone and nitre are trundled upon carriages and set fire to, when the doors are closed, and the vapor being condensed by the water, is drawn off in the acid state. In this room 2000 pounds of acid will be manufactured in a day. The quality is superior to the European.

[Hamp. Gaz.]

POST OFFICE.

Net amount of postage which accrued in each state and territory, for the year which ended 31 March 1826.

New York	\$212,916.67	New Jersey	15,584.0
Pennsylvania	118,066.58	Rhode Isl.	12,662.9
Mass.	92,428.93	Vermont	12,303.3
Virginia	67,294.81	N. Hamp.	11,282.7
Maryland	56,046.13	Dist. Columb.	15,518.4
S. Carolina	44,763.65	Mississippi	9,574.9
Georgia	39,428.25	Missouri	5,288.6
Connecticut	27,640.81	Indiana	4,962.2
Ohio	27,479.92	Delaware	4,690.9
Louisiana	27,477.36	Illinois	2,444.6
N. Carolina	24,505.08	Michigan	1,732.5
Kentucky	23,111.64	Florida	1,579.0
Maine	22,914.07	Arkansas	785.6
Alabama	18,092.58		
Tennessee	16,112.07	Total	\$912,293.0

Rail Roads.—A respectable meeting of citizens was held on Tuesday evening in the Supreme Court Room on the subject of the contemplated Rail-Way through the State. George Bond, Esq. presided, and Mr. W. Flint, was appointed Secretary. A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Rusee Jarvis, Abbot Lawrence, William Foster, Samuel Austin, and Andrew J. Allen, was appointed to take the subject into consideration, and to report at a future meeting, of which notice will be given.

CULTIVATION OF BARLEY, AS PRACTICED BY THE BEST FARMERS IN ENGLAND.

rely delights in a sandy loam. It generally needs wheat, the land being broken up as soon as Christmas as it will admit the plough. It is sown and harrowed in March. In April this operation is again repeated; the husbandman afterwards taking care to render, with the harrow or roller, the entire surface as even and as level as possible. Sometimes the ground is only ploughed once, and the seed sown above; but more frequently it is broken by three ploughings, notwithstanding they may not have more than a week to turn them in. This, at first sight appears an anomalous practice, the ploughings being so quick and each other, neither the root weeds have time to either, nor the seed weeds to vegetate. But being a frequent practice of some of the best farmers, we may be assured that two ploughings and harrowings are not wantonly thrown away.

Norfolk farmers are in general masters of the art of cultivating barley. They seem fully aware of the tenderness of this plant in its infant state, of its rootings being unable to make the proper progress in a compact or a proper soil; they therefore strive by every means in their power, to render the soil as fine as ashes, and fit for the reception of the seed. The proper time for sowing seed is from the middle of April to the middle of May; but the time depends in some measure on the season; the true period is just before the grass puts on that sallow appearance, which it does at the time the buds are breaking, previous to the expansion of the leaves. Three bushels are usually sown to an acre, and sown broadcast; it is then ploughed under with a shallow furrow, an admirable practice in soils light enough to produce a fine barley, provided the seed is not buried too deep. If the season however is wet, and the soil is heavy, the seed should be cast upon the surface, and then harrowed and rolled, as is the practice in other districts.—*Aden's Treatise on the Art of Bread-Making.*

HUSBANDRY.

It seems not generally apprehended or if apprehended, not acted upon, that husbandry or farming, like the mechanic arts, in order to be most profitable to those engaged in it, should be divided and divided in to its distinct and separate branches. The blacksmith to his anvil, the cooper to his last, the carpenter to his adze, and so on of the other branches of mechanical labors; no one thinks of trying on all these at one and the same time.—The farmer appears not to appreciate the advantages of confining his labors to any one branch of husbandry, the converting of effort and attention to one point; and yet this is, in fact, as important in husbandry as in mechanism. And it is owing to this mistaken policy, no doubt, in a great measure, that the art of husbandry has advanced so slowly, and the profit so small in comparison to labor. A moment's reflection will show this to be a natural result. By having the attention divided among all the various branches, no one becomes particularly skilled in either, and hence no such becomes particularly profitable. By keeping a few cows for dairymaking, a few swine, a few sheep, fattening a few beeves, raising a little grain, a little flax, &c, the attention and resources of a common farmer are so divided, that the whole yield but a discouraging result; whereas,

by confining his attention to either of these, or taking only such as bear the nearest affinity and assist one or the other he may hope to become an adept in that particular branch, and realize a corresponding profit. And in selecting the particular branch he will pursue, the husbandman should not rashly adopt that which a chance speculation may at the moment first up as the most profitable; but should, in the first place, consider for what his farm is more particularly adapted, and what his resources will enable him to have most perfectly at command; and then steadily and perseveringly pursue it.

As the cooper to his last, so let the dairyman stick to his cows, the grower to his beeves, the wool grower to his flocks, through all the ups and downs of speculation, and there is little apprehension that either in the end will have cause to complain that he gets no profit in his labor, or is not a sharer in the general prosperity.—*Mass. Spy.*

COWS.

Keep no more cows than you can keep well.—One cow well fed will produce as much milk as two indifferently treated, and more butter; and if the cow be wintered badly, she will rarely recover during the succeeding summer, so as to become profitable to the feeder.—Cows should by all means, be housed in extreme weather, and particularly those which give milk, or a failure in the quantity of milk will be experienced. Wherefore instead of keeping twenty cows poorly fed and but half of them stabled, sell ten, and give the remaining ten feed to the amount equal to what the twenty originally had; procure constant stabling for them, and you will receive quite as much milk and butter in return, as was derived from the former mode of treating twenty. Sweet potatoes, carrots, pumpkins, and ground oats, are unquestionably among the best articles of food for milch cattle; they occasion the milk to assume a fine flavor and colour, as well as an increase of quantity.

Experiments have been successfully made in England for obtaining gas from *peat*, which is said to be more brilliant and less offensive in smell, than that obtained from coal.

Manufactures.—A Mr Wadsworth, an English woollen manufacturer, has established a factory at Poughkeepsie; from which specimens of broadcloth, equal to any imported, have recently been produced.

Novel Importation.—A late arrival at Baltimore from Bremen, brings *hays and potatoes!* This indeed is like "carrying coal to Newcastle."

From an acquaintance with the country in that region, Mr Geddes suggests that it is within the compass of possibility that the Welland Canal may turn the course of Niagara river.

We understand, says a Salem paper, that 1500 bales of American Cotton goods have been shipped from Boston for Smyrna, within a short time past. This is a new and important market for American manufactures.

National Debt.—In 1817, the national debt of the United States was \$123,000,000 and the present year it will be only \$74,000,000, being a "reduction of fifty millions in 10 years" What stronger proof is wanted of the general prosperity of the country.

Navv of the United States.—The following is a list of the vessels of war now building.—Alabama, Virginia, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and New-York, 74's; Santee, Savannah, Sabine, Raritan, Cumberland, Columbia and St. Lawrence, 44's; Concord, Falmouth, Fairfield, Vandalia, Natches, and St Louis, sloops of war, 18's They are mostly in a finished state.

Luxury.—In a country where all the inhabitants went barefooted, could luxury be imputed to the first man who made a pair of shoes for himself? Or, rather, was he not a man of sense and industry? Is it not just the same with him who produced the first shirt? With respect to the man who had it washed and ironed, I consider him an absolute genius, abundant in resources, and qualified to govern a State. Those, however, who are not used to wear clean shirts, consider him as a rich, effeminate coxcomb, who was likely to corrupt the nation. [Philosophical Dictionary.]

251,681 barrels and 5,882 half barrels of Flour, arrived at Boston the last year; being about 23,711 more than in 1825.—We are good customers to the Southern States.

Portsmouth Market.—Pork 4 to 5 cents. Beef 3 to 4 dollars a hundred. Poultry 6 to 7 cents.—Butter 15 to 16 cents. Cheese, best, 7 to 8½ cents.—common do. 4 to 5 cents. Corn 80 to 83 cents. Rye 85 to 90 cents. Hay 17 to 18 dollars. Oats 50 cents. *Portsmouth, Jan. 4.*

To keep potatoes any length of time, the most effectual way is to place them in thin layers on a platform suspended in an ice cellar. There the temperature being always that of active vegetation they will not sprout, while not being many degrees below the freezing point tubers will not be frost bit. Another mode is to scoop out the eyes by a very small scoop, and keep the roots buried in earth. A third mode is to destroy the vital principle by kiln drying, steaming, or scalding.

SHORT-EARED OWL.

The Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, vol. iii. page 349, contains the following notice of a bird, which we believe is not held in high esteem in this portion of the Union. The article was written by the Hon. Richard Peters, formerly President of that Society.

"The numbers of mice, moles, and other vermin, destroyed by the *Strix brachyotos*, or short-eared owl, are truly surprising. All the owl breeds are mousers. A pine tree, spreading and thick set, near my house, affords a shelter and roost to about a dozen of these owls, through the winters. The quantities of fur, teeth, and mashed bones, of a variety of diminutive animals—such as mice, moles, small squirrels, and probably also young rats,—contained in the ordure of these useful and keen hunters, (among which, not a feather is to be seen,) most plenteously dropped under the tree, show the industry, and astonishing powers of digestion, of these birds. A few of them, (and they generally are gregarious,) will soon clear the barns and outhouses of a farm; and thin the vermin of fields in the vicinity of their head quarters. Farmers should encourage them to resort to roosts near their buildings; and invite their visits in every way. I believe this species of the owl, guiltless of depredations on poultry.

"I had observed, during several summers, the extraordinary growth of *green grass*, [*Poa viridis*,] under the tree frequented by the owls; but did not, until lately, perceive the cause. The ejections from them create a most uncommon fertility.—They arrive in Pennsylvania, in November; and leave us in April. They always return to the places from whence they migrated, unless disturbed and forced from them, by untoward circumstances. The services they render, by exterminating the pernicious vermin, which so ruinously infest us; fully compensate for the unmusical tones, by which their notes are distinguished."

From Dr Graham's Modern Domestic Medicine.

Guaiacum—Its power of curing chronic rheumatism is well known. The dose is from ten grains to half a drachm, made into pills, to be taken at night, or night and morning.—The Chelsea pensioner, a nostrum by which Lord Amherst was cured of rheumatism, is composed of guaiacum, one drachm; rhubarb in powder, two drachms; cream of tartar, an ounce; flour of sulphur, two ounces; one nutmeg finely powdered; which are to be made into an electuary, with one pound of clarified honey. Two large spoonfuls to be taken night and morning.

Honey—This well known substance is laxative, and externally applied, detergent and stimulant.—It is seldom ordered alone as an internal medicine, but applied to sores and cracks in the skin, it proves a cleansing and grateful application, which promotes their healing. When mixed with a little water, it forms the best wash which can be obtained for the skin when chapped and excoriated by cold. It is an excellent adjunct to gargles in sore throat and ulcerations of the mouth.—Honey of borax is made by mixing a drachm of sub-borate of soda with an ounce of clarified honey, and is a cooling application of excellent use in thrush, excoriations, and ulcerations of the mouth.—From among the collection of approved prescriptions, we select the following:—

Corn plaster—Take of purified ammoniac, yellow wax, of each two ounces; acetate of copper six drachms. Melt the two first ingredients together, and after removing them from the fire, add the verdigris just before they grow cold. Spread the plaster on some soft leather, or a piece of linen; very carefully pare away as much of the corn with a knife as may be done, before the plaster is applied, which must be renewed in a fortnight, if the corn be not by that time gone. Mr Samuel Conner, in his Surgical Dictionary, states this to be "infallible."

Eye Water—Dissolve five or six grains of sulphate, or of acetate of zinc, in four ounces of distilled, or of rose-water. This is the most common of all eye-waters, for the relief of inflammation of the eyes, and in the advanced stages of this complaint it is often advantageously increased in strength.

Guestonian Embrocation for Rheumatism—Take of olive oil, oil of turpentine, of each an ounce and a half; spirit of vitriol, three drachms. Mix.—This is an excellent stimulant embrocation for rheumatism, sprains, chilblains, and other cases in which an active application is necessary.

Sir Astley Cooper's Chilblain Ointment—Take one ounce of camphorated spirit of wine; half an ounce of the liquor of subacetate of lead.—Mix and apply in the usual way three or four times a day. It is very efficacious.

Fomentations.—Warm fomentations are well known to ease pain, relieve irritation and tension, relax spasm, and induce slight perspiration from the surface to which they are applied; while cold fomentations tend to brace and invigorate relaxed and debilitated parts. They are a simple remedy, but not unfrequently prove of considerable service.

Common Fomentation.—Take of mallow, dried, an ounce; chamomile flowers, dried, half an ounce; water, a pint. Boil for a quarter of an hour, and strain.—This is a very good fomentation for all common affections.

Mixture for Recent Cough.—Take of honey, five ounces; treacle, a quarter of a pound; best vinegar, seven ounces. Mix them, and simmer in a common pipkin over the fire for fifteen minutes; after removing it from the fire, and the mixture has become lukewarm, add two drachms of ipecacuanha wine. The dose is a table spoonful every four hours.—In the opinion of the present author, this is one of the best mixtures now known for recent cough. On account of its pleasant taste it is particularly eligible in the coughs of children and infants of every description.

Superior Goulard Water.—Take of extract of lead, (*liquor plumbi acetatis*), a drachm; distilled vinegar, two ounces; proof spirit of wine, half an ounce; water, half a pint. Mix.

Burns and Scalds.—In the treatment of burns and scalds, (accidents continually occurring,) Dr Graham says, it is a principal object to keep the blister from breaking, as a considerable discharge would come on, creating great irritation, and consequently danger. Cold applications are best in these cases. The lotion (the article last quoted,) added to half a pint of water, will be proper, and may be applied cold by means of linen cloths dipped in it, which should be frequently renewed; or cold water, vinegar and water, or scraped potatoes may be used. When the heat and inflammation have subsided, leave these off and apply a liniment composed of three ounces of olive oil added to six ounces of lime-water.

We must refer the reader, who wishes to know more of this interesting subject, to the work itself.—We have extracted enough to make good our promise and we shall preserve the volume as the advice of an invaluable friend, to which we can refer with unrestrained ease in the hour of need—without any doubt of being benefited by its wisdom.—N. Y. Albion.

Preservation of Cabbages.—If the raising of vegetables is an object to the farmer, their preservation will be found no less so. I am convinced, from a partial experiment, that the following mode of keeping cabbages will be found useful.—After they are gathered, and freed from their loose leaves and stalks that nothing remains but the sound part of the head, head them up in a tight cask. By thus excluding them from the air, they may be kept for a long time. Those intended for the longest keeping should be put into small casks, as they will soon spoil when exposed to the air. [N. Y. Agric. Memoirs.]

A writer in the London Times, in speaking of the trade and manufactures of the country, assumes as a fact, which the next six months will demonstrate, that the poor operatives cannot exist through the winter without extensive private subscriptions and grants of money from the government.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JAN. 12, 1827.

There are in France several Societies which have for their object the promotion and general diffusion of improvements made in the several branches of agriculture and rural economy. That which is most particularly engaged in corresponding with foreign Societies is the Royal and Central Society of Agriculture, which holds its sittings in Paris. They have published several volumes of Transactions, including the different works of Parmentier; those of Tessier upon the diseases of Grains, and upon the raising of Merino sheep; treatise on Rural Buildings, &c. by Perthus, &c. Mons. Sylvestre is perpetual Secretary of this Society. The late President Jefferson was an honorary member.

The Peach Tree is a native of Persia, where it grows without cultivation. Its varieties are very numerous; all of which are much influenced by climate and soil. In Europe, it is only in the south of France, in Italy and in Spain, where peaches are found that have reached the perfection of which this fruit is susceptible. They have there that delightful aroma which forms their great excellence. In similar climates on this continent we can, no doubt, raise fruit equally as good.

The cherry tree is said by Armstrong, to have been first brought to Europe from Asia Minor.—A German amateur has brought together in his garden in Franconia sixty-five species of it. Besides the raw fruit, the cherry is much employed in comfits, and gives three liquors in much request in Europe,—the Kirschenwasser of Germany, the Marrasquin of Venice, and a distilled but unfermented liquor of the Rhine, having nothing in it spirituous and retaining only aromatic and watery parts of the fruit. The cherry-tree dreads wet or cold soils, nor does it succeed well in those which are hot or dry.

A State Agricultural Society was incorporated by the Legislature of Vermont at its last session.

Massachusetts Legislature.—Wednesday next, the 17th inst. has been assigned by the Senate for the choice of a Senator of the United States. The Committee on Roads and Canals was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing for a Board of Commissioners for Internal Improvements, to be appointed by the Executive, whose duty it shall be to attend to the examination of such routes as the Legislature may direct.—A motion has been submitted in the House by Mr Thayer, of Braintree, for the appointment of a Committee to consider the expediency of altering, amending, or repealing the Militia Laws of this Commonwealth.—Tuesday next is assigned for the first reading of the bill to improve the navigation of Connecticut river.—A Committee has been appointed to consider the subject of manifesting respect to the profound learning, devoted patriotism, and great public services of the late John Adams; and a similar manifestation with regard to the memory of the late Thomas Jefferson.—A Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of providing by law that Hay, Straw, and other fodder should be sold by decimal weights, and certified by net hundreds.

Mr Loiseau's Remedy for Drunkenness.—Tincture of Asafoetida, Tart. Antimony, Ipecacuanha

company is about to be formed in Boston to erect an extensive Brewery in South Boston—the capital contemplated is \$100,000, to be divided into ten thousand shares of \$100 each. The constantly increasing of these establishments will occasion a corresponding demand for Barley.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—A letter from the Vice President to the Secretary was read, in which, after alluding to the charges against him of a most serious nature, he rejoined in one of the executive departments, an appeal to the House of Representatives. Their investigation he remarks "that a sense of propriety forbids his resuming his station till the House had disposed of the subject." The Senate chose the Hon. Nathaniel Macon of N. C. President *pro tem*. The Bankrupt Bill was passed, amendments proposed, and ordered to be printed with the amendments inserted. A bill granting certain lands for the endowment of seminaries in Missouri.

HOUSE.—A number of petitions were presented, among which was one from Uriah Brown of Conn. praying for investigation of his claim to remuneration for a discovery of a plan for the annoyance and destruction of an enemy's forces both by sea and land. A resolution was offered by Mr Reed that the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to the House an estimate of the expense of a Cavalry between Barnstable and Buzzard's bay. A motion was made and carried for referring the report of Mr Calhoun (mentioned under the proceedings of the Senate) to a Select Committee empowered to send for persons and papers. Mr. Davenport from the Committee on the Judiciary, read a bill to establish a uniform system of currency, which was read twice and committed. Livingston offered a resolution, which was adopted, for making an appropriation of \$50,000 for furnishing provisions for the suffering inhabitants of Greece. A bill for the importation of opium in casks, not less than fifteen gallons, for exportation only, passed after long debate. Yeas 66, Nays 67. This bill was afterwards referred to the Committee of Finance. A bill to provide for the surviving Officers of the revolution was passed in Committee of the whole.

1st from London.—By an arrival in New London papers have been received to Nov. 1. On that day the British Parliament was opened by a short speech from the king in person, in which he stated that "the depression under which the trade and manufactures of the country have been labouring, has abated more slowly than I had thought myself warranted in anticipating. But I am a firm expectation that this abatement will be progressive," &c.

A London article of Nov. 21, says "The acuteness of the situation of the Cotton Weavers and Manufacturers in Blackburn and its vicinity, compared to be in the highest degree distressing.—There are in the district around Blackburn about 100,000 poor people who depend on that description of labour, of which number 20,000 are out of work. As the compassion of the master manufacturers for the starving poor induces them to condescend working as much as possible, it is supposed to be at the present rate, far more goods are manufactured than can be consumed, so that the number of people out of work is likely to increase

rather than diminish, and this at the speedy approach of the inclement season. There appears to be far more distress in the district around Blackburn than in any other part of England."

Officers of the Revolution.—Mr Burges, in his speech in support of the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the revolution, states that the several emissions of paper money by the continental congress, from June 22 1775, to Nov. 29, 1779, amounted to \$200,000,000.

Panthers.—Nine panthers were lately discovered near Monticello, N. Y. and two of them were killed by the hunters. One measured nine feet from the nose to the tip of the tail.

Importation of spirits.—Mr Stevenson, of Penn. stated in congress, that the quantity of foreign spirits imported in the year ending Sept. 30, 1836, was 17,534,425 gallons, at a cost of about four and a half millions of dollars. Of this quantity only 564,000 gallons were re-exported.

Snow.—The snow on Long Island is 2 feet 8 inches deep on a level, in the vicinity of Albany 26 inches, in Castleton, Vermont 3 feet, in Keene, N. H. 18 inches. The Delaware, Patapsco, Potomac, Rappahannock, &c. are bridged with ice, and the harbors of Philadelphia and Baltimore are closed.

Important Hint.—For the cure of a vitiated palate, we cannot suggest a better remedy than temperance and occasional abstinence. Dr. Willch.

Fruit and Forest Trees.

N. DAVENPORT has for sale at his Nursery a large variety of Fruit Trees; also 300 Rock Maples, in a young and thrifty state. This timely notice is given, that persons in want of trees of any description, which Mr Davenport may not have, can send their orders in season to have the trees brought from Long Island. A list of Mr Davenport's trees will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. iv. page 312.—Orders for trees may be left with **JOHN B. RUSSELL**, Publisher of the New England Farmer, Congress street. Trees will be delivered in Boston, and payment for the same may be made to Mr Russell. Jan. 12

Approved Agricultural Works.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 79 Washington street, have for sale, a very valuable collection of books on this subject, and directly connected with it, suitable for agricultural libraries—among which will be found,

Farmer's Assistant,
Farmer's Manual
Culley on Choosing Live Stock
Art of Preserving various substances
Davy's Agricultural Chemistry
Conversations on Chemistry
Good's Book of Nature
Thacher's Orchardist
Coxe on Fruit Trees
Farmer's Guide
Cattle Doctor & Cattle Medicine
Smith's Grammar of Botany
Emporium of Arts & Sciences
Various Works on Sheep
Statistical Account of Scotland
Sinclair's Account of the Husbandry in Scotland
Sinclair's General Report of Scotland. Plates
London's Encyclopedia of Gardening
London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.

Also a very great variety of such books as are wanted, and put into Social and Circulating Libraries, on hand, and supplied on most liberal terms.

R. P. & C. W. have heard many complaints of the miserable quality of paper and type of the common Testaments, and have just got out some very neat, and which they will sell at a moderate price in sheets to the trade on liberal terms. They invite the attention of the public. Jan. 12

Wools.

WHITNEY, CABOT & CO. No. 12, Central street, offer for sale,
75,000 lbs. inspected or stapled Wool, comprising 12 sorts, which is recommended to the manufacturers.—and orders for the same will be executed on fair terms. ALSO,
15,000 do. Eastern and New York washed Lambs do.
25 bales Peruvian
18 do. Adrianople
9 do. Spanish
1 do. Saxony
22 do. coarse spinning

Particular attention given to the selling of AMERICAN FLEECE and FOREIGN WOOLS, on consignment, and advances made thereon when required. Jan. 5.

TO FARMERS.—To let, a farm containing 35 acres of land, a large and comfortable house, barn, &c. The land is of good quality, and of easy cultivation. There are on the place a variety of choice young fruit trees, which are just beginning to bear; also 10 acres of peat meadow, on which could be cut enough fuel for the family, and is an excellent manure. Said farm is situated in Cambridge, about 4 miles from Boston market. The terms will be on a lease from six to ten years, the first year's rent to be expended for manure, and a part afterwards to be laid out in the same manner every year.—The above offers a desirable opportunity to an intelligent, thorough and enterprising farmer. No one but who can bring recommendations as being such need apply. **THOMAS BREWER**, 416 Washington st.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 25	1 75
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	85 00	87 00
pearl do. - - -	105 00	110 00	
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	1 50	1 75
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9 25	9 50
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		7 25	7 50
" No 2, new, - - -		5 50	6 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	14	17
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	9
skimmed milk, - - -		3	6
FLAX - - -		10	11
FLAX SEED - - -	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 87	6 00
Genesee, - - -		6 00	6 25
Rye, best, - - -		3 25	3 50
GRAIN, Rye - - -	bush	87	93
Corn - - -		68	70
Barley - - -		1 00	1 10
Oats - - -		53	55
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -		85	90
LIME, - - -	cask	75	80
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	2 50	2 62
PLASTER PARIS retails at -	ton.	12 00	13 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new, -		10 50	11 00
navy, mess, do. - - -		10 75	11 00
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -	bush	2 50	3 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	lb.	9	10
Clover - - -		30	45
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		20	30
do do unwashed - - -		28	33
do 3-4 washed - - -		23	28
do 1-2 do - - -		20	23
Native - - - do - - -		38	42
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		28	33
do Spinning, 1st sort			

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		5	6 1/2
" whole hogs, - - -		6	10
VEAL, - - -		4	8
MUTTON, - - -		7	10
POULTRY, - - -		17	20
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		2	
lump, best, - - -		18	20
EGGS, - - -		9	1 00
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	9	00
Indian, do. - - -		3	02
POTATOES, - - -		1	5
CIDER, liquor, (new) - - -		1	75

MISCELLANIES.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

NATIONAL FAILINGS.

General remarks, and even satires on national failings act as foils, which enhance whatever merit exists in individuals, and turn the mere absence of the defects, which are expected as a matter of course, into personal excellencies. They operate, besides, as salutary warnings. No Englishman of good sense, ever feared that he might appear in an unfavourable light abroad in consequence of the descriptions of John Bull's character, given by his own countrymen, and the figure which Englishmen make in French farces. Dean Swift, Lord Welling-ton or any other Irishman of any merit or shrewdness would never be offended at a real or imaginary bull, imputed to paddy; and a New England man must be a simpleton, who feels hurt by any good humoured exposition of yankee foibles.

SPANISH NATIONAL CHARACTER.

A Spanish writer observes that "Tardiness, whether by distrust or circumspection is the radical defect of our national character; *never to do to day what may be put off till to-morrow*, is a proverb too frequently used, and the spirit of which too frequently pervades the heart and soul of every Spaniard. This apathy, this fatal recklessness, which has at all times impeded the success of our most brilliant undertakings, and kept us dependent on the will of nations we despise, and always a century behind them in improvements, will render us slaves to the end of time."

LITERARY CONTROVERSY.

In questions which arise upon subjects of profound and intricate investigation, truth is seldom elicited without a considerable degree of hostile controversy. Let the propounder of an opinion be ever so well informed upon the subject of it, he seldom perceives all the connected arguments, whether favourable or unfavourable to his own conclusions, until after a conflict with some able adversary. Such a struggle generally leads to deeper meditations and more active researches;—to the discovery of facts, which would not have been known; of arguments which would not have suggested themselves; and of fastnesses and weaknesses, which would not have been spontaneously explored.

DISCOVERIES OF THE LONDON GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The London Quarterly Review for Sept. 1826 in reviewing the *Transactions of the Geological Society of London*, vol. 1. 2. Series, gives the following account of the remains of animals found in England, in a fossil state.

"In this volume is a notice, by Dr Buckland, of the *Megalosaurus* of Stonesfield, another genus of fossil oviparous quadrupeds of prodigious magnitude. Although the known parts of the skeleton are very limited, it is ascertained to have belonged to the order of Saurians. From the dimensions of a thigh bone belonging to this animal in the museum at Oxford, Cuvier, judging from the ordinary standard of the lizard family, assigned to the individual to which it belonged a length exceeding forty feet, and a bulk equal to an elephant seven feet high. But a femur, [thigh bone] twice as large has since been discovered, together with bones of another of the same species, in the ferruginous sandstone of Tilgate forest, near Cuckfield in Sussex.

This is preserved in the collection of Mr Gideon Murtell of Lewes.

"If," says the Professor, "the total length and height of animals, were in proportion to their linear extremities, the beast in question would have equalled in height our largest elephants, and in length fallen but little short of the largest whales; but as the longitudinal growth of animals is not in so high a ratio, after making some deduction, we may calculate the length of this reptile from Cuckfield at from *sixty to seventy feet*"

"We ought not to omit, when speaking of the fossil reptiles found in Sussex, the *Iguanodon*, which like three former genera, has been first discovered in this country. Mr Mantell, upon comparing the teeth with a recent *Iguana* in the College of Surgeons, satisfactorily ascertained its affinity to that animal; the teeth are remarkable for their serrated edges and the ridges on the vertical surface. This reptile is supposed to have been *sixty feet* in length, to have been herbivorous, and probably to have inhabited fresh water; for the assemblage organic remains in the strata that inclose it, afford almost unequivocal proofs of having been deposited in the estuary of a great river.—The largest living species of crocodile are said sometimes to attain *thirty feet* in length, but they rarely exceed twenty. Huge reptiles now inhabit exclusively warmer latitudes; they are most abundant between the tropics; but in the hemisphere, both in North America and in Africa, they sometimes exceed this limit by ten or twelve degrees."

SCIENCE AND WIT.

When writers undertake to be witty in discussing scientific subjects they generally fail, and excite disgust when they aim at applause. But a late number of the *Edinburgh Review*, under the article *Phrenology*, has used wit to illustrate science in a happy manner. Speaking of the organs of Hope and Cautiousness, which, according to Phrenologists were developed by certain protuberances or bumps on the human skull, the Reviewer says:

"If Hope and Cautiousness are exactly opposed to each other, why should there be *two* faculties? It would seem easier certainly to bring down hope to the requisite standard simply by diminishing its peculiar organ than by leaving it large, and adding to the bulk of Cautiousness. But the truth is that the two principles are substantially one and the same, and necessarily employ each other as much as heat and cold do. The increment of the one is necessarily the decrement of the other. If in contemplation of danger, a man fears much, he, by necessary consequence, hopes little—if he hopes much, he fears little. It is no matter which form of expression is used, since they both obviously mean the same thing; and indicate exactly the same state of mind or feeling. They are the two buckets in the well:—and it is not less absurd to ascribe them to different principles, than it would be to maintain that the descent of one bucket depends on causes quite separate from that which occasions the ascent of the other:—and the superfluity of the Phrenologists in these instances is but faintly typified by that of the wisecracker who made *two* holes in his barn door; one—to let his cat in to kill the mice, and the other—to let her out! They might as well maintain that besides the eye to give us intimation of light, we must have another sense and another organ to give us the impression of darkness."

Nautical Piety.—A sailor having been, for good behavior, promoted from a fore-mast man to a boatswain, was ordered on shore, by his cap to receive his commission at the Admiralty. Of Jack went accordingly, and thus described his reception afterwards to his companions:—"I was away large," said he, "for the Admiralty Office on entering the harbor I espied a dozen or quill drivers; I hailed 'em; but not a word they. 'Hollo!' again said I.—Not a word they. 'Shiver my top-sails, but what can mean?' said I. 'Then I took a guinea from pocket, and holding it up to my peeper, 'Hol again said I. 'Oh! hollo,' returned they. so, my boys,' cried I, 'you are like Balaam's are you? You could not speak until you saw angel!'"

Industry and Accommodation.—A collier Black Rock, advises "barefooted people and with old bulks on their trotters, to present cases briefly to him for examination, and they be re-shod, re-paired, re-soled, re-vamped, quartered, or re-lifted, at their liking;" and, "a stitch in time saves nine," he will, with profutation, rise any time of night to repair a

It is an honour to their (the Spaniards) laws a man loses his testimony who can be pronounced to have been drunk. [Sir William Ten

Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants
D. & C. LANDRETH.

Nursery, Seedsmen, and Florists,
PHILADELPHIA

HAVE constantly on hand for sale, a very extensive collection of Fruit Trees, Hardy Ornamental Tree Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c. Seeds, &c. &c. not exceeded by any similar establishment in the United States.

In their selection of FRUITS for cultivation, care and attention has been paid, and from an incy with the subject of many years, they believe it judiciously.

THE ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, both tender and hardy, which they are now cultivating, are some most esteemed and admired of both native and origin.

THE GARDEN SEEDS, of which a large and valuable assortment is cultivated, are exclusively of our rearing, for which purpose a number of acres attached to the establishment are appropriated, at the moment they are planted, through all the various stages of their growth and ripening are under the immediate care and superintendence, consequently are enabled to assure purchasers not only of the best quality.

Persons ordering any of the articles on their catalogue, may be assured of having them well packed, and of every attention being paid to them that they will give satisfaction.

Orders received by Messrs. PARKER & COD No. 9 Congress-square, near the Exchange House, Boston, of whom priced Catalogues whole may be had gratis. tf. Drc.

Sportsmen

Will find at COPLAND'S POWDER STORE Broad Street, a complete assortment of Powder, Balls, Minis, and Percussion Caps. The Powder is of the best quality, and of which can be had in the try—price 6 1/2 cents and 8 1/2 cts. per lb. Shot, &c. at the lowest prices—wholesale and retail. 6t Nov. 2

WANTED—A man with his wife to take charge of a valuable dairy and vegetable farm, within 10 miles of the centre of Salem. To one who can produce good recommendations, liberal terms will be offered. None other need apply. E. HERSEY DEL
Salem, 5th January 1827.

The FARMER is published every Friday at \$2.50 per annum, if paid in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at the corner of Congress and Lindall Streets, (entrance from Lindall Street).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1827.

No. 26.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

FOREST TREES.

EAR SIR,—In my communication of the 10th I promised to answer the remaining queries our Rockingham correspondent, on the cultivation of various forest and other trees.

Of the nine species of Maple indigenous to this America, there are two equally productive of sugar.—The *Acer Saccharinum*—the Rock Maple, or Sugar Maple, of the New England States; the *Acer Vigrum*—the Black Sugar Tree of West. Michaux observes, that “in the extensive country of Genesee, both species are in its minutely called Rock Maple and Sugar Maple. Its confusion seems to have arisen from the country’s being settled, principally, by emigrants from the Eastern states, who finding the Black Sugar tree applicable to the same uses with the other have given it the same name. The two species have also been confounded by botanists.” Towards the north, I have observed the Black Sugar Tree, near Windsor in Vermont, on the Connecticut river. But from its inferior size, and its scarceness, it may be inferred that it belongs to a more southern climate. Accordingly, a few degrees lower, it forms a large part of the forests of Genesee, and covers the immense valleys, through which flow the great rivers of the West. In these bottoms it is one of the most common and one of the loftiest trees.*

The blossom and fruit of the northern Sugar Maple are thus accurately described, by the same distinguished naturalist.

The flowers are small, yellowish and suspended by slender drooping peduncles. The seed is contained in two capsules united at the base and terminated in a membranous wing. It ripens near New York in the beginning of October, though capsules attain their full size six weeks earlier.

Externally they appear equally perfect, but I have constantly found one of them empty. The seed is matured only once in two or three years.† In consequence of this last fact, and as the seeds of the White Maple, (*Acer Eriocarpum*) and as Red Flowering Swamp, or Soft Maple (*Acer rubrum*) ripen in May, the period of collecting seeds of the Rock Maple, was so little known, my efforts to procure them, during several years, were unavailing, until 1824, when I received some from Maine: but the last season having been unusually favourable for the development of fruit of nearly all our forest trees, and particularly that of the Rock Maple, I obtained an abundant supply; and as Michaux remarks, I found “each pair of capsules empty, but the other filled with a plump and perfect seed of the size of a pea, and when divested of their brown cuticle, a bright green colour.

In the Eastern States the proper time for collecting the seeds is from the last of September to the middle of October, or immediately after the autumnal frosts, when they are easily shaken in the trees. They should be spread in the sun, some dry place for several days and then immediately sown, in drills two feet apart, and covered

about an inch deep; or in the following manner, which is preferable.

A bed should be prepared three or four feet wide, after the ground has been well manured and thoroughly dug over. Rake to each side sufficient earth to lower the bed an inch. Sow the capsules tolerably thick, as not more than half of them contain any seed; throw the earth which had been drawn to the sides, over them and then rake the bed level and smooth. In the spring, after the frost is entirely out of ground, and the surface dry, rake the bed lightly, to loosen the earth. During the remainder of the season the bed should be kept clear of weeds, and after mid-summer the earth often stirred with a small rake. The succeeding spring the plants may be removed to the nursery and set out twelve or eighteen inches apart, in rows three feet asunder; but the ground for the nursery should be first well manured, spaded or ploughed deep, and thoroughly harrowed, or raked, to make it fine and mellow;—then by a line make trenches sufficiently deep to insert the roots a little lower than they were in the seminary, and commence placing the plants, one by one against the line, at the required distance, first only drawing sufficient earth with the hand to the bottom of the roots, to support them in an erect position, until the whole trench has been planted, when the remainder of the earth may be filled in with a hoe. After all the rows have been completed, rake the ground level, over the whole of the nursery, which must be kept entirely free from weeds, and slightly chopped over with a hoe, or the earth stirred with a rake frequently during the season. In the autumn spread compost manure, in which is a large portion of ashes, over the whole nursery, two or three inches deep, which must be spaded in and the ground raked level the following spring: the same cultivation to be continued for three or four years, when the plants will be sufficiently large to set out, as ornamental trees, or for forming a sugar orchard, or wood-lot; for it is best to transplant forest trees, when not more than four years old: more especially when they are intended for groves of timber, or fuel.—Button-Woods and Elms are sufficiently large when three years old, as they grow very rapidly: much more so than the oaks, beeches, or Maples. Nicol asserts, in his Practical Planter, that plants “from twelve to twenty-four inches high, will in any situation or soil, out-grow those of any size, under eight or ten feet, within the seventh year.”

Land destined for a sugar orchard or wood lot, should be cultivated for one or two years with potatoes, or some other crop requiring the earth to be often moved; and the autumn preceding the spring when the trees are to be set out, it should be ploughed very deep and left in ridges. In April or as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry, it should be cross ploughed and thoroughly harrowed. The trees should be set out four feet apart, in rows eight feet asunder. Potatoes may be planted between the trees; but at all events the weeds must be destroyed and the ground kept loose, by shallow ploughing and light harrowing until the trees are of a sufficient size to completely shade it. When the branches begin to touch one another, the trees should be thinned by tak-

ing away every second one in each row, which will then be sufficiently large for fuel. This should be repeated when the branches again meet and as much oftener and in such manner as may be found expedient. If it is intended to combine a wood-lot and sugar orchard, it will be necessary at the second and third thinnings to cut down every other row and every other tree in the remaining ones, which will leave the trees, reserved for making sugar, thirty-two feet apart each way. But for the latter purpose the plants may be set out in single rows, from twenty-five to thirty feet apart round the borders of the fields, which will thus be much more appropriately occupied, than by the numerous ranges of aspiring briar-bushes and rank weeds, which too generally disfigure the farms, in all parts of our country. In either mode of planting, the trees will be sufficiently large to tap, in from twenty to twenty-five years, according to the character of the soil, and the attention bestowed on their cultivation.

Should it be desired to cultivate the land destined for a Sugar-Maple orchard, and ultimately convert it to the purposes of a mowing field, or a pasture, it will be best to plant out the trees in the instance from 25 to 30 feet apart, each way, and perhaps a greater distance may be preferred; but it is wise to imitate nature, and plant the trees as thick as they naturally grow, to their full size, in the primitive forests.

In Great Britain where the most extensive and successful experiments have been made in rearing forest trees, the plants are generally set out when three or four years old, two to four feet apart, in rows four feet asunder, in which nearly all the varieties are intermixed; and such as are not intended to stand until they attain their full size for timber, are cut out from time to time, and sold as faggots, for crates, hoop and hop poles, and numerous other purposes; but as there is not, as yet, a like demand in this country, or the price sufficiently high, for such small trees, it is doubtful whether it would be expedient to plant them thicker than has been recommended for wood lots.

The Maple has been long celebrated as an ornamental tree, and for the beauty of its wood, which was held in the highest estimation by the Romans. Evelyn in his Discourse on Forest Trees, after extolling the various species, observes:—“Pliny’s description of this lesser Maple,* and the “ancient value of it, is worth the citing.”

“The Maple, in the elegance and fineness of the wood, is next to the very Citron itself. There are several kinds of it, especially the White,† which is wonderfully beautiful. This is called “the French maple, and grows in that part of Italy “that is on the other side of the Po, beyond the Alps; the other has a curled grain, so curiously “maculated, that from a near resemblance it was “usually called the Peacock’s Tail.”

“He goes on to commend that of Istria, and that growing on the mountains, for the best. In the next chapter, he says,”

“The Bruscum, or Knur, is wonderfully fair, but “the Molluscum is counted most precious; both of

* *Acer Campestre* et *Minus*.

† *Acer Pseudo-Platanus*.

"them knobs and swellings out of the tree. The "Bruscum is of a blackish kind, with which they "make tables."

"Thus far Pliny. And such spotted tables were the famous Tygrin and Pantherine, from the natural spots and maculations. Such a table was that of Cicero, which cost him ten thousand sesterces; such another had Asirius Gallus. That of king Juba, was sold for fifteen thousand, and another valued at one hundred and forty thousand; and yet that of the Mauritanian Ptolemie was far richer, which is reported to have been sold for its weight in gold. Of that value they were, and so madly luxurious the age, that when the men at any time reproached their wives, for their wanton expensiveness, in pearl and other rich tridles, they were wont to retort and turn the tables, upon their husbands."—Hunter in a note observes, that this "common expression seems to have originated from what Pliny has remarked upon the Citron, and Bruscum of the Maple."

The Rock Maple, reaching in height 70 or 80 feet, is not only one of the most magnificent, but the most valuable of our forest trees. The wood is extensively used by the turner, cabinet-maker, wheel and mill wright, for keels and floor timbers of vessels, and various other purposes. The beautiful varieties called Birds-Eye and Curled* are well known and admired, both in the United States and in Europe.

As fuel, Rock Maple wood ranks next to Hickory; the charcoal made from it is in high estimation for the use of forges and blacksmiths—taking precedence of that made from any other wood in several of the northern states; and Michaux observes "that the opinions entertained of it in this respect, in North America, accord with the interesting experiment of Mr Harling [Grand Master of the forests of Prussia,] on the comparative heat afforded by different species of European wood, from which it results, that the *Sycamore*, *Acer pseudo-platanus*, is superior to every other;" and he also states that, "the ashes are rich in the alkaline principle, and it may be confidently asserted, that they furnish four-fifths of the pot-ashes exported to Europe, from Boston and New York."

As an ornamental tree, and for shade, it is surpassed by a very few, if any. In Connecticut, a laudable example has been set, by the citizens of many towns, as well as in the western part of this state, in New Hampshire, and in Vermont, of planting them on each side of the public roads, in the fronts of their houses, and about their fields.

It is said that grass thrives better under this tree—as is the case with the locust—than in situations exposed to the constant action of the sun.

But the most valuable use to which the Rock Maple can be appropriated is that of a substitute for the sugar cane, in regions beyond the limited climate of that valuable plant. The distinguished Dr Rush, in his interesting treatise on the manufacture of sugar, from the sap of this tree, states, that "it is not injured by tapping; on the contrary, the oftener it is tapped the more syrup is obtained from it. In this respect it follows the laws of animal secretion. A single tree had not only survived, but flourished, after forty-two tapplings, in the same number of years. The trees, after

having been wounded in this way, distil the remains of their juice on the ground, and afterwards acquire a black colour. From twenty-three gallons and one quart of sap, procured in twenty hours, from only two of these dark coloured trees Nathan Noble, Esq. of the state of New York, obtained four pounds and thirteen ounces of good grained sugar. A tree, of an ordinary size, yields, in a good season, from twenty to thirty gallons of sap, from which are made from five to six pounds of sugar. In this there are remarkable exceptions. Saml. Lane, Esq. of Montgomery county, in the state of New York, made twenty pounds and one ounce of sugar between the 19th and 23d of April, in the year 1789, from a single tree, that had been tapped for several successive years before. From the influence which culture has upon forest and other trees, it has been supposed that by transplanting the Sugar Maple Tree into a garden, or by destroying such other trees, as shelter it from the rays of the sun, the quantity of the sap might be increased and its quality improved. I have heard of one fact, which favours this opinion. A farmer, in Northampton county, in the state of Pennsylvania, planted a number of these trees, above twenty years ago, in his meadow, from three gallons of the sap of which, he obtains every year a pound of sugar. It was observed formerly, that it required five or six gallons of the sap of the trees which grow in the woods, to produce the same quantity of sugar."

Doct. Rush estimated, at the time he wrote, that there were in the state of New York and Pennsylvania alone, a sufficient number of Sugar Maple Trees,—calculating each to yield five pounds,—to produce, from the labour of 60,000 families, allowing only three persons to each family capable of attending to that duty, 135,000,000 pounds of sugar.

I will send you in season for the next number of the Farmer, the answers to the other queries.

Very respectfully,

Your most ob't serv't,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

WYE COMET.—PAINTINGS OF ANIMALS.

MR FESSENDEN—Some short time since, as I was passing through the state of Connecticut, I was shown an excellent picture of the celebrated bull Wye Comet, which my friend informed me was painted by Mr Fisher, an American artist, who has but lately returned from Europe; and if I may judge from the picture in question, he has studied with a success commensurate with his reputed industry.

This painting possesses great merit, both as a picture and a portrait, and the artist appears to have been fully aware of the necessity of an accurate delineation of those "points" which may be peculiar to the individual animal, and important to the grazier, though of little value and consideration to an artist. Painters are apt to consider a cow as a cow, and an ox an ox, differing only from each other in size and colour, without any perception of those nicer characteristics which are so readily distinguished by the agriculturist. This however does not seem to have been the case with Mr Fisher, who appears to have viewed this noble animal with the mingled feelings of a connoisseur and an artist; and has strictly preserved not only the form of this beautiful creature but has admirably portrayed the mild yet bright and lively air of Wye Comet.

Mr Fisher is now I am informed in Massachusetts, and I cannot but hope that those gentlemen in our own state, who have fine animals will to advantage of his talents and have the best individuals of their stock painted, with a view to the pictures being etched or lithographed in the manner, which with a little colouring would afford to the farmer a handsome, interesting, and useful picture at a small expense. Those who are motely situated, or from other circumstances unable to leave their farms, would have some opportunity by such engravings, of forming tastes and judgement. At home they would come familiarized with what has been established as beautiful, and a better illustration of what is sirable in the forms of animals, would be proffered to them than could have been offered by most able description. Should this means of making our agriculturists familiar with our best specimens of stock, become general, we should then be able to ascertain the progress and relative excellence of stock in other states, of which we have now no means of judging, but by an attendance at their respective exhibitions, which very practical farmers can afford. Perhaps not more than one member in thirty of the Mass. Agricultural Society ever attended a meeting out of their own state!

Perhaps this subject may not be unworthy attention of some one of our numerous agricultural societies, whose judgement in the choice of subjects, and care in the selection of artists, we be a guarantee to the public, that the prints which they were subscribing would correctly represent the animals proposed; and I doubt not under such circumstances, a list of subscribers we be readily obtained, that would amply compensate the talents employed, reduce the price very to subscribers, and possibly prove a source of revenue, rather than a tax on the funds of the Society.

I am sir, with much respect,

Your obedient servant,

New Bedford, Jan. 15, 1827.

F. I

WHY DOES DOMESTIC CLOTH SHRINK

MR FESSENDEN,—Improvement being the order of the day, our great men cheerfully lending their influence to raise our character and improve our condition, our well informed men, rivals only in diffusing knowledge, even as subjects of peculiar interest to the laboring man and housewife, agriculture, domestic economy and manufactures take encouragement to solicit instruction, through your valuable paper, on a subject which to some will perhaps appear trifling. But to us farmers is considerably important; while we are obliged to make the cloth that we wear and choose wear that which we make. Why does our domestic manufacture, commonly called home-made cloth however well spunged previous to making up, continually shrink as it does in the wearing? Is the fault in spinning, weaving or dressing? And what is the remedy? My grandfather's wedding coat of Royal English broadcloth, though worn in our time and drenched in many a storm, still retains its ample dimensions and seems only waiting the wheel of fashion to come round to be a good coat again. But my new suit and jacket manufactured by my wife and first put on only months since, though very large when made, is now so small, that to tug them on or to pull myself out of them is worse than an hour's work; and when they are on and buttoned up, I feel as much

* The Curled is also obtained from the Red Maple.

pressed, constricted and distressed, as a buck-
country lass all pinned and laced and tortured
fashion behind a sturdy busk. My coat, with
ch or so off the bottom, is imposed upon Tom-
instead of the new one he expected. Poor
! he looks like an old man cut shorter. His
hope is to out-grow it; and by the lengthen-
of his face I think he may. But it will proba-
be small enough for Bill before long, with a
more docking. My sheep afford me good
merino and common; my wife is accounted
excellent spinner and weaver; of our cloth-
no judge. But if you will instruct him or me
y wife, as the fault may be, how to make cloth
at garments of it, that fit when new, will fit
they are worn out, you will much oblige her
Tommy, and many others; especially

Your humble servant,

THOMESPUN.

Swarth, (Me) Jan. 5th 1827.

From a New York Paper.

ON MIXING TAN WITH MANURE.

Cultivate a large farm; and have long been in
habit of purchasing manure from those who
ct it for sale; of late I have become quite dis-
gusted, the manure which I have purchased has,
nk, rather injured than benefited my land.
knowing the cause, I at length visited the
sources of the manure, where I found large
dies collected for sale, and saw large heaps
e tan which the morocco leather dressers use
eir business, laid to ferment until it turns
like old well rotted manure; and I saw
employed mixing this sour substance among
ood manure. This fixed my opinion at once,
am fully convinced that the failure of my
s was owing to this spurious stuff, which not
t destroys all the fructifying qualities of
ures. On inquiry I learnt that the manures
get pay from the morocco leather dressers
starting away their tan, but those good honest
as do not quite give it away to us poor country-
; we are obliged to pay high for the cheat—
the cheat is not easily discovered. This is a
ving evil; for as the business of the morocco
her dressers increases, so the quantity of tan
eases, and so in proportion the produce of the
er must decrease. This is to warn my broth-
farmers of the evil.

A LONG ISLAND FARMER.

CONGELATION OF MERCURY.

The fact of mercury becoming solid was first
covered by accident. A professor Braun, at
ersburgh, in 1759, taking advantage of a very
ere frost, plunged a thermometer in a mix-
e of snow and salt, to ascertain the degree of
t produced. Observing the mercury stationary
r it was withdrawn, he broke the bulb of the
nrometer, and found the metal frozen into a
d mass. Since then, mercury has frequently
en; and in this state, when touched, it affects
hand with a sensation similar to touching a
e of heated iron, the hand having the same
earance that it assumes when burnt.

A rich bed of Iron Ore has been lately discov-
ed on Gun Stock Mountain, in Guilford, N. H.
ich is said to be very extensive, and a furnace
now erecting for the purpose of preparing it for

GREAT BENEFITS OF LOOSE STABLES.

I have known horses, in trifling lamenesses re-
ceive much benefit from being turned into a loose
stable; and all valuable horses should be kept in
loose stables. I am certain, if you crack the oats
for horses, in a machine made for that purpose,
that three feeds will do a horse nearly as much
good as four.

A horse has a very sweet tooth,—when he is
unwell and won't drink, mix molasses or coarse
brown sugar in the water: he will then drink
freely.

The best stopping I know to make horses' feet
grow or to supple hard feet, which are subject to
crack, is linseed boiled, and, when moderately
cool, applied to the feet.

I have been informed by an agriculturist who
has written on agriculture, and the feeding of
cattle, that the following cheap food will do for all
horses, which work in the stages, and draft-hor-
ses;—not for mail-coach horses, nor post-chaise
horses; they must be fed with oats.—Half a
peck of split beans per day; oats in the straw,
one third; two thirds barley or wheat straw; the
oats in the straw, and the straw, to be cut, in a cut-
ting machine, as short as possible, not above a
quarter of an inch long. Particularly no hay
whatever with this is necessary. [Southern paper.]

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The Newburyport Herald gives an account of
the factories in Salisbury and Amesbury, which
towns are separated by the river Powow, a narrow
stream, on which the factories are erected. All
the works are built and carried on in a space of
forty rods, viz:—A Nail Factory, connected with
a Rolling and Slitting Mill, at which 1,000 tons of
Iron have been wrought yearly. Extensive An-
chor Works. A Broadcloth manufactory, at present
discontinued. A Flannel manufactory, owned by
the Salisbury Manufacturing Company,—has
2,500 spindles, employs 80 hands, pays \$20,000
yearly for labor, and manufactures 100 pieces of
flannel weekly. The Amesbury Flannel Company
has 5,000 spindles, employs 180 workmen, pays
\$40,000 for labor per year, and manufactures 260
pieces of flannel per week. Attached is a Dye-
house, Fulling mill and Bleachery, and an exten-
sive warehouse. Connected are two large machine
shops, at which all the work is performed for the
factories. The Salisbury Manufacturing Company
are erecting a new factory, at the Upper Falls,
to contain 10,000 spindles, and to make upwards
of 400 pieces of flannel per week. When complet-
ed, it is calculated that 35,000 pieces of flannel will
be made yearly, and 1,000 hands employed within
the distance of 40 rods.

Besides the above, there are within the above
distance three grist mills, three saw mills, a cloth-
ier's establishment, a nail factory, carding ma-
chines, &c. The supply of water is abundant.

The individuals employed in these Factories are
distributed into three principal departments—card-
ing, spinning, and weaving, over which is an over-
seer. The proportion of males to females is as
three to one, the former receive each about one
dollar per day, and the latter fifty cents, which is
paid quarterly. The hours of work at the present
season are from 8 in the morning to 8 in the even-
ing. The intermissions include about two hours.

Attempts are making to cultivate the Sugar Cane
in Kentucky.

METHOD OF BURNING LIME WITHOUT KILNS.

The practice of lime burners in Wales, was for-
merly to burn lime in broad shallow kilns, but in
some parts they now manufacture that article with-
out any kiln at all. They place the lime-stone in
large bodies, which are called coaks, the stones
not being broken small, as in the ordinary method,
and calcine these heaps in the way used for pre-
paring charcoal. To prevent the flames from
bursting out at the top and sides of these heaps,
turfs and earth are placed against them, and the
aperture partially closed; and the heat is regulated
and transfused into the whole mass; so that, not-
withstanding the increased size of the stones, the
wholce becomes thoroughly calcined. As a proof
of the superior advantage that lime burnt in
these clamps or coaks, has over lime burnt in the
old method—where farmers have an opportunity
of taking either lime at the same price, the prefer-
ence is invariably given to that burned in heaps.
This practice has long prevailed in Yorkshire and
Shropshire, and is also familiar in Scotland.

CARE OF FARMING TOOLS.

A topic not yet sufficiently enforced on the at-
tention of farmers, is the wasteful negligence evinced
in the exposure of agricultural implements to the
injuries of the seasons. The sled, curling
and cracking by the side of the wall in summer,
and the cart half buried in snow, and seasoning in
the winter storms, are symptoms of waste and ex-
travagance, which will ripen into a consumption,
to be hastened to premature termination by the
visits of the sheriffs. The whole secret of wealth,
consists in economy, and the prudent care of those
small rills, which without great vigilance, are
slipping through the chinks of the best woven
purse: and it may be considered quite as safe to
predict that none of these slovenly gentlemen will
be prosperous, as to write, in the style of the cal-
endar soothsayers, through the printed page of the
month of January "expect some snow about these
days." The price of the time lost when it is most
valuable, in putting the exposed articles in proper
repair, not speaking of the cost of materials and
the interruption of business, would defray the ex-
pense of erecting ten such cheap sheds as would
cover them from the storms, protect them from
decay, and keep them ready for immediate use.

[National Ægis.]

Capt. Parry has commissioned the Hecla at
Deptford, the fitting out of which was to com-
mence immediately, for the voyage to Spitz-
burgh. Several officers have been appointed to
her, one of whom (Lieut. Ross) would proceed
with Capt. P. in one of the boats over the ice,
in the drawing of which Shetland ponies are to be
employed which will be taken on board at the
Orkneys.

Petitions from the Wool Growers and Manufac-
turers in the Counties of Franklin, Hampshire and
Essex, Mass.—Woodstock, Vt.—New London and
Windham, Con.—and from Ohio—were presented
to Congress on the 8th inst.

A petition against the Corn Laws, has been pre-
sented to the British Parliament by 1350 women.

In the Kentucky Penitentiary, lately a man
chopped off a part of his left hand and foot, that he
might not be able to labor.

From the Visiter, 1756.

THOUGHTS ON AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture, in the primeval ages, was the common parent of traffic; for the opulence of mankind then consisted in cattle, and the product of tillage; which are now very essential for the promotion of trade in general, but more particularly so to such nations as are abundant in cattle, corn, and fruits. The labour of the farmer gives employment to the manufacturer, and yields a support for the other parts of a community: it is now the spring which sets the whole grand machine of commerce in motion; and the sail could not be spread without the assistance of the plough. But, though the farmers are of such utility in a state, we find them in general too much disregarded among the politer kind of people in the present age; while we cannot help observing the honor that antiquity always paid to the profession of the husbandman: which naturally leads us into some reflections upon that occasion.

Though the mines of gold and silver should be exhausted, and the specie made of them be lost; though diamonds and pearls should remain concealed in the bowels of the earth, and the womb of the sea; though commerce with strangers be prohibited; though all arts, which have no other object than splendour and embellishment, should be abolished; yet the fertility of the earth alone would afford an abundant supply for the occasions of an industrious people, by furnishing subsistence for them, and such armies as should be mustered in their defence. We, therefore, ought not to be surprised, that agriculture was in so much honour among the ancients: for it ought rather to seem wonderful that it should ever cease to be so, and that the most necessary, and most indispensable of all professions, should have fallen into any contempt.

Agriculture was in no part of the world in higher consideration than Egypt, where it was the particular object of government and policy: nor was any country ever better peopled, richer, or more powerful. The satrapæ, among the Assyrians and Persians, were rewarded, if the lands in their governments were well cultivated; but were punished, if that part of their duty was neglected. Africa abounded in corn; but the most famous countries were Thrace, Sardinia, and Sicily.

Cato, the Censor, has justly called Sicily the magazine and nursing mother of the Roman people, who were supplied from thence with almost all their corn both for the use of the city, and the subsistence of her armies: though we find in Livy, that the Romans received no inconsiderable quantity of corn from Sardinia. But, when Rome had made herself mistress of Carthage and Alexandria, Africa and Egypt became her store houses; for those cities sent such numerous fleets every year, freighted with corn to Rome, that Alexandria alone annually supplied twenty millions of bushels; and when the harvest happened to fail in one of those provinces, the other came in to its aid, and supported the metropolis of the world; which, without this supply, would have been in danger of perishing by famine. Rome actually saw herself reduced to this condition under Augustus; for there remained only three days' provision of corn in the city; and that Prince was so full of tenderness for the people, that he had resolved to poison himself, if the expected fleets did not arrive before the expiration of that time; but they came, and the preservation of the Romans was attributed to

the good fortune of their Emperor; but wise precautions were taken to avoid the like danger for the future.

When the seat of empire was transplanted to Constantinople, that city was supplied in the same manner: and when the Emperor Septimius Severus died, there was corn in the public magazines for seven years, expending daily 75,000 bushels in bread for 600,000 men.

The ancients were no less industrious in the cultivation of the vine than in that of corn, though they applied themselves to it later: for Noah planted it by order, and discovered the use that might be made of the fruit by pressing out and preserving the juice. The vine was carried by the offspring of Noah into the several countries of the world: but Asia was the first to experience the sweets of this gift; from whence it was imported to Europe and Africa. Greece and Italy, which were distinguished in so many other respects, were particularly so by the excellency of their wines. Greece was most celebrated for the wines of Cyprus, Lesbos, and Chio: the former of which is in great esteem at present: though the cultivation of the vine has been generally suppressed in the Turkish dominions. As the Romans were indebted to the Grecians for the arts and sciences, so were they likewise for the improvement of their wines: the best of which were produced in the country of Capua, and were called the Massic, the Calenian, Formian, Cæcuban, and Falernian, so much celebrated by Horace. Domitian passed an edict for destroying all the vines, and that no more should be planted throughout the greatest part of the west: which continued almost two hundred years afterwards, when the Emperor Probus employed his soldiers in planting vines in Europe, in the same manner as Hannibal had formerly employed his troops in planting olive trees in Africa. Some of the ancients have endeavored to prove that the cultivation of vines is more beneficial than any other kind of husbandry; but if this was considered so in the time of Columella, it is very different at present; nor were all the ancients of his opinion, for several gave the preference to pasture lands.

The breeding of cattle has always been considered as an important part of agriculture. The riches of Abraham, Laban, and Job consisted in their flocks and herds. We also find from Latinus in Virgil, and Ulysses in Homer, that the wealth of those princes consisted in cattle. It was likewise the same among the Romans, till the introduction of money, which put a value upon commodities, and established a new kind of barter. Varro has not disdained to give an extensive account of all the beasts that are of any use to the country, either for tillage, breed, carriage or other conveniences of man. And Cato, the Censor, was of opinion, that the feeding of cattle was the most certain and speedy method of enriching a country.

Luxury, avarice, injustice, violence and ambition take up their ordinary residence in populous cities; while the hard and laborious life of the husbandman will not admit of these vices. The honest farmer lives in a wise and happy state, which inclines him to justice, temperance, sobriety, sincerity, and every virtue that can dignify human nature. This gave room for the poets to feign, that Astræa, the goddess of justice, had her last residence among husbandmen, before she quitted the earth. Hesiod and Virgil have brought the assistance of the muses in praise of agriculture.—Kings, generals, and philosophers, have not thought

it unworthy their birth, rank, and genius, to leave precepts to posterity upon the utility of the husbandman's profession. Hiero, Attalus, and Archelaus, kings of Syracuse, Pergamus, and Capadocia have composed books for supporting and augmenting the fertility of their different countries. The Carthaginian general, Mago, wrote twenty-eight volumes upon this subject; and Cato the Censor, followed his example. Nor have Plato, Xenophon, and Aristotle, omitted this article which makes an essential part of their politics.—And Cicero, speaking of the writings of Xenophon says, "How fully and excellently does he, in the book called his Economics, set out the advantages of husbandry, and a country life."

When Britain was subject to the Romans, she annually supplied them with great quantities of corn; and the Isle of Anglesea was then looked upon as the granary for the western provinces; but the Britons, both under the Romans and Saxons, were employed like slaves at the plough.—On the intermixture of the Danes and Normans possessions were better regulated, and the state of vassalage gradually declined, till it was entirely worn off under the reigns of Henry VII. and Edward VI. for they hurt the old nobility by favouring the Commons, who grew rich by trade, and purchased estates.

The wines of France, Portugal, and Spain, are now the best; while Italy can only boast of the wine made in Tuscany. The breeding of cattle is now chiefly confined to Denmark and Ireland.—The corn of Sicily is still in great esteem, as well as what is produced in the northern countries; but England is the happiest spot in the universe for all the principal kinds of agriculture, and especially its great produce of corn.

The improvement of our landed estates to the enrichment of the kingdom; for, without this, how could we carry on our manufactures, or prosecute our commerce? We should look upon the English farmer as the most useful member of society. His arable grounds not only supply his fellow subject with all kinds of the best grain, but his industry enables him to export great quantities to other kingdoms, which might otherwise starve; particularly Spain and Portugal: for, in one year there have been exported 51,520 quarters of barley 219,731 of malt, 1920 of oat meal, 1320 of rye, and 153,343 of wheat; the bounty on which amounts to £72,433.

What a fund of treasure arises from his pastoral lands, which breed such innumerable flocks of sheep, and afford such fine herds of cattle, to feed our countrymen, and clothe mankind! He rears flax and hemp for the making of linen; while his plantations of apples, and hops supply him with generous kinds of liquors.

The land-tax, when at four shillings in the pound produces £2,000,000 a year. This arises from the labour of the husbandman; it is a great sum, but how greatly is it increased by the means it furnishes for trade?

Without the industry of the farmer, the manufacturer could have no goods to supply the merchant, nor the merchant find employment for the mariners: Trade would be stagnated; riches would be of no advantage to the great; and labor of no service to the poor.—

The Romans, as historians all allow,
Sought, in extreme distress the rural plough;
To triumph! for the village swain
Retired to be a nobleman again.

† Cincinnatus.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The science of agriculture and gardening is advancing rapidly. Several extensive experimental farms are in operation in this section of the country with very excellent results. In New Jersey New Brunswick is a farm under the personal management of a proprietor who unites all the requisites of scientific and practical horticulturist. Within the last four years, seven thousand trees have been planted under the direct inspection of the proprietor, who has converted the whole farm into a garden. As an instance of the success of the extensive cultivation it is under, it may be mentioned that apricots were gathered the last season from it, bearing six inches in circumference.

[N. Y. E. Post.]

WOOL DYERS AND WOOL GROWERS.

A new method for preparing wool for dyeing in New Brunswick has been read by Messrs. Robiquet and Colmore the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. The title of which is, "Researches on the Coloring of Wool in Water." By means of a new process, the chemists have succeeded in obtaining very richly and economically that precious article, which now sells from fourteen to fifteen shillings an ounce for the purest cakes, which will be likely soon to be obtained by the pound for the present price now paid for an ounce. They designate under the name of aliarine the tinctorial matter in wool, which they believe to have obtained in its greatest purity by the following process. Their researches had induced them to produce the alcoholic fermentation, which disengages heterogeneous substances, which might impair the beauty, at the same time that it does no injury to the fine coloring substance. But they now propose the following method, as being much more efficacious. Grind well the wool and add two or three parts of clear water, subject the whole to a very strong pressure, repeat the same operation the successive times, bruise well the residue and pour it to be thus exposed to a liquid bath with one or six parts of water added to it, in which a sufficient quantity of alum has been previously dissolved; afterwards strain well that liquid and precipitate it by an addition of subcarbonic of soda. The precipitate thus produced must be very carefully washed in clear water. The maceration in alum water is then continued till it become of a perfectly thick consistence. By the above process you obtain in three hours a result which by the old method required so many months.

RAILWAY.

The Stockbridge Star contains the report of Mr. R. C. Morgan, of his survey of the route from Springfield to Albany, made to ascertain the level in contemplation of a rail-road on said route. Mr. M's course is so circuitous that the distance from Springfield to Albany is upwards of 90 miles from Boston to Albany 190 miles. The route goes through Westfield, Chester, Becket, Lee, Ekbridge, &c. to Millville near Kinderhook, and thence to the North River in the vicinity of Albany. There are two summit levels, the highest of which is in Otis, and is 1300 feet above the North River. Mr. M's plan is to divide the whole route into a succession of levels, connected by inclined planes, the loads to be elevated or let down on the inclined planes by machinery moved by water or oxen. Mr. M. thinks a double railway from Boston to Albany may be made for \$2,550,000, but in making his calculation, he

supposes that it will cost \$1,000,000, and that a single railway will cost \$2,700,000. To meet the annual interest, repairs and other expenses, he estimates that the tolls must amount to \$320,000 on a double railway, and \$270,000 on a single one; and that 170,000 tons passing the whole distance will be necessary to refund annually \$320,000. He estimates the tolls at one cent per ton per mile, and the expense of transportation at half a cent per ton per mile. A single horse will draw ten tons on a level railway at the rate of three miles an hour, and continue this operation six or eight hours.

[Hamp. Gaz.]

The Governor of Ohio states in his Message to the Legislature, that the present free population of the young *Hercules* amounts to 800,000, and that the grand total of souls is more than a million. Twenty years ago the population was forty-six thousand; in twenty more it will be the second, if not the first State in the Union. The Canal Commissioners anticipate that upwards of 100 miles on the Ohio and Miami Canals will be navigated in the month of July next, when the state will begin to derive revenue therefrom.

We are informed that Capt. Kendall's saw, on the 11th ult. upon a trial of the speed of its execution, cut boards at the rate of more than 175,000 feet in 24 hours; and on the following day it cut 2976 feet of good boards, from three logs, in one hour and thirty-five minutes, the logs being put on and the boards run out of the mill, in this time, with the labor of only one man.

[Augusta (Me.) Journal.]

Fuel.—The use of Leligh Coal is becoming very general with our citizens. It is better than wood, and we learn that during the present season an unprecedented number of grates have been put up in dwelling houses, stores, &c. for its consumption. The effects, as our country friends must perceive, of this extensive use of coal, will be to reduce the present high price of fire wood in our market.

[N. Bedford Mercury.]

Water Biscuit.—A great essential necessary is to avoid drowning the flour. Give water, a little at a time. The mass of dough is to be worked up very dry, under the hand; so that when all is done that can be by the hands, towards gathering the materials together into a firm mass, it is still in parts dry, and in cracks with flour here and there untaken up. The rude mass is then committed to a brake (or heavy beater,) with which it is worked a great deal, until it becomes smooth and solid, without any further addition of water. The oven is heated to bake quick as may be without burning. These points observed, prevent flintiness.

Drink.—Rarely drink but when thou art dry—the smaller the drink the clearer the head and the cooler the blood, which are great benefits in temper and business.—William Penn's Works.

Custom.—Pythagoras gave this excellent precept—"Choose always the way that seems best; how rough'soever it be. Custom will render it easy and agreeable."—M. Dacier's Pythagoras.

Passages.—The Florida, Tinkham, from New York to Liverpool, made land, on the Irish coast, on the fourteenth day. Yesterday we had an arrival from New Orleans in forty days, and one from Boston in seventeen!—N. Y. Statesman.

From Cadell's Travels in Carniola.

PARMESAN CHEESE DAIRY.

On the 14th April (1818,) I went to see a large cheese dairy, three miles from Milan, one of the dairies at which that kind of cheese called in commerce *Parmesan*, is made. It is called in Italy, *Formaggio di grana*, because it is commonly used in a granular form, being grated, and brought to table to be eaten with soup. Much of this cheese is also made near Lodi and Pavia.

The word *Formaggio* is from *Formasticum*, which signifies, in the Latin of the middle ages, cheese prepared in a form.

The cheese is made in the morning before sunrise.

The morning's milk, and that of the preceding evening, are put into a large brass vessel, five feet in height, narrow at bottom, and widening out like a trumpet to three feet diameter at top. This vessel is placed over a fire, which is sunk in the ground, and the vessel can be removed from the fire by a crane.

When the milk is heated, rennet, in form of paste, is put in, and a little saffron, to give the cheese the yellow color.

When the coagulation has taken place, the copper is taken off the fire, the curd is taken out in a cloth, and put within a broad wooden hoop, the sides of which are as high as the cheese is intended to be. This hoop can be straightened by means of a rope. A board is placed on the top of the cheese, and a small weight on the board. The cheese is not put into a press.

After this, the cheese is taken to the salting room, and two cheeses are placed together, one above the other, with broad hoops tightened round them. Much salt is laid on the top of the uppermost cheese; the salt dissolves, and the brine filters through the cheeses.

The cheeses are shifted from one place to another all along the benches of the salting room, and are beaten with a flat piece of wood, cut with straight-lined furrows intersecting each other.

The cheese is next taken to the magazine, where each cheese is placed on a shelf.

The sides of the cheese are painted with a mixture of litmus, otherwise called *tournesol*, and oil, to give them the purple color. The *tournesol* is a plant collected in the south of France.

The cheeses are set on the shelf in the same order in which they were made; and the cheeses of each month are placed together.

Those of the month of October and of May are the best, and bear the highest price. The best cheeses can be kept longest, and are improved by keeping for some years.

There was an October cheese which had been kept five years, and was to be sent to the Emperor.

After the great cheese is made, the liquid in the copper is again heated over the fire, and curd is collected from it to make small cheeses, called *Mascarla*.

The number of cows kept for making cheese in this dairy is eighty. They are always in the house in winter, and at this season of the year. They are fed upon grass all the year, except perhaps in December. The house in which they are kept is not above nine feet high to the ceiling. They are kept very clean. In summer, they go out to the field to feed during the day.

The cows are of a dark color, and are brought

from Switzerland, which is found more profitable than rearing them in this country. The bull is also Swiss, and fourteen months old.

It is estimated that 2,000 head of cattle pass the Mount Saint Gothard every year, coming from Switzerland into Italy. Considerable fairs for the sale of Swiss cattle are held at Lugano.

The evening's milk is put in flat copper vessels, three feet in diameter, in order to collect the cream.

There is an ice-house at the dairy, for the purpose of supplying ice for cooling the cream which is put into the churn. This they find facilitates the making of butter at certain seasons of the year.

In the farm-yard is an inscription, commemorating the visit paid to this dairy by the Austrian Emperor and the Archdukes, two years ago.

ON AMERICAN OPIUM.

The following is an abstract of the various attempts at making Opium, in the United States.

DR. S. RICKETSON, formerly of Dutchess county, New York, but now of the city of New York, cultivated the poppy in the year 1788, and found that the opium produced from it was quite as powerful as that imported. His paper first appeared in the "American Magazine," published at New York, in 1788; and was reprinted in the Medical Repository, vol. 1, p. 420. In the 3d vol. of the same work, p. 206, Dr. R. published additional experiments on the same subject. Those varieties of the poppy should be chosen, having numerous heads and strong stalks. Dr. R. found such a variety with large red or purple flowers, that proved much superior to all others he had seen: he tried the Asiatic mode of tapping the heads, and found that they yielded most plentifully from 8 to 12 days after the flowers had fallen: he however obtained the largest quantity of juice by cutting off the stalks when the sun shines, about an inch below the flowers of the plant; and as soon as the juice appeared, by collecting it with a small scoop or penknife. After the juice ceased to flow, he cut it about an inch lower, and thus proceeded until the juice ceased to appear.*

The seeds may be sown at the distance of six or eight inches. He is convinced there is no difference in the quality of the produce, whatever variety or species be cultivated.

Dr. Anthony, of Petersburg, Georgia, in the month of January, 1810, sowed seeds of the true white or opium poppy, which came up in due time. The second day after the petals had fallen he divided the exterior coat of the head in four places, at equal distances from each other: more incisions, he thinks, would tend to wound and destroy the head unnecessarily. The incisions were made at ten o'clock in the morning, and at twelve he collected the opium that hung therefrom, in tears from one inch to an inch and a half in length.—Another bleeding, in the afternoon of the same day, yielded as much as was obtained in the morning. He carefully avoided penetrating the cavity of the head. Every head made from 15 to 40 grains of opium; and they would have yielded more, could he have attended closely to the plants. A piece of ground, six yards by ten, produced more than half a pound of opium. He sowed the seeds at the distance of eight or ten inches apart, in

drills, and about three quarters of an inch deep: the drills were two feet apart. He thinks in necessary to sow the seeds in moist ground. Many of the full blown flowers measured from seven and a half to eight inches in width: the head measured from two and a half, to three and a half inches diameter.†

Dr. Spalding, of Portsmouth, N. H. has also made opium from the white poppy; samples of which he presented to the Medical Society of the Eastern District of New Hampshire: he procured it by incisions in the heads, after the capsules were fully formed.‡

The seeds should be sown in good ground, as early as the season, in the different parts of the continent will admit; the plants must be properly watered and kept clear of weeds. *Transplanting does not succeed.*

The poppy plant has been cultivated extensively by Mr Ball and Mr Jones, in England; both of whom have received premiums from the society for the encouragement of arts, agriculture, &c. The opium produced by them, was found by the London physicians, whose certificates are given, to be fully equal to the imported drug. For the statements of Mr Ball and Mr Jones, see Transactions Society Arts, vol. 18, and Medical Repository, vol. 1, p. 424; see also Domestic Encyclopedia, article "poppy."

The cultivation of the poppy plant, for the purpose of making opium, is particularly adapted to the southern states. Opium might form one of the articles that must be substituted for cotton, now that it is found much more of it is raised in the world than is required. But it is not likely that the hint will be taken; although the profit would be certain, if not great. Every physician in the United States, living in the country, might make all the opium he used, by raising the poppy: an employment that would not only prove amusing, but highly profitable to him.

Mr Ball calculated, that supposing one poppy plant growing on one foot square of earth, produced one grain of opium; more than 50 pounds will be collected from one statute acre: but one poppy produces from three to ten heads, and in each head from six to ten incisions are made; from each of which he took two or three grains:—what then, he asks, must be the produce? Double, or semi-double poppies, gave more than twice the quantity produced by the single.

Archives of Useful Knowledge.

Three Faults of Nurses.—1. To lisp in baby style, when the same words in an endearing tone would please as well; the reverse should be; the voice clear, emphatic, each syllable articulated, for imitation. 2. To tell of witches, ghosts, and goblins, coming down chimney, if they cry; whereas children should be taught that, if they behave well, nothing can harm them; such superstitions, impressed upon young minds, are rarely gotten rid of. 3. To direct a child to act like a man; whereas it is not often becoming for a little boy to be the man, but only to conform his demeanor to his age; every age has its own peculiar decorousness. [Galaxy.]

A project has been stated in England to erect a new iron bridge across the Thames, which is expected to cost only £3,500.

*Philadelphia Medical Museum, Hexade, 2d, vol. 1, p. 142.

†Medical Repository, Hexade 3d, vol 1, p. 193.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JAN. 19, 1827.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the New England Farmer is removed to the spacious room over Mr. Newell's Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market Street, sign of the Golden Plough,—opposite the head of the New Faneuil Hall Market.

To Correspondents.—We have received a communication from Framingham, commenting on an article in our paper of December 8. As it would probably lead to a controversy from which little benefit can be expected, we have not thought advisable to publish it. We should be glad to hear from the writer on some other subject.—The communication of James H***** is hardly suitable for our paper.—Communications on Draining Marshes,—and on Cashmere Goats, will appear soon.

A New Pump.—The Lockport Observer states that a person in the vicinity of that place has invented a pump, by means of which, his cattle can pump water for themselves. A well is dug in his pasture, in which the pump is placed, and through it receive the water; in approaching the trough, the beast must of necessity step upon platform, which being slightly pressed down, sets the pump in operation, and a supply of water soon obtained.

In evidence of the extreme distress of the Irish poor, it is stated that besides those in the public streets, there were others housed in lanes and garrets "without even a particle of straw or covering, much less of food, and in this state continued until they expired of absolute famine!"

Important News from Europe.—By an arrival at New York, we have received the important intelligence, that the British government are determined to assist the Portuguese in their attempt to support a constitutional government. Hostile inroads have been made by Portuguese refugees, assisted by Spanish troops, into Portugal. In this state of things, the British government have ordered a large armament, consisting of one 80 gun ship, four 74's and several smaller vessels, to proceed immediately to Portugal, to assist the Constitutional government. The land forces amount to 5000 men and are commanded by Gen. Clinton.

A letter from London, of the 14, ult. received in this city, says, "it is generally believed that France is at the bottom of the aggressions upon Portugal, notwithstanding her protestations to the contrary. Judging from appearances, I should say we are like to have a general stir on the Continent, although many think the steps taken by Ministers will be the only sure way to prevent it.—All public securities have fallen very much during the week.—South American have gone down full ten per cent."

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—Bills to provide for taking evidence in the Courts of the U. S. and to authorize the sale of Salt Springs in Missouri, passed. Petitions were presented and referred on the subject of French spoliation. A bill passed providing a location of two townships in Florida, in aid of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Kentucky.

*The careful country practitioner, who may raise opium in the above ways, should try the effects of the two kinds.

House.—Mr Burgess' Bill to provide for the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army was passed, and a substitute to the original bill was adopted in Committee of the Whole. A resolution was passed that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the House a statement relative to the sums received and expended for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, &c. A number of petitions were presented, among which were six from the wool-growers and manufacturers of different parts of the New England States, praying for aid from Congress in their pursuits. The Secretary of War was directed to report to the House the name and rank of each officer of the Revolutionary Army, who served to the end of the Revolutionary War, and who were by the resolution of Congress, entitled to half pay during the war. A resolution relating to the appointment of Messrs. Charles de Salles, with an amendment relative to the compensation of Ministers and Secretaries of Legation appointed to Panama, passed after debate. A bill was reported providing for an increase of the valuation of imported manufactures, wool, &c. The bill making appropriations for the payment of Pensioners was passed and sent to the Senate. The House refused to consider Mr. Livingston's resolution for the relief of the sufferers of the Greeks.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—A message was received from the Governor relative to the proceedings of Commissioners in surveying and dividing public lands between Massachusetts and Maine, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Likewise a message transmitting copies of a report to ascertain the boundaries between Massachusetts and Connecticut. A resolve passed making a further appropriation for the support of Deaf and Dumb schools. The bill to regulate the measure of potatoes, was denied a second reading.

HOUSE.—A bill was committed to provide for the establishment of a Poor House, and House of Industry. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to consider the expediency of so extending the power of Justices of the Peace, as to allow them jurisdiction in civil actions where the debt or damages does not exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars. The same Committee was instructed to inquire whether any measures should be adopted to prevent the waste, &c. of real estate, when under attachment. A Committee was appointed to report on the expediency of regulating by law the method of axle-trees of wheels running on the public highways, and drawn by more than one beast, and for the encouragement of broad rimmed wheels. The Committee of Finance was directed to inquire into the expediency of enforcing an additional duty on sales at Auction of imported wools. A select Committee was appointed on so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to the distressed state of our Woollen Manufactures. A resolution and order were submitted for the grant of \$1000 each to the Trustees of seven of the incorporated Academies in the state, for the purpose of enabling them to procure apparatus, and employ Instructors to teach the Practical Arts, &c. A select Committee was chosen on the subject of amending the Militia-Law. The report of Messrs. Seligwick, Parker, and Savage, Commissioners on the subject of an Institution for Instruction in the Practical Arts and Sciences was ordered to be

printed. The Committee on Agriculture was instructed to inquire if any and what regulations can be adopted to prevent the growth of Canada Thistles in this Commonwealth. A report was submitted that a Statue of the late JOHN ADAMS, be procured from the hands of the first master, and be placed in the Doric Hall of the State House. The bill to prevent the practice of shooting at tame fowls, &c. was indefinitely postponed. On the 14th the House proceeded to the choice on its part of a Senator of the United States, and the Hon. Elijah H. Mills was chosen on the part of the House. The votes being for E. H. Mills 106, W. C. Jarvis 67, J. Mills 21, Gov. Lincoln 3, J. T. Austin, H. Orne, and H. Shaw, one each. [On Wednesday the Senate non-concurred with the above, the votes being, for E. H. Mills 9, J. Mills 26, Gov. Lincoln 1, W. C. Jarvis 2, N. Willis 1.]

See to your Fires.—The present inclement season admonishes every one, of the necessity of taking care of fire. The repeated accidents which daily occur from neglect in this particular, have a warning voice which ought to reach every one, and excite to the utmost care. A single neglect has ruined many a fine fortune.

War.—Two boys going home one day, found a box in the road, and disputed who was the finder. They fought a whole afternoon without coming to a decision. At last they agreed to divide the contents equally, but, on opening the box, lo and behold!—it was empty. Few wars have been more profitable than this to the parties concerned.

More than \$100,000 to the Connecticut River Company were subscribed at Hartford in two days last week.

The Sierra Leone Gazette contains an account of a French Captain's throwing 65 slaves overboard, when a French cruiser approached him.

We perceive by a Canada paper, that during the absence of Major somebody from his country seat, his daughter—shocking to relate—married a 'Common person!' The whole 'nobility of Canada' are in tears.

The expenses of supporting the poor in Norwich, Eng. is more than half the whole rent of the city.

A liberal price will be paid at the office of the New England Farmer, for twenty pounds of Onion Seed,—red and silver skin,—warranted of last year's growth.

Wools.

WHITNEY, CABOT & CO. No. 12, Central street, offer for sale,
75,000 lbs. inspected or stapled Wool, comprising 12 sorts, which is recommended to the manufacturers.—and orders for the same will be executed on fair terms.
Also,
15,000 do. Eastern and New York washed Lambs do. 25 bales Peruvian
18 do. Adrianople
9 do. Spanish
1 do. Saxony
22 do. coarse spinning

WOOL.

Particular attention given to the selling of AMERICAN FLEECE and FOREIGN WOOLS, on consignment, and advances made thereon when required.
Jan. 5.

WANTED.—A man with his wife to take charge of a valuable dairy and vegetable Farm, within one mile of the centre of Salem. To one who can produce undoubted recommendations, liberal terms will be offered. None other need apply. E. HERSEY DERBY.
Salem, 5th January 1827.

Map of New-England.

JUST published, and for sale at the office of the Boston Daily Advertiser,

A MAP of the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut,—with the adjoining parts of New York, Lower-Canada, and New Brunswick,

On a scale of eight miles to an inch—exhibiting the situations and boundaries of all the principal roads, streams, bridges, mountains, churches, villages, &c.

Compiled from a careful comparison of all the published maps and charts, and all the surveys, drawings, and other documents which would aid the undertaking, known to the compiler, in the public offices, or in the hands of individuals, and from personal examination of many parts of the country.

And carefully engraved in the neatest and most approved style, by a skilful artist, who has devoted the most assiduous attention to the work.

BY NATHAN HALE.

Price to subscribers, five dollars for plain copies, on cloth and rollers, or folded in a case, at their option; and six dollars for copies put up in the same manner coloured and varnished.

The publication of this map has been hitherto deferred, in consequence of the delay incurred in procuring them to be coloured and mounted in a neat and satisfactory manner, in such numbers as to supply the demand; and in the mean time a few inconsiderable errors have been discovered and corrected. Jan. 19.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
		D.	D.
APPLES, best,	bbl	2 00	2 25
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton	85 00	37 00
pearl do.	ton	105 00	103 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 50	1 75
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl	9 25	9 50
" No 1, new,		7 25	7 50
" No 2, new,		5 50	6 00
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	14	17
CHEESE, new milk,		7	9
skimmed milk,		3	6
FLAX		10	11
FLAX SEED	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl	6 00	6 50
Genesee,		6 15	6 50
Rye, best,			
GRAIN, Rye	bush	93	95
Corn		70	72
Barley		1 00	1 05
Oats		53	55
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		10	15
LIME	cask	85	90
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 50	2 62
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl	13 00	14 00
navy, mess, do.		10 50	11 00
Cargo, No 1, do.		10 75	11 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	2 50	3 00
Clover	lb.	9	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		30	45
do do unwashed		20	30
do 3-4 washed		28	33
do 1-2 do		23	28
Native		20	23
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		32	40
do 2d sort		32	
do Spinning, 1st sort		26	30

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces,			64
" whole hogs,		5	
VEAL		6	10
MUTTON		4	8
POULTRY		7	10
BUTTER, keg & tub,		17	20
lump, best,		22	
EGGS		2	25
MEAL, Rye, retail	bush	90	1 00
Indian, do.		90	1 00
POTATOES,		37	2
CIDER, liquor, (new)	bbl	1 25	1 75

MISCELLANIES.

A man who is now keeping a large school, within six miles of our office, and who has kept three seasons before, at \$26 per month, lately gave the following answers to the following questions:—

Q. How many *New England* states are there?
Ans. Twenty-three.

Q. Which is the largest state in the Union?

Ans. Philadelphia is the largest, but New York does the most business.

Q. What part of speech is the word *best*?—c. g. he is the *best* man in town?

Ans. A regular neuter verb—indicative mode, present tense, third person singular, and agrees with *he*—a verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person!

Q. What is seven times nine?

Ans. Eighty-one.

Q. Spell benefit. Ans. Bennifit.

Q. Spell beneficial. Ans. Bennifecail.

Q. Spell Wednesday. Ans. Wenesday.

Q. Spell Tuesday. Ans. Tensday.

We solemnly assure our readers, that very many of the persons who keep our common schools, winter after winter, are men who are thus qualified. And they are often men too, who have had the advantages of academical instruction, and can show sundry certificates from clergymen and selectmen, that they are qualified to keep an English school. We have no interest, save an interest in common with every other citizen, in this matter.

[Springfield paper.]

Very mal-aprop.—A tradesman being arrested in the West Riding Yorkshire, he sent for two of his neighbors to give bail for him, who, on their arrival, were accosted by the Sheriff's officer with "I am glad to see you, gentlemen; I have a writ for both of you, and your coming hither has saved me the trouble of seeking you."

Typographical Misprision.—A curious error appears in one of the papers in giving the verdict of a coroner's inquest on a glutton, who was choked by voraciously devouring part of a goose. The verdict was, died by *suffocation*, which was printed *suffocation*!

A guinea dearly earned.—The parish clerk at Winkleigh, has a salary of one guinea per annum for winding up the church clock daily, and it has been calculated, that to earn this sum, he has to travel a hundred and two miles, ascend and descend 29,000 steps, and haul up 18 tons weight 3,600 yards. [English paper.]

Two Oxonians, dining together, one of them, noticing a spot of grease on the neckcloth of the other, said—"I see you are a *Grecian*." "Pooh," said the other, "that's far-fetched." "No, indeed," said the punster, "I made it on the *spot*."

Beauty.—Gentil assures us, that the women in the northern parts of China employ every art to diminish their eyes. For this purpose, the girls, instructed by their mothers, extend their eyelids continually with the view of making their eyes oblong and small. These properties in the estimation of the Chinese, when joined to a flat nose, and large, open, pendulous ears, constitute the perfection of beauty.

Merit.—True merit, like a river, the deeper it is the less noise it makes.—*Morquiz of Halifax.*

Unpublished Letter of Dr. Franklin.—The following characteristic letter of Franklin, which, we believe, has never yet been published, was communicated, to Mr Schwartz, of Hamburg, by a nephew of Dr. Price, who found it among his uncle's papers. The friend who has sent it to us for publication, lately received it from Mr Schwartz, in Hamburg. The good town, to whose history it relates, has now its steeple and bell, but, we hope, not at the expense of the parish library:

Passy, Mar. 18th. 1785.

MY DEAR FRIEND—My nephew, Mr Williams, will have the honour of delivering you this line.—It is to request from you a list of a few good books, to the value of about twenty five pounds, such as are most proper to inculcate principles of sound religion and good government. A new town in the State of Massachusetts, having done me the honour of naming itself after me, and proposing to build a steeple to their meeting-house, if I would give them a bell. I have advise'd the sparing themselves the expense of a steeple at present, and that they would accept of books instead of a bell, sense being preferable to sound. These are, therefore, intended as the commencement of a little parochial library for the use of a society of intelligent respectable farmers, such as our country people generally consist of. Besides your own works, I would only mention, on the recommendation of my sister, "Stennet's Discourses on personal Religion," which may be one book of the number, if you know it and approve of it.

With the highest esteem and respect, I am ever, my dear friend, yours most affectionately.

B. FRANKLIN.

REV. DR. PRICE.

[U. S. Literary Gaz.]

The following is from the Western Herald. It is calculated for meridian of Steubenville, in Ohio, but will serve for other places. It is full of intrinsic wisdom.

Allegorical.—A Traveller setting out upon a journey, was assailed on the road by curs, mastiffs and half grown puppies which came out of their kennels to bark at him as he passed along. He often dismounted from his horse to drive them back with stones and sticks into their places.—This operation was repeated every day, and sometimes as often as twenty times a day. The consequence was, that more than half the traveller's time was consumed in chasing these dogs and puppies. At last he was overtaken by a neighbor, who was going the same road, but who had set out a long time after him. The latter traveller was very much surprised to find the other no farther on his journey; and on hearing the reason, "Alas," said he, "is it possible that you have lost your time and wasted your strength in this idle occupation? These same animals have beset me all along the road but I have saved my time and labor by taking no notice of their barking; while you have lost yours in resenting insults which did you no harm, and in chasing dogs and puppies whose manners you can never mend."

The Liverpool Advertiser says, "it is currently stated in the best informed political circles of the metropolis, that the differences which have arisen between this country and the United States, have reference to more than one important point, and are likely to produce a good deal of angry discussion."

From the Palladium.

The King of England has approved the act of the Nova Scotia Legislature, for working the mines of that Province.

It was lately moved in the House of Assembly in Barbadoes to stop the pay of the troops the because public money had been used without the appropriation.

Several Factories, which have lately been fire, have been saved from destruction by having plastered rooms. From some experiments, made a few years since in England, it appeared buildings could be made completely incombustible plaster, provided it was put on so as to exclude air from the wood work.

The distance from Hallowell to Quebec is 211 miles—half in Maine and half in Canada. The road would, before long, be among the best travelled in America. The mail might be carried in two days.

Doubts are expressed in England, whether Balaclava's opinions on certain subjects can be relied like those of husbands and fathers.

Bales.—Two or more bales of this grain in demand for brewing, were lately imported into Boston from Europe.

The Kennebec Journal says, passengers have been carried by stage from Portland to Bell Maine, in a day.

Warm Articles.—The following rhyme was ten quoted by Dean Swift: "A pigeon, a plo a piz, and a lover, should never be cold."

Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, &c. &c. D. & C. LANDRETH, Nursery, Seedmen, and Florists, PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE constantly on hand for sale, a very extensive collection of Fruit Trees, Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, Grasses, &c. &c. not exceeded by any similar establishment in the United States.

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Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street. (opposite Faneuil Hall).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1827.

No. 27.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

FOREST TREES.

AR SIR—The other queries, remaining to be considered, relate to the cultivation of the Pitch Cedar, Cherry, and European Walnut.

The cones of the Pitch Pine, (*Pinus Rigida*) should be collected at the same time, and the seed sown in the same manner, as directed those of the White Pine, in the numbers of the England Farmer,* alluded to in my note of the 11th inst.; but instead of using pots or boxes

seminaries, beds of light loamy mould are quite good, and may be prepared as for the seeds of Rock Maple: but those of the Pines should not be covered more than half an inch deep.

Michaux states that, "whenver the Pitch Pine grows in masses, the cones are disposed singly on the branches, and, as I have learned by close observation, they release the seeds the first autumn after their maturity; but on solitary stocks exposed to the buffeting of the winds, the cones collected in groups of four, five, or even a larger number, and remain closed for several years."

His latter assertion I have in part verified, during the last autumn and present winter, and have a cluster of cones, consisting of twelve on the end of the stem, which was cut from a tree in this city in November. Being placed on a table in my room, in which there was a fire, the scales in a few hours began to open, making a snapping noise as each was disengaged, like that of burning lock or chestnut wood. In a few days all the scales were disclosed, and readily released by a slight shake of the inverted cones.

From the peculiar form and disposition of the brazen wing, attached to the seeds of this, of nearly all the cone bearing trees, they acquire a rapid rotary motion on their axis, as they are allowed to the ground, which can be readily perceived by letting one drop from the hand, held at the head.

In examining, last week, the cones of the scattered and exposed trees, from which I collected the seeds in November, I found that the scales of a large portion of them had opened and the seed exposed; but still enough remained sealed up to satisfy, that a sufficient quantity can yet be collected in any part of the country, where the trees stand, and for forming seminaries the coming spring, and you a few gathered on the 12th inst. which I allowed to remain in a warm room, you will readily both hear and see open, and be able to examine the symmetrical and beautiful conformation of the receptacles for these curious and delicately constructed seeds, which those of all the varieties of Pines, and of the other resinous or coriaceous trees of this country resemble, except the Cypress, *Cupressus Disticha*, the Red and the Northern White Cedar,—differing chiefly in the shape, and but slightly in the form of their membranous wings.

The Pitch Pine is chiefly used as fuel; some tar never is made from it on the shores of Lake Champlain, in New Jersey, and a few of the west-

ern states; but that important article is chiefly obtained from the southern Long-Leaved Pine,—*Pinus Australis*.

CEDARS.

The trees bearing this name in the United States are the following: the Red Cedar, *Juniperus Virginiana*,—the White Cedar, *Cupressus Thyoides*, and the American Arbor Vitæ or northern White Cedar, *Thuja Occidentalis*. The first and last are the only species indigenous to the New England states.

According to Michaux, the Red Cedar is spread along the sea coast of the United States from Maine to Mexico, but rarely extending further inland than the tide ceases to flow; that, "the male and female flowers are small, not conspicuous, and borne separately on the same or on different stocks."

The seeds are small, ovate berries, bluish when ripe, and covered with a white exudation. They arrive at maturity about the beginning of the fall, and if sown immediately, the greater part of them shoot the following spring, but not before the second year, if they are kept several months."

Not having raised this tree from the seed, I can only give you the methods generally pursued by the most approved writers on arboriculture.

Mr. Nathan, a celebrated practical gardener for nearly thirty years, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, gives the following directions for preparing the seeds of the Red Cedar, as well as those of the Hawthorn, meereon, juniper, and holly.

"When you collect these seeds in autumn, mix them with equal quantities of light sandy earth, and lay them in that state on the surface of a dry spot of ground where they cannot be disturbed by hogs, &c.; form this mixture into a narrow, sloping ridge, tapering to the top, and cover it with light, loose earth, two inches thick all over; the April following, turn this ridge, mixing the whole together, and form it again in the same way; repeat this again in the months of July and August, by which the seeds in every part will be equally prepared for vegetation. A trench must be cut round this ridge to prevent any water from lodging about the seed; for this would rot many and injure others, especially in the second winter, when the stones would be losing their cementing quality and begin to open; for until this is effected, the kernels cannot vegetate."

Early in the second spring prepare beds in the manner recommended for the seeds of the Rock Maple, and sow the berries, with the earth in which they had been prepared, but covering them less than half an inch deep. If the top of the beds should become dry and stiff, about the time the plants begin to appear above the ground, they should be watered often, but gently. As the young plants are very tender and cannot bear much heat, they should be shaded during the day in the manner recommended for young Plane trees. The beds must be kept clear from weeds throughout the summer, and in the autumn, some rich loam, mixed with ashes, scattered over them, and then it is best to spread decayed leaves, or tanners' bark, between the plants to protect their roots from the severe frosts of winter. The following April, or early in May, the plants should be pricked out in-

to beds, eight inches asunder each way, where they must remain two years and then be planted out, eighteen inches apart, in rows three feet asunder; or the plants may remain in the seminary two years, and then be removed directly to the nursery; but in either way they should be taken up with a trowel, or some like instrument, being careful to preserve as much earth as possible about the roots. When planted out they should be immediately watered, and if it should prove very dry weather, this must be occasionally repeated.

I have seen hedges made of the Red Cedar, in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and some of the more Southern States; and the Rev. Henry Colman of Salem, having informed me, a few years since, of a new mode of preparing the berries to facilitate their germination, for this purpose, which was communicated to him by the Hon. B. Washington, I recently requested him to transmit me an account of it, which he has done, and is as follows:

"I have no written account of Judge Washington's cultivation of his hedge. When at Mount Vernon, some years since, he showed me a hedge which enclosed his garden, composed of the common Red Cedar—as well as I can remember, of about eight years old, neatly trimmed, forming a beautiful fence, and a sufficient protection against cattle. The great difficulty in the cultivation of nursery plants of the cedar, with a view to their use as a live fence, has consisted in the very slow and uncertain germination of the seed. The seeds, as you well know, are enclosed in a gelatinous covering, which when deposited in the ground, is liable to become so hard as to prevent the sprouting of the seed, so that it may be in the ground for half a century without starting. He informed me that his gardener had a method, which obviated this difficulty. He first soaked the seeds in warm soap suds, and then rubbed them with a stone like a painter's, so as to disengage them from their covering; and then planting them they came up, the first year, as readily and certainly as any other seed."

"I admired the appearance of his fence. He informed me that it bore trimming and clipping well; its growth was vigorous and healthy; and in many parts of our country a handsomer fence, since it is an evergreen, or a cheaper and more durable fence could not be made. It has a rusty appearance in winter, but in its best season, especially when due pains were taken in training it, I should deem it a beautiful plant."

The *Cupressus Thyoides* is known by the name of White Cedar in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, but in the more southern states, by that of *Juniper*. It is rare north of the mouth of Connecticut river, but abounds in the swamps and extensive marshes of the Middle States, Virginia, and North Carolina. It obtains a greater size than the Arbor Vitæ, or Northern White Cedar, reaching 70 or 80 feet in height, with a diameter of three feet.

"The foliage is evergreen: each leaf is a little branch numerous subdivided, and composed of small, acute, imbricated scales, on the back of which a minute gland is discerned with the lens. In the angle of these ramifications grow the flowers, which are scarcely visible, and which p

very small rugged cones of a greenish tint, which changes to bluish towards the fall, when they open to release the fine seeds.*

This cedar has been long introduced and cultivated in Europe, as an ornamental tree. The wood is very valuable and extensively used for fences, shingles, works of joinery, and by the coopers, in those districts of country, where it is indigenous.

The American Arbor Vitæ or White Cedar (*Thuja Occidentalis*), Michaux observes, reaches "45 or 50 feet in height and sometimes more than 10 feet in circumference: usually, however, it is not more than 10 or 15 inches in diameter. From the number and the distinctness of the concentric circles in stocks of this size, its growth must be extremely slow: I have counted 117 in a log 13 inches and 5 lines in diameter. The sexes are separate upon the same tree. The male flowers are in the form of small cones: to the female blossom succeeds a yellowish fruit about four lines in length, composed of oblong scales, which open through their whole length, for the escape of several minute seeds surmounted by a short wing."

Having transplanted a number of these beautiful evergreens, about my grounds, I find they bear removal from their native forest, better than most of the resinous trees, and flourish remarkably well. The seeds arrive at maturity very early in autumn, and to obtain them the cones must be carefully watched, and the moment any are discovered open, the desired quantity should be immediately gathered, for in a few days after, all these very delicate and light seeds will be released and borne off by the winds. They should be preserved, sown and cultivated as directed for the pines. Michaux states that "a cool soil seems to be indispensable to the growth" of the White Cedar; that "it is never seen on the uplands among the beeches, &c. but is found on the rocky edges of riuivets and small lakes, or in swamps,—abounding exactly in proportion to the degree of humidity." Those, however which I have cultivated are on a rather dry and gravelly soil: but rich loam and compost manure have been liberally placed about their roots and the earth kept loose and free from weeds.

"The Arbor Vitæ was introduced into France more than 200 years since. The superior beauty of its form and foliage entitle it to preference over the Chinese *Thuja*, as an ornament of pleasure grounds, and the quality of its wood is a sufficient motive for propagating it in our improved marshes in the north of Europe."[†]

The wood is very durable and much used in the Eastern states, for fence posts, rails shingles, planking small boats, net floats or buoys, and various utensils for domestic use. For durability it is only surpassed by the Red Cedar.

CHERRY.

There are five species of this tree which belong to the United States; the largest and most valuable of which, both on account of the fruit and the wood is that generally called the wild cherry, but more commonly in New England the Black Cherry,—*Cerasus Virginiana*.

The *Cerasus Caroliniana*, or Wild Orange Tree is an evergreen and is mostly confined to the islands on the coast of the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida. The fruit is not eatable, and the only

merit of this tree is its brilliant vegetation, which renders it, when in bloom one of the most beautiful productions of the southern part of the United States, and is selected by the inhabitants to plant about their houses, as it grows with rapidity and affords an impenetrable shade.* It is too delicate to support our winters.

The *Cerasus Borealis*,—the small, or Red Cherry,† "is common, only in the Northern States, Canada and Nova Scotia.

The Choke-Cherry, which grows in most of the Northern States, and a species bearing very small fruit, which I have only seen on the flanks of the White Hills near the Notch, are not described by Michaux;—but neither of them are valuable for their fruit or wood; being rather large shrubs than trees.

"The Wild Cherry is one of the largest productions of the American forest,"‡ and is extensively used in the arts, particularly for furniture. In planting groves for timber this tree should not be neglected.

The cherry trees, which are cultivated for their fruit, in this country and Europe, were found in *Cerasus*, on the coast of the Black Sea, in the ancient kingdom of Pontus, from whence, according to Pliny,§ Lucullus, on his return from his expedition against Mithridates, first brought them into Italy 680 years after the foundation of Rome, and 120 years after, they were carried to Britain.—They seem to have derived their name from that city, or the city from them. Tournefort the distinguished French botanist, who travelled in the East in the year 1700, states that he found all the hills in the neighborhood of *Cerasus* covered with cherry trees, growing naturally.

The best stalks, on which to engraft and bud the other more choice kinds are the Mazard. The stones should be collected as soon as the fruit is ripe—preserved in dry sand until autumn, or the next spring, when they must be sown in drills and covered rather more than an inch deep. When one or two years old they should be planted out in the nursery, at least a foot apart, in rows three or four feet asunder. The same attention must be bestowed upon their cultivation, as has been recommended for the other trees raised from good seeds. The native black cherry makes very good stalks for budding the other varieties upon, and is easily raised from the seed in the manner above described.

WALNUT.

Of the eleven known species of this tree, ten of them are natives of the United States, and the "Common European Walnut"—*Juglans Regia*, was brought from Persia, at a very remote period.—Michaux the elder found it growing in the natural state on the borders of the Caspian Sea. It is cultivated very extensively in Europe, both for its fruit and the wood, which is much used by the cabinet makers, and for gun stocks, but for the latter purposes our Black Walnut,—*Juglans Nigra* is much superior.

For raising the plants, the nuts should be collected as soon as ripe, and preserved in dry sand until April, when they must be planted about two inches deep, and four inches apart, in drills a foot asunder, where they may remain for two years; but as "they send down long tap roots, it is best, when they have one year's growth, to open in the spring a small trench close to each row and with

a sharp spade, cut the descending roots about six or eight inches underground, casting back the earth when done. This will cause them to throw out a number of lateral roots, and in the spring following, they can be transplanted, with safety into the nursery,"[¶] where they may remain until five or eight feet high. This is the mode of raising all the species of Walnuts, Chesnuts and Beech-nuts.

Before planting the nuts throw them into a tub of water, to ascertain which are sound, as they will sink and the imperfect float on the surface.—This criterion will answer for all kinds of seeds, from the most minute to the largest, for unripe, mouldy, blighted, or defective seed will not sink.

For obtaining the best varieties of nuts, having the thinnest shells and the largest kernels, budding or inarching must be depended upon. These are the general modes by which the choice kinds are obtained in Europe.

The following are the directions for budding in Loucou's Encyclopedia of Gardening.

"There are at the base of the annual shoots of the Walnut and other trees, where those join the year-old wood, very minute buds, which are almost concealed in the bark." The most eligible situation for the insertion of the buds, is near the summit of the wood of the preceding year, and of course very near the base of the annual shoot; and if buds of the small kind, above mentioned, be skillfully inserted, in such parts of branches of rapid growth, they will be found to succeed, with nearly as much certainty as those of other fruit trees, provided such buds be in a more mature state, than those of the stocks into which they are inserted."

The stalks of the Black Walnut would answer for this purpose, and probably those of the Butternut, (*Juglans Cathartica*.) so common in all the Northern States; but it is doubtful whether the bud of the European Walnut would take on any of the eight species of Hickory.

From the vast importance and the apparent facility of replacing the rapidly decreasing groves of forest trees, I am cheered with the hope, that our industrious and enterprising farmers will soon be induced to exclaim, with the good, old, enthusiastic Evelyn,—"LET US ARISE THEN AND PLANT, for what more august, more charming and useful, than the culture and preservation of such goodly plantations."

Respectfully,

Your most ob't serv't,

H. A. S. DEARBORN.

Brintley Place, Roxbury, Jan. 23.

RECLAIMED MARSHES.

No. I.

MR FESSENDEN,—Much has appeared during the past year, in your paper, on the subject of *Reclaimed Marshes*, as a probable improvement, from "diking out the sea," by a writer under the signature of "F." from the New Bedford Mercury, and by others.

I think this an error, and presume from the intelligence of the writers, that they will give due weight to the reasons alleged in support of a different opinion.

When great changes are proposed in Agriculture, which constitutes the employment of so large a portion of the people, on whose successful labor so much depends, it is due to the importance of the subject, to make a careful examination, and be well convinced, that an improvement will be ef-

* Michaux's N. A. Sylva. † Ibid.

* North American Sylva. † Ibid. ‡ Ibid. § Pliny, book 15, Chap. 25.

ed, before ancient modes, and habits derived from long experience, are forsaken.

The New Bedford writer states the circumstance of the salt marshes about that place. These correspond with the character applicable to them in New England. The disadvantages mentioned, in the culture of this land, are in a like degree common to all—Such as the distance—The expense in culture—Making—Loading—Transporting, &c. &c.—All of which it is reasoned makes them "a damage to the owner." That so are disadvantages, must be allowed. But so are the extent urged.

The hay makers are carried to the marshes, and there supported, by such an economical arrangement, that the labor and general expense, are not discouraging to the farmers, as to this sort of property. To prove this it appears, that no land generally lets for a better price, or more readily. The soil is too often got for half the product, or on as favorable terms as upland growth. The evil of salt marsh is that it suffers in common with other soils but in a less degree. So with those of the grasshopper, worm, caterpillar, &c. though they are locally and partially afflictive, yet it is believed that the failure of a crop from these or other incidental causes is less frequent in this than in other soils.

The demand for this hay by the farmers in the interior, with other causes, has led to a very successful practice of intersecting and draining the marshes by ditches, which has had the effect to increase the quantity but more especially the quality of the grass.

This mode has been so universally beneficial that it cannot be too highly recommended.

But the price mentioned by the New Bedford writer, viz. \$30—\$75 and even \$100—at which the land is estimated, there is a powerful persuasion of its utility, and a test of value which in general may be relied upon. The estimation of salt marsh it is believed is increasing in this neighborhood and in many instances its value exceeds the prices above quoted.

Holding the opinion, that an acre of the best salt marsh is worth as much, as an acre of any grass land whatever, and that a change to grazing land, as proposed by some, or to purposes of culture, as urged by others, in your paper, would disappoint expectation, and lead to a worse than useless expenditure, it is incumbent on me to show how far this mode of thinking is well founded.

Amongst the advantages that belong to this soil, over every other, it is to be observed—That it requires little or no fencing—It takes no manure from the farmer's yard, but is recruited for the product it yields wholly from the sea; and it requires few or one of those natural or incidental labors and expenses which are common to all upland.

The product of the marsh is of great advantage to cattle, especially in the interior, as a change of food, and as a gradual and natural supply, in the best state, of saline matter. This is apparent in their thrift. It has long been known to our farmers, that the value of the manure has been much increased where this fodder has been used. This was perceived, before the application of salt to the soil, was so strongly urged, as it has of late been, in Europe; and it affords a strong practical test of its benefit. In this country the price of salt is too high to justify any very extensive use of it. But on a fresh meadow grass, and to hay which it becomes necessary to stack, before it is sufficiently made, salt is a most beneficial preservative, and

the writer has long been in the use of several hog-heads of it annually. But when applied as a substitute for the process of drying, or making, experience is against it.

The value of sea weeds, &c. which are spread over the surface of the marshes by the tides, and collected, and transported, for so many useful purposes, with other advantages, need not be urged. We are sensible that to most farmers little or nothing new on this subject can be offered. But long established truths, are sometimes usefully repeated, and reinforced, when ingenious and dazzling theory holds out golden hopes to innovation.

I shall in a future communication with your leave show how far experience is against the change, and offer some observations on the proper uses of diking, &c. And am, Sir, yours,
Boston, Jan. 24, 1827. JOHN WELLES.

DOCT'R HUNT'S INSECT.

MR FESSENDEN—In your paper of the 5th inst. you request assistance in investigating the Pearl tree insect sent from Northampton. The following is the result of an examination made of the perfect insect, and of the worm or larva which accompanied it.

The former belongs to the order Hymenoptera, containing insects with membranous wings, and the tail armed with a sting or ovipositor. It is the *SIREX Columba* of Linne, or *TREMEX Columba* of Latreille. The head and thorax are rust-colored, varied with black; the abdomen, or posterior part of the body, black, and banded with yellow, the bands (excepting the first one) interrupted on the back; the tail armed with a short, robust spine; and from beneath projects backwards the ovipositor, which is articulated to the centre of the abdomen, and this instrument is the awl, needle, or borer, which has formerly been mentioned. It consists of three pieces; the central one is straight, somewhat spear-pointed at the end, and protected by two lateral, grooved pieces, which when closed, form a hollow tube.

This insect deposits its eggs in the trunks of trees, and the grubs or larvae feed on the wood, like other timber-eating larva. When the female has selected a place in the tree, where she intends placing her eggs, she extricates the central needle, or rather dart, from its grooves, bends it beneath till it stands at a right angle with the body, and then plunges it into the wood: in the hole thus perforated she places an egg, which is conducted by means of the grooved pieces. The length of the ovipositor is from three quarters of an inch to one inch, and it often penetrates the bark and wood to the depth of half an inch or more. Sometimes the insect is unable to withdraw it from the tree, and perishes in the attempt, as was probably the case with the one sent you by Doctor Hunt.

For a figure and scientific description of the female, those who are interested are referred to Mr Say's American Entomology, vol. ii. The male does not appear to have been described by any author, although it agrees in many respects with the two other species described by Mr Say, yet I think it must be distinct from both. It is extremely unlike the female both in colour and size, and is not furnished with the remarkable ovipositor of the other sex. The specimen from which the following description is taken is in a collection made by Mr Jotham Fenton in 1798, and is still in good preservation. In the same collection are the sex-

es of another species of the genus, of smaller size, and of a ferruginous or rust-colour.

TREMEX Columba. Male. Ferruginous, abdomen paler at the sides, posterior legs dilated, blackish.

Antennae black, ferruginous at base and tip; wings piceous, nervures blackish; head and thorax as in the female; abdomen flattened, gradually broader at the end, and terminated by a short, serrated, blunt spine, which is black at tip; thighs blackish; 4 anterior tibiae and 3 first joints of the tarsi black at tips; posterior tibiae and two first joints of the tarsi dilated, flattened, black, except the superior third of the tibiae; last joint of the tarsus ferruginous. Length of the body rather more than one inch and one fifth. The female varies in size; the largest being about one and a half inch in length, exclusive of the ovipositor, and the wings expanding over two inches and one fourth.

The eggs are elongated, oval, pointed at the extremity, and less than one twentieth of an inch long; they are deposited during the month of September.

The worm which accompanied Doctor Hunt's *Sirex* is not the larva of a *Sirex* or *Tremex*, but of a Coleopterous insect, belonging to the *CERAMBYX* family.

The larva of the *Tremex* is whitish, cylindrical, not attenuated behind, with a globular, prominent head, six short legs near the head, and a short spine over the posterior extremity. Before going into the pupa or chrysalis state it envelopes itself in a web or slight cocoon, in which it remains until it assumes the perfect state. Those who have a curiosity to see the larva of our *TREMEX*, may have an opportunity of examining one which (with a specimen of the perfect insect) will be committed to your care. On comparison it will be found to have a general resemblance to the figure of that of an European species in the 2d part of the 6th vol. of Shaw's General Zoology.

An elm tree in this vicinity, which has lost most of its limbs, is a favourite place of resort for the *TREMEX Columba*, and several other curious insects;—around it, during the latter part of August and beginning of September, great numbers collect; and often six or more females may be seen at once, employed in depositing their eggs. The males also occur in its vicinity; but no one has been found as large as that described above.

It has been said that the species of the *Sirex* family in the larva state live in decayed or putrescent wood. Many instances can be adduced of their appetite for sound wood. It is very probable that the presence of these insects, like that of many others, is the cause and not the consequence of the decay of the trees in which they are found.—It is stated in the London Zoological Journal that, in the woods of Henham Hall, the seat of the Earl of Stanhope, two hundred Scotch firs have been destroyed by the *SIREX juvenis*, L.; their trunks being perforated through and through by the larva of this insect. Mr Marsham, on the authority of Sir Joseph Banks, relates that several specimens of *SIREX gigas*, L. were seen to come out of the floor of a nursery in a gentleman's house, to the no small alarm and discomfiture of both nurse and children. The larva must have existed in the boards or timbers before they were employed in building, and these materials would not probably have been used if in a putrescent state.

Yours, respectfully,

Milton, Jan. 18th, 1827.

From *Louder's Encyclopædia of Agriculture.*

OF THE ROTATIONS OF CROPS SUITABLE TO DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF SOILS.

The proper distribution of crops, and a plan for their succession, is one of the first subjects to which a farmer newly entered on a farm requires to direct his attention. The kind of crops to be raised are determined in a great measure by the climate, soil, and demand; and the quantity of each, by the value, demand, and the adjustment of farm labor.

In the adjustment of farm labor, the great art is to divide it as equally as possible throughout the year. Thus it would not answer in any situation to sow exclusively autumn crops, as wheat or rye; nor only spring crops, as oats or barley; for by so doing all the labor of seed time would come on at once, and the same of harvest work, while the rest of the year there would be little to do on the farm. But by sowing a portion of each of these and other crops, the labor both of seed-time and harvest is divided and rendered easier, and more likely to be done well and in season. But this point is so obvious as not to require elucidation.

The succession or rotation of crops, is a point on which the efforts of the farmer depend more than on any other. It is remarked by Arthur Young, that the agricultural writers, previously to the middle of the eighteenth century, paid but little or no attention to it. They recite, he says, courses good, bad, and execrable, in the same tone; as matters not open to praise or censure, and unconnected with any principles that could throw light on the arrangement of fields. The first writer who assigned due importance to the subject of rotations, seems to have been the Rev. Adam Dickson, in his *Treatise on Agriculture*, published in Edinburgh, in 1777; and soon afterwards Lord Kaimes, in his *Gentleman Farmer*, illustrates the importance of the subject; both writers were probably led to it by observing the effects of the Norfolk husbandry, then beginning to be introduced to Berwickshire. But whatever may have been the little attention paid to this subject by former writers, the importance of the subject of rotations, and the rule founded on the principles already laid down, that colmiferous crops ripening their seeds should not be repeated without the intervention of pulse roots, herbage, or fallow, is now "recognised in the practice and writings of all judicious cultivators, more generally perhaps than any other."

Edif. of Farmer's Mag.

The system of rotations is adopted for every soil though no particular rotation can be given for any one soil which will answer in all cases, as something depends on climate, and something also on the kind of produce for which there is the greatest market demand. But wherever the system of rotations is followed, and the several processes of labor which belong to it properly executed, land will rarely get into a foul and exhausted state; or, at least if foul and exhausted under a judicious rotation, "matters would be much worse were any other system followed."

The particular crops which enter into a system of rotation must obviously be such as are suited to the soil and climate, though as the valuable author so often quoted observes, "they will be somewhat varied by local circumstances; such as the proximity of towns and villages, where there is a greater demand for turnips, potatoes, hay, &c. than

in thinly-peopled districts. In general, beans and clover, with rye-grass, are interposed between corn crops on clayey soils; and turnips, potatoes, and clover and rye-grass, on dry loams and sands, or what are technically known by the name of turnip soils. A variety of other plants, such as peas, tares, cabbages, and carrots, occupy a part, though commonly but a small part, of that division of a farm which is allotted to green crops. This order of succession is called the system of *alternating husbandry*; and on rich soils, or such as have access to abundance of putrescent manure, it is certainly the most productive of all others, both in food for man and for the inferior animals. One half of a farm is, in this course, always under some of the different species of *cereal graminæ*, and the other half under pulse, roots, cultivated herbage, or plain fallow.

But the greater part of the arable land of Britain cannot be maintained in a fertile state under this management: and sandy soils, even though highly manured, soon become too incohesive under a course of constant tillage. It, therefore, becomes necessary to leave that division or *break* that carries cultivated herbage, to be pastured for two years or more, according to the degree of its consistency and fertility; and all the fields of a farm are treated thus in their turn, if they require it. This is called the system of *convertible husbandry*, a regular change being constantly going on from aration to pasturage, and *vice versa*.

Not to repeat the same kind of crop at too short intervals is another rule with regard to the succession of crops. Whatever may be the cause, whether it is to be sought for in the nature of the soil, or of the plants themselves, experience clearly proves the advantages of introducing a diversity of species into every course of cropping. When land is pastured several years before it is brought again under the plough, there may be less need for adhering steadily to this rule; but the degeneracy of wheat and other corn crops recurring upon the same land every second year for a long period, has been very generally acknowledged.—It is the same with what are called green crops; beans and peas, potatoes, turnips, and, in an especial manner, red clover, become all of them much less productive, and much more liable to disease, when they come into the course, upon the same land, every second, third, or fourth year.—But what the interval ought to be has not yet been determined, and probably cannot (from the great number of years that experiments must be continued to give any certain result) be determined, until the component parts of soils, and particularly the sort of vegetable nourishment which each species of plant extracts from the soil, have been more fully investigated.

A change of the variety, as well as of the species, and even the plants of the same variety, is found to be attended with advantage; and in the latter case, or a change of seed, the species and variety being the same, the practice is almost universal. It is well known, that of two parcels of wheat, for instance, as much alike in quality as possible, the one, which had grown on a soil differing much from that on which it is to be sown will yield a better produce than the other that grew in the same, or a similar soil and climate.—The farmers of Scotland, accordingly, find that wheat from the south, even though it be not, as it usually is, better than their own, is a very advantageous change; and oats and other grain, brought

from a clayey to a sandy soil, other things being equal, are more productive than such as have grown on sandy soil.—*Suppl. Encyc. Brit. d. Agr.* 144.

[To be continued.]

VINES AND GRAPES.

We have before had occasion to speak of the fruit garden and vineyard of Mr William Shaw, the corner of Prince and M'Dougal streets, in this city, and of the remarkable success of that gentleman, not only in fine dressing, but in bringing a kinds of fruits which will grow in this climate, to the fullest and richest perfection. And had it not been for his commands to the contrary, we should more frequently have made our acknowledgements for the several baskets of delicious fruits with which he has presented us during the season.—Of grapes alone, Mr S. has this year successfully cultivated sixty-eight varieties, and, in addition to the bountiful supplies which he has generously furnished his friends, he has sold 3000 pounds of grapes to a single purchaser the past season, of a rich a vintage as to bring 45 cents per lb. As to making wine, it is well known that the exotic vine grapes, although they yield with great luxuriance are not as sweet here as in the countries where they are indigenous, and consequently they are not sweet enough for wine. Mr S. however, has been trying an experiment by mixing the foreign grapes with the luscious Isabella, which is much too sweet for wine, and the probability is, that a compound will make a very rich wine.

Mr S. has lately sailed for England, where it is his intention to visit all the principal nurseries, with a view of making very valuable additions to the horticultural treasures of our country.

[N. Y. Com. Adv.]

NATURE OF SOILS.

All sands are hot and dry—all clays cold and wet; and, therefore, the manuring sandy lands with clay, or clay lands with sand, is best, for this changes the nature of the land itself; whereas dung, and other substances, afford only an inferior and temporary improvement. Mixed soils, which incline to the clayey kind, are best for corn and pulse. But it is not the natural soil only that the farmer ought to consider, but the depth of it, and what lies immediately underneath it. For if the richest soil is only seven or eight inches deep, and lies on a cold wet clay or stone, it will not be so fruitful as leaner soils that lie on a better under stratum. Gravel is perhaps the best under stratum to make the land prolific.

The best loams, and natural earths, are of a bright brown, or hazel colour. Hence, they are called hazel loams. They cut smooth and tolerably easy, without clinging to the spade or plough share; are light, friable, and fall into small clods without chapping or cracking in dry weather, or turning into mortar when wet. Dark grey, and russet mould, are accounted the next best. The worst of all are the light and dark ash coloured.—The goodness of land may also be very well judged of by the smell and the touch. The best emits a fresh pleasant scent on being dug or ploughed up, especially after rain; and being a just proportion of sand and clay intimately blended, will not stick much to the fingers on handling. But all soils, however good, may be impoverished, and even worn out by successive crops without rest, especially if the ploughings are not very frequently repeated before the seed is sown.

the examine tracts of land which have not cultivated, we find nature has adapted different kinds of plants to most of the distinguishable kinds of soils; and although some belonging to one soil from some cause or other, be found of a different quality, they seldom thrive, or bear their seeds, so as to become general. The care of the farmer ought, therefore, to be, to super mixtures, to reduce his land to that temper and temperament in which the extremes of cold, wet and dry, are best corrected by other: to give them every possible advantage, by the benign influences of sun and air; to adopt such kinds of plants as they afford in this state the greatest nourishment to; to renew their fertility by a judicious allowance of the most proper manures. Where these are done, there are few spots so unfertile that they are not to repay his expenses and furnish a plentiful increase. But without these, the tracts of land will in time become a barren waste, or produce little but weeds.

Farmer's Magazine.

CHARCOAL.

are requested to notice, for the safety of all, that on the 31st Dec. last, a five pail kettle of coal, on fire, was carried into the Meeting Room, in Orange, for the purpose of warming the room. The effect was as might have been expected. Numbers fell to the floor, and others were so badly injured by inhaling the atmosphere, that they could not support themselves for sometime.—The congregation immediately retired, and several numbers would have died.

[Montpelier paper.]

An instance of sudden death from charcoal, occurred in this city on Saturday last. The coal had been taken, kindled, from a fire place.—One family on Saturday, a large pot of ignited "Seacoal" was taken from a belief that the sort of coal would do no harm, and it was difficult to persuade them to move it. Indeed it was returned again after it had been removed. One thing should be recollected, and that is that the deleterious effects of charcoal give no warning—they are not gradual—they are instantaneous.—*Palladium.*

Plants grafted on Oaks.—A recent French publication announces, that M. Bomovsky grafted or grafted rose centifolia, bicolor, lutea, semperflorens, and alba altissima, on the young shoots of oaks, planted in pots, and placed in a green house. The semperflorens flowered the same year; the others grew but did not flower. Only one sort died. The author does not know whether they will last many years or not, but he recollects other anomalies of the same kind.

PIGEONS.

The French law, the lord had a right to the pigeons of his vassal, except in the March of Flanders. Martius supposes that there were, in his time, in England, 26,000 dove houses and allowed 100 pair to each house, and four bushels to be sown yearly by each pair, it makes the loss of one pair in a year, 1,700,000 bushels. In Persia, the pigeons are trained to kill the wild ones, of which the element they are so fond, that a Christian is permitted to keep any; and Tavernier, who writes on this subject, adds, that some Christians have been Mahometans, merely to be entitled to this privilege.

In Massachusetts there are 176 incorporated manufacturing companies, with an aggregate capital of \$23,765,000. There are 51 Banks, with a capital of \$16,100,000, of which 15 with \$10,050,000 capital are in Boston.—There are also in the State 37 Insurance Offices, with a capital of \$9,200,000, of which 22, with \$6,800,000 capital, are in Boston. There are 103 Turnpike Corporations. There are 69 persons employed at the Custom House in Boston.

NEW LOOM.

Horace Baker, of Westchester co. N. Y. has invented a loom that will weave carpeting or diaper to any figure, with as much ease and rapidity as plain cloth is usually woven—a little more power being required. It may be attended by any person capable of tying the yarn.

BORAGE.

A writer in a Bavarian journal recommends sowing borage, and when it is full grown ploughing it down as manure, the good effects of which he has proved by long experience. What renders it preferable to most other plants for this purpose, is the great quantity of soda and other salts which it contains: it may be sown in April, and ploughed down in August, in time to be followed by wheat.

Oranges.—Mr White, the delegate to Congress from Florida, states there are annually gathered at St. Augustine and in the vicinity 1,500,000 oranges. There are some trees supposed to be 120 years old, which bear at this time 4000 oranges each. Mr W. says, oranges, limes, lemons, citrons and olives may be cultivated in Florida, in quantities sufficient to supply the whole U. S.

[Hamp. Gaz.]

Hurricane.—The editor of the Salisbury Carolinian, who is an intelligent, truth telling yankee, assures the public that in his statement about the late hurricane in N. C. "the one half has not been told." He says he has been told by gentlemen of credibility that "a large four horse waggon was carried up and torn into a hundred fragments—the tire being twisted off into half a dozen pieces; and such was the fury of the wind, it wrung geese's necks off," &c. [Ibid.]

Longevity.—Joseph and Elizabeth Copeland, of Plymouth, in this state, had 12 children, eleven of whom are now living, of the following ages: 90, 88, 86, 83, 81, 79, 77, 76, 71, 68, 67. There is hardly a parallel for this.—[Ibid.]

Ohio tobacco.—Many hogsheds of Ohio tobacco of the first quality, the growth of 1826, have been inspected at Baltimore, and sold at from 12 to 14 dollars per hundred. The cost of transportation from Ohio to Baltimore is \$2.50 per 100 pounds.—The Ohio farmers aver that tobacco at \$4 per hundred at their farms is a profitable crop. [Ibid.]

It is estimated that during the last year from five to seven hundred houses have been built in Philadelphia. In some places, entire squares have been constructed.

There were brought to the Centre Market, Charleston, S. C. in the quarter ending Dec. 30, 1826—2465 oxen, 580 calves, 2532 hogs, 631 sheep, 628 lambs, 3 goats, and 500 wagons with bacon, poultry, tallow, beeswax, butter, &c.

POST OFFICE IN FRANCE.

The number of letters circulated annually in France, which pay postage, is about 60,000,000 and about an equal number which are transmitted free of postage, forming a total of 120,000,000 letters or packets, which are transmitted by the post. The three-halfpenny post at Paris receives annually about 4,500,000, or nearly a sixteenth of the total receipts of all the posts. The greatest correspondence takes place in the month of January, and the smallest in the month of September.—From 25,000 to 30,000 letters are daily put into the several post-office boxes in the capital; of which from 8,000 to 10,000 are the three-halfpenny post, and 35,000 periodical sheets or prospectuses. Besides these, nearly 144,000 parcels are annually sent to Paris alone.

A Great Field.—The subscriber raised in his garden the past year, from a single pumpkin seed of the common sort, nineteen Pumpkins, whose whole weight was 442 lbs, the largest 50lbs the smallest 10 lbs. average weight over 23 lbs. each.

JACOB LOOMIS.

Andover, Jan. 1827.

[Hartford Adv.]

It is proposed to extend the *Daily Line of Stages* from Boston to Bangor, Maine.

Of the Officers and Soldiers of the Revolutionary army, who served six months and upwards, it is estimated that there are about 29,000 now living.

Some persons conceive that the expedition to the Tagus is a pretext for increasing the forces of G. Britain—that something beyond the affairs of Spain and Portugal is in view—that there is an understanding between France and England on the whole subject—and that Mr Canning did not go to Paris for amusement.

The Senate of Germany has granted to the heir of Schiller a copy-right of his works for 25 years.

Dr. Reccanier, Physician of the Hotel Dieu, at Paris, thinks the tongues of bashful maidens blush when shewn to Physicians.

The trade of G. Britain, with the United States, in 1825, amounted to £11,066,793 in which 181, 033 tons of American shipping was employed, and 37,852 of British. In 1824 it employed 42,892 British and 132,618 tons of American shipping.

The Western States increase in their relative number of Representatives in Congress; but it is doubted whether the Southern States do.

A Scotch paper says upwards of 10,000 sheep perished in Scotland in the snow storms the latter end of Nov. last.

A citizen from Harlem has obtained from his majesty a patent for a new machine for spinning flax. [Dutch Pa.]

On Monday last a sleigh arrived at N. York, from Albany, in 3 days, with 1600 wt. of poultry.—It came, of course, on the temporary Railway.

The cultivation of Sugar Cane has been commenced in the State of Alabama.

A letter was received in Chillicothe from the younger Lafayette, which was only 29 days in travelling to that place from Lagrange, via Havre and New York.

A bill for a *Grand State Road and branches* is before the Legislature of New York. The whole to extend over 447 miles—the cost not to exceed \$2000 a mile—or the whole \$894,000. To be finished in 1829. The funds are designated.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY 26, 1827.

SWINE.

[Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Gilsum, N. H. January 19, 1827.]

"A few months since, I purchased a pair of pigs of the Bedford breed, of Dr Fiske of Worcester, a male and a female, and have been anticipating the pleasure of rearing a race of swine much superior to what is common among us, but have just met with a grievous disappointment.—My sow, the finest I have ever seen, both for shape and for a propensity to fatten upon whatever food was given her, has recently produced pigs, but I have lost them all. Some of them came dead, and the rest died in about 24 hours after. The sow not only refused to own her young, but attacked them with the ferocity of a tigress. Either the sight or the sound of her pigs appeared to fill her with the most ungovernable agitation and rage.—She seized one of her live pigs in the first place and would have dispatched it in an instant, if not prevented. A dead one was then laid before her to ascertain whether the cry of her pigs was all that excited her rage. Her fury was the same, seizing this with a quickness of which I had never supposed a swine capable, she shook it with such force as to break its bones and tear its limbs.—Nothing we could do wanted any thing to induce her to own them. The want of their natural support, or disease, or both, soon terminated their lives. A few hours after they were dead, I presented one of them to the sow, her rage appeared to be gone, she offered it no abuse, and I laid the rest before her, she moved them gently with her nose, grunted over them a note of affection, and appeared, now it was too late, to be disposed to treat them as her own. Her behavior to her young in both cases, appeared to me equally mysterious. Now Sir, if you, or any of your correspondents can communicate any information on this subject, tending to prevent such consequences, I should be much pleased to see it in the Farmer, as it may be beneficial to many who are like myself, ignorant of both the cause, and the remedy, for such an evil."

[The above letter we enclosed to Dr Fiske, of Worcester, a gentleman abundantly able to throw light upon the subject, who politely sent us the following communication:]

MY DEAR SIR—I have read with much interest the letter from your correspondent, which you did me the favor to enclose. I sincerely regret his disappointment; and feel a peculiar inducement to contribute all in my power to prevent a repetition of his misfortune. It is not uncommon for sows to destroy their first offspring. It is more rare at a later period. In most cases where I have inquired into the fact, whether in old or young breeders, I have ascertained that they had been disturbed in some of their essential habits—either from having been removed from their companions—their range restricted—or from being removed from one pen to another. All these changes however, may be effected with safety, by allowing them sufficient time to become accustomed to them four or five weeks at least. I have known sows do well with a second litter after having destroyed a first, under one of the above mentioned circumstances. Hence it would be unwise to condemn

to death one which bid fair, otherwise, to be a valuable breeder, even for this most unnatural crime, could it be traced to a palliative cause.

A remarkable occurrence of this kind took place under my own view in the animal which has disseminated the Bedford breed of swine into most parts of the country, one of which, as your correspondent states, has given rise to this discussion. She had brought two litters at a season when she could be safely indulged in a yard abroad. On the approach of the third she was removed to a warmer pen. She brought forth as usual; and at first did no injury, although she seemed constantly uneasy. At the end of the first week she killed one. In the course of the second week she dispatched another; and at three weeks old she destroyed the third. Suspecting the cause, and to preserve the residue, I restored her to her old resort, where she became contented, and treated the survivors with maternal affection.

I have known but one case attended with the extreme ferocity mentioned by your correspondent. It was related by the owner. After furiously dispatching the first, the remaining were removed as fast as they were disengaged, to a basket outside the pen. Finding she continued furiously mad, and bent on further mischief, a cord was wound round her snout so tight as to prevent opening her mouth. After fruitless attempts to get at her pigs, she became quiet and laid down as near to them as possible, in an attitude, "grunting a note of affection," inviting to their approach. All obstructions being removed, they cautiously crawled to her with mutual satisfaction. She reared them with usual care and kindness.

The peculiar ferocity of these animals manifested on these occasions, may be increased if not wholly caused by *hysteric irritability*. Should this be the fact, it does not follow, that a *second yearning* would cause a similar excitement. This opinion is inferred from analogy, rather than known from any demonstration; as a repetition is not to be presumed where a first experiment has proved so discouraging. I should not hesitate to risk the trial under a like commencement, if the animal in all other respects was of the first character, and not easily replaced. If I succeeded, I should gain also in *quality*, as the young of all animals improve by succession.

It is of great importance that Swine of all descriptions, particularly those intended for breeding, should be rendered perfectly tame and gentle, that their enclosures may be entered at all times, and on any occasion, without giving alarm and exciting their resentment. This is easily done by gentle treatment and early accustoming them to the brush or curry-comb. No animal enjoys it more, or derives from it greater benefit. While it increases their comfort, it adds to their health and growth, and serves in a great manner to correct their tempers and dispositions.

While on this subject, I take the occasion to state a fact of which farmers seem not sufficiently aware, which forcibly illustrates the importance of keeping their swine warmly housed in an inclement season. Late in the autumn I put two shoats, which I had selected for breeders, into a warm enclosure in my barn. Their size and other qualities were of an average with the rest which remained exposed to the weather, except when they returned to their nest. There is at least a third difference in weight in favour of those which are housed, their keeping having been the same.

I cannot, sir, close this long essay without pressing my regret that your correspondent should possess so much good sense and useful knowledge in the economy of husbandry, combined with much modest reluctance at being publicly known as a public contributor to the common stock of practical information. I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the gentleman; from letters I have occasionally received from him on subjects relating to husbandry, I am persuaded that few of your correspondents could contribute more to the interest of your valuable publication could he overcome his reluctance and enhance the value of the productions of his pen, by appending his name. Let me ask him with what propriety he can request me, impliedly, or any other of your correspondents, to tax their skill in administrative advice for his pigs, without a reward, ample and most acceptable,—a fee in kind?

Respectfully yours, O. FISCHE
Worcester, Jan. 23, 1827.

CONGRESSIONAL.

An important measure to wool growers has been introduced in Congress, by Mr Mallory of Vermont [Tariff of duties on Woollen Goods. On motion of Mr Mallory, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (80 votes to 39.) Mr Buchanan in the Chair and took up the bill "for the alteration of the Act imposing duties on Imports."

This bill provides that, from and after the 1st of August next, the duties on importations in the United States of all manufactures of Wool, of which Wool is a component part, except Woollen Stuff Goods and Blankets, whose value shall not exceed forty cents the square yard, at the place whence imported, shall be deemed to be cost forty cents, and charged with the present duty accordingly. If exceeding two dollars and fifty cents, and not exceeding four dollars the square yard, to be deemed to have cost the latter sum, and charged accordingly.

Sec. 2d. provides, that all manufactured Wool now chargeable with thirty per cent. duty valorem, shall, from and after the 1st of June, 1827, be charged with thirty-five per cent. duty; after the first of June, 1829, be charged with forty per cent. duty. If the actual value of such Wool at the place whence imported, shall exceed ten and not exceed forty cents per pound, it is to be deemed to have cost forty cents, and charged in this section provided.

Sec. 3d. provides that Wool, imported on the skin, shall, including the value of the skin, be charged with thirty per cent. duty, till August 1827; and with thirty-five per cent. till August 1828; after which time, a duty of forty per cent. is to be charged.

Mr M. explained the views of the Committee in an opening speech, of considerable length; and Mr Cambreling having indicated the ground on which the bill would be opposed, the House adjourned.]

As some of our patrons may receive the No. of the New England Farmer rather later than usual, we trust that they will consider the time and labour, necessarily devoted to the removing of our apparatus to a new and more convenient office, as a sufficient apology.

From the Middletown Sentinel.

SHAKER BARN.

STARR.—I hand you for the amusement of the practical farmer, a description I have verbally received from a friend living in that vicinity, of a large Barn, the last season, in the town of Hancock, Hancock county, Mass. by the family of Shakers in that town. It is possible that in some of the dimensions may be inaccurate; but I rely that they are materially correct.—The size and form are probably unfit for any other purposes—very few farmers would wish to stock at one place; but all who have any stock in the business, will agree that there is ingenuity and convenience, in the design, and large establishment.

The Barn is built on ground inclining southward in a perfect circle, and is ninety feet in diameter, or across it from side to side. The walls are 22 feet in height, of suitable thickness, and in lime or well pointed on each side.—The Barn, on the inner side, are stables, and a circle the manger within, and suitable cover it to throw or feed down the hay; the land manger occupy about 12 feet, and are high; the stables open to and from several barn-yards, in order to make as many such divisions of their stock as they have proper. The covering of the stables forms an floor, which also extends round the barn. There is but one large door way for entrance with teams and loads; this is from the inner side, from an offset or causeway, 8 feet wide at the base, and of course 14 feet below the top. The cart or wagon that enters with a horse makes the whole circuit of the floor, and affording comes out at the same door; thus 8 teams with their loads, can occupy the floor at one time in unloading, and not hinder each other. Within this circle of the stables and barn is an area or bay, as it is usually called, and is filled with hay, &c. which must be over the diameter. This is pitched in and on from the side or place most convenient, or where wanted. The roof comes to a point at the centre, and is covered with the rain all round something similar to a umbrella. It is supported from the inner circle of the barn floor. The roof boards are laid up in a circle, which by a transverse sawing of the roof are all brought to a point, and then shingled in the usual mode.

M.

Caution.—A few days since, a respectable citizen of this town came near losing his life by drinking a tea made of the *Datura Stramonium*, a common apple plant, which was mistaken for a mandrake. By timely medical aid, however, the consequences were averted, which otherwise would have ensued. We understand that a smaller quantity had been taken by another member of the town, which produced a temporary delirium.—We hope this will serve as a caution to those who take to administer medicine of any kind.

[Mass. Spy.]

Appropriation for 1837.—Mr Secretary Rush has made the estimate for the service of the present year. It amounts to \$10,263,929, which is thus divided:—The Civil List, 1,263,694; Miscellaneous, 5; Foreign Intercourse, 261,000; Army Ex-

penses, 2,031,253; Fortifications, Ordnance, &c 1,171,400; Revolutionary and Military Pensions, 1,571,240; Indian Departments, 134,224; Arrears, 20,000; Internal Improvements, 102,000; Naval Establishment, 3,230,260.

Fire in Alexandria.—On the 18th instant, the city of Alexandria, D. C. was visited by a most calamitous conflagration, commencing above Royal street, near Pine street, and sweeping every building on both sides of Pine, as far as Water street, except the Farmer's Bank at the corner of Pine and Royal. It was arrested at Water street after it had consumed Mr Robinson's store and a few adjacent small buildings.

The number of houses destroyed besides back buildings was about 40; and the value of the houses and goods destroyed can hardly have fallen short of two hundred thousand dollars. Some of the property was insured but to what extent is not known: the Fire Insurance Company of Alexandria will, it is supposed, be a considerable loser by the fire. The principal sufferers by loss of property are Mr Hill, Mr Brocchus, Mr Dodds, Mr Harper, Mr Johnson, Mr Rummay, Mr Rudd, Mr Murphy, Mr Hepburn, Messrs G. & J. P. Thompson, Miss Wilson, the Estate of P. G. Marsteller, Jona. C. May, Mr Horwell, Mr Nightingale, Isabel Howard, and several others.

The Office of the Alexandria Gazette was in such danger, (though the building escaped) that the materials were all hastily removed and it will take probably some days to get the office righted so as to resume publications.

This is we believe by far the greatest fire that ever happened in Alexandria.

FOR sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, under the Office of the New England Farmer, at wholesale and retail,
500 bushels Red-Top Seed,
Millet Seed—Mangel Wurtzel—Wood Seed—
Dutch Cole Seed, &c. &c. Jan. 26.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold at Auction, that well known Farm, situated in Lynn, about 3/4 mile from the Hotel occupied the past season by Dudley Choate, consisting of the following, viz. sixty acres of good tillage land, mostly down to English Grass; on it is two young orchards of apple trees, of good selection of fruit; one hundred (ten acres wood and pasture land, which has on it a handsome quarry of rocks, suitable for splitting and dressing, situated one mile from a wharf where they can be taken off by a lighter. There is a commodious dwelling house built in the cottage form; two large barns; chaise house and tool shed; corn barn; shed, and large hog sty; the whole of the buildings nearly new, and handsomely arranged to the buildings with two good wells of water, near the house and barns; all the land is adjoining and near the house and enclosed with a good stone wall. Purchasers are requested to call and examine the Farm, previous to the day of sale. Terms will be made easy. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS A. BREED, HENRY A. BREED, or WM. CHADWELL, Auctioneers.
Lynn, Jan. 11th, 1827.

Approved Agricultural Works.

R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, 79 Washington street, have for sale, a very valuable collection of books on this subject, and directly connected with it, suitable for agricultural libraries—among which will be found, Farmer's Assistant, Farmer's Manual, Culley on Choosing Live Stock, Art of Preserving various substances, Davy's Agricultural Chemistry

Conversations on Chemistry

Good's Book of Nature

Thacher's Orchardist

Coke on Fruit Trees

Farmer's Guide

Cattle Doctor & Cattle Medicine

Smith's Grammar of Botany

Imporium of Arts & Sciences

Various Works on Sheep

Statistical Account of Scotland

Sinclair's Account of the Husbandry in Scotland

Sinclair's General Report of Scotland. Plates

Loudon's Encyclopedia of Gardening

Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.

Also a very great variety of such books as are wanted, and put into Social and Circulating Libraries, on hand, and supplied on most liberal terms.

R. P. & C. W. have heard many complaints of the miserable quality of paper and type of the common Testaments, and have just got out some very neat, and which they will sell at a moderate price in sheets to the trade on liberal terms. They invite the attention of the public.
Jan. 12

Map of New-England.

JUST published, and for sale at the office of the Boston Daily Advertiser,

A MAP of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and Connecticut,—with the adjoining parts of New York, Lower Canada, and New Brunswick,

On a scale of eight miles to an inch—exhibiting the situations and boundaries of all the principal rivers, streams, bridges, mountains, churches, villages, &c.

Compiled from a careful comparison of all the published maps and charts, and all the surveys, drawings, and other documents which would aid the undertaking, known to the compiler, in the public offices, or in the hands of individuals, and from personal examination of many parts of the country;

And carefully engraved in the neatest and most approved style, by a skilful artist, who has devoted the most assiduous attention to the work.

BY NATHAN HALE.

Price to subscribers, five dollars for plain copies, on cloth and rosettes, or folded in a case, at their option; and six dollars for copies put up in the same manner coloured and varnished.

The publication of this map has been hitherto deferred, in consequence of the delay incurred in procuring them to be coloured and mounted in a neat and satisfactory manner, in such numbers as to supply the demand; and in the mean time a few inconsiderable errors have been discovered and corrected.
Jan. 19.

Fruit and Forest Trees.

N. DAVENPORT has for sale at his Nursery a large variety of Fruit Trees; also 300 Rock Maples, in a young and thrifty state. This timely notice is given, that persons in want of trees of any description, which Mr Davenport may not have, can send their orders in season to have the trees brought from Long Island. A list of Mr Davenport's trees will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. iv. page 312.—Orders for trees may be left with JOHN B. RUSSELL, Publisher of the New England Farmer, N. Market street. Trees will be delivered in Boston, and payment for the same may be made to Mr Russell.
Jan. 12

Sportsmen

Will find at COPELAND'S POWDER STORE, 65 Broad Street, a complete assortment of Powder, Shot, Balls, Flint, and Percussion Caps. The Powder warranted superior to any which can be had in the country—price 62 1/2 cents and 3 1/4 cts. per lb. Shot, Caps, &c. at the lowest prices—wholesale and retail.
61 Nov. 24.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the New England Farmer is removed to the spacious room over Mr Newell's Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market Street, sign of the Golden Plough,—opposite the head of the New Fanueil Hall Market.

MISCELLANIES.

When Dr. Sheridan called one morning on Miss M'Fadan, to take his leave of her for a few days, the young lady asked, in a tone that well expressed more than the words which accompanied it, how long he intended to stay away? To which he immediately replied—

You ask how long I'll stay from thee:

Suppress those rising fears:

If you should reckon time like me,

Perhaps ten thousand years.

This reminds us of an elegant and complimentary tetrastrich attributed to the Doctor's illustrious poetical namesake, the late R. B. Sheridan, who having on one occasion, staid—not away, but too long with his fair one, exclaimed at parting—

Too long I've staid—forgive the crime,

Like moments flew the hours;

How lightly falls the foot of time,

Whene'er he treads on flowers.

Shocking.—Dr. Franklin endeavoring to kill a turkey by an electric shock, received the whole discharge of the battery himself, when he good naturedly observed, 'that instead of killing a turkey he had nearly put an end to the existence of a goose.'

Cross Examination.—A witness lately examined in one of our courts, (Illinois) upon a trial concerning a horse trade, was asked by the counsel for the defendant how the plaintiff generally rode?

Witness.—He generally rides a straddle, sir.

Counsel.—How does he ride in company?

Witness.—If he has a good horse, he always keeps up.

Counsel.—How does he ride when he is alone?

Witness.—Really, sir, I cannot say, for I never was in company with him when he rode by himself.

Counsel.—You may stand aside, sir.

Waste of Time.—"It has been discovered," says President Lindsley, in an address lately published, "It has been discovered at length, what indeed was always sufficiently obvious, that a boy need not be kept at school eight or ten years, to learn to read his primer, write his name, cypher to the rule of three, and to hate books and learning for the rest of his life. It has been discovered that a boy may in three or four years, be taught a hundred fold more, by skilful teachers in a skilful way, than their fathers dreamed of learning at all. This is the grandest discovery of our age. It will do more to meliorate the moral, physical, political condition of mankind generally, than all other means ever yet devised."

One thousand tons of iron are annually manufactured in Chain Cables and other work at the Dover Manufactory, N. J. The Morris Canal, which passes near these works, will, when completed, introduce the Lehigh coal at a cheap rate, and open an easy communication with New-York.

The Charleston Patriot says the cold has been greater at the South this season, than at any other period since the year 1780. The Savannah river was frozen over, and there was good skating at Augusta. The Fayetteville paper says that the thermometer there was at 18 degrees below cipher.

A very severe storm of wind accompanied by a heavy fall of snow, was experienced at Quebec, on the last day of December and the first day of January. Several houses were unroofed. The roof of one building was covered with lead; the sheet weighing 2500 pounds, was rolled up and carried into the street by the violence of the wind. A man was frozen to death near St. Rock's suburbs. [N. Y. Dai. Adv.]

Washington City.—The National Intelligencer contains a minute statement of the present population of the Federal City, and of the improvements made within the corporation during the past year. The population is estimated at 16,477. The number of buildings is 2632. The improvements made in 1826 consist of 62 brick buildings of two and three stories, and 63 wood Buildings; shewing a total of 125. In 1820 the population of the city was 13,474. The number of deaths in 1820 was 327, in 1826, 283.

Seal Skins.—Since 1819, fifteen cargoes of fur seal skins, taken within the southern Arctic circle, have been brought into the port of Stonington, Con. and sold for \$277,597. Four vessels from Stonington are now engaged in the sealing business.

From the Palladium.

It is said that the Tobacco of which Cigars are manufactured in Havana, can be cultivated to great advantage in Florida. The quantity of Cigars and tobacco imported into the U. S. is supposed to amount to about four millions of dollars annually!

The Russian American Company are fitting out an expedition to explore the western coasts of North America, towards the Frozen Sea, and to Hudson's Bay, for the purpose of adding to the discoveries which have been made by Capt. Parry and Capt Franklin.

Our government has ordered a vessel of war to proceed forthwith to the eastern coast of Colombia for the protection of American citizens and property, in case of need.

In 1825 there were 261,113 barrels of Flour imported into Boston.—In 1826, 284,822.—Increase 23,709.—in 1826, 119,920 from Balt. The importations of 1826, at \$6 per barrel, amounted to \$1,708,932—to be paid for in Massachusetts produce and manufactures—principally the latter.

It appears from statistical accounts, collected by M. de Cabrol, Prefect of the Seine, that Paris consumes annually 78,000 oxen, 380,000 sheep, and 8,000,000 fowls and other kinds of birds.

Despatch.—According to a new arrangement of the Post Master General, letters will go from Boston to Charleston in nine days, a distance of 1044 miles.

Godfrey King, a Canadian, perished at Albany lately. King, in company with another, becoming fatigued by walking through a snow storm, laid down and got asleep. They awoke in about two hours, when King's companion went for assistance but on returning found him dead.

A correspondent of the Boston Statesman, says, there have been during the last year in this city, 27 fires, and 22 false alarms; the estimated loss by all the fires is \$21,400.

Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants, D. & C. LANDRETH.

Nursery, Seedmen, and Florists,

PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE constantly on hand for sale, a very extensive collection of Fruit Trees, Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, Grasses, &c. &c. not exceeded by any similar establishment in the United States.

1. their selection of FRUITS for cultivation, care and attention has been paid, and from an infancy with the subject of many years, they believe it judiciously.

The ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, both tender and hardy, which they are now cultivating, are some of the most esteemed and admired of both native and foreign origin.

The GARDEN SPEDS, of which a large and general assortment is cultivated, are exclusively of our own rearing, for which purpose a number of acres attached to the establishment are appropriated, and the moment they are planted, through all the stages of their growth and ripening are under their immediate care and superintendence, consequently are enabled to assure purchasers not only of their but quality.

Persons ordering any of the articles on their catalogue, may be assured of having them well and safely packed, and of every attention being paid to them, that they will give satisfaction.

Orders received by Messrs. PARKER & CODD No. 9 Congress-square, near the Exchange Coffee House, Boston, of whom printed Catalogues of whole may be had gratis. tf. Dec. 1

Wools.

WHITNEY, CABOT & CO. No. 12, Central street offer for sale,

75,000 lbs. inspected or stapled Wool, comprising sorts, which is recommended to the manufacturers.—and orders for the same will be cut on fair terms. A12

15,000 do. Eastern and New York washed Lambs

25 hales Peruvian

18 do. Adrianople

9 do. Spanish

1 do. Saxony

22 do. coarse spinning

Particular attention given to the selling of AMERICAN FLEECE and FOREIGN WOOLS, on signment, and advances made thereon when required. Jan.

WANTED.—A man with his wife to take charge a valuable dairy and vegetable farm, within one of the centre of Salem. To one who can produce doubted recommendations, liberal terms will be offered. None other need apply. E. HERSEY DEER Salem, 5th January 1827.

TO FARMERS.—To let, a farm containing 35 of land, a large and comfortable house, barn, &c. land is of good quality, and of easy cultivation. 7 are on the place a variety of choice young fruit trees which are just beginning to bear; also 10 acres of meadow, on which could be cut enough fuel for family, and is an excellent manure. Said farm is situated in Cambridge, about 4 miles from Boston. The terms will be on a lease from six to ten years first year's rent to be expended for manure, and afterwards to be laid out in the same manner. The above offers a desirable opportunity to intelligent, thorough and enterprising farmer. Not but who can bring recommendations as being such apply. THOMAS BREWER, 416 Washington

E. PUTNAM No 12 Washington Street, has for Watches, Jewelry, Combs, Fancy Goods, Gold B and Silver Spoons, (warranted) which he will sell for cash.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure, are responsible subscribers entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (opposite Parcell Hall).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

DL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1827.

No. 28.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT IN NEW ENGLAND.

Attempts continue to be made in New England against the manifest intentions of nature, to raise wheat, I beg leave to offer a few observations as to the best means of rendering these attempts useful.

In the exception of a strip of country, fifteen miles broad, extending through the west part of New England to Boston,—two tiers of towns on the west side of Lake Champlain, in Vermont,—and of which are transitions—and a belt of old sandstone, reaching from the Vermont line to New York, on Connecticut river,—the whole of New England is primitive formation. The exceptions which seem to exist in the alluvial flats, on the margins of rivers and streams, are not real; these alluvions are made up of the debris of decomposed particles of primitive rocks, and of matters brought down by the waters, or accumulated upon the surface—the streams taking their rise exclusively in, and flowing through, primitive formations. The soils of this formation constitute, with very partial exceptions, of calcareous matter, which is a requisite constituent of good wheat soil. Among its rocks are found no granite, transition or secondary line stone, or remains, or the elementary matter of the glacial drift: And the little which art could furnish is neglected or wasted. The soil possesses the same character as the rocks from which it is composed.

An organized, that is, all vegetable and animal matters, are capable of being converted into the food of plants. The best manure for any particular species, however, is the decayed plants of its own species: because these contain the elementary matter which is to form the new plant. Composts of manures contain food for all plants, though they do not contain all the food which some plants require. Animal bones, and the shells of the eggs of birds, have lime for their use; and it is a fact well established in physiology, that did not lime, in some form, enter into the constituents of the food of animals, both the bone and the shell would be imperfect. Many plants require a specific manure, which other plants do not consume, or yield on analysis. Thus wheat requires the elementary matters of gluten and phosphate of lime, which it yields on analysis and which most other plants do not take up or afford. These elements, therefore, must exist naturally in soil, or be supplied by art, to insure a good crop of wheat. The straw of wheat, on analysis, is found to contain, oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, the elements of common stable manure. Hence it is no difficulty of raising an abundant crop of wheat straw, on primitive soils, with the aid of common manure. The starch of wheat contains the same elements as the straw; but the gluten and the flour, which may be easily separated from the starch by washing, and which gives to wheat its peculiar value over other grain, contains, in addition to the common elements of vegetable mat-

ter, nitrogen, a constituent of animal matter.—Gluten constitutes from a fourth to a fifth part of wheat; and nitrogen, or azote, fifteen per cent of the gluten. For a more ample elucidation of the doctrine of specific manures, I refer to Grisebaird's New Theory of Agriculture, first published in 1820; or to part ii. book ii. sect. 3, of Loudon's Encyc. of Gardening,—the whole of which section, Mr Editor, might be usefully transplanted into your Farmer.

The deductions which I make from these premises, are,

1. That the soils of New England being of primitive formation, are not naturally adapted to the culture of wheat, because they do not contain all the elements of this valuable grain. And

2. That this natural defect can be remedied only by the application of animal manures, or manures containing the elements of animal matter.

It will be found on examination, that all the country delineated upon McClure's geological map as *primitive*, is bad for the raising of wheat; and that the reputation of the transition, for the culture of this grain, is but little better than the primitive. I distinctly recollect when the character of the lake towns in Vermont stood tolerably high, for the quantity and quality of their wheat; but a recent tour into that district has shown me a diminution in quantity, and a great deterioration in quality. The grain appeared shrivelled, the flour black, and very deficient in gluten; and I do not think, that in travelling two hundred miles, I saw any bread, made from the wheat of that state, whiter, or of better quality, than bread which I have seen made from rye flour. This deterioration I ascribe to the exhaustion in the soil, by repeated croppings, of the small quantity of the pabulum, or specific food of wheat, which naturally exists in the transition formation, and the neglect of the cultivator to restore it.

How, then, is this animal matter to be supplied to the soil? The elements of gluten exist in bones, urine, horn, hair, night soil, in the refuse of the tanner, morocco dresser, tallow chandler, soap-boiler, the offal of the butcher, the dung of fowls, soot, woollen rags, fish, &c. And the proper application of these substances, in sufficient quantities, will ensure a crop of wheat. I will suggest a few remarks upon a part of these.

1. *Bones* have become an important material for fertilizing lands in the hands of the English farmer. Ship-loadings of them are annually imported from Holland, and in one neighbourhood in Yorkshire three mills have been constructed exclusively for the purpose of pounding and grinding them. Bone dust is sold through the country, to the farmer, at 2s. 6d. per bushel, including freight, and is applied at the rate of from 10 to 20 bushels the acre, most on the poorest ground. It answers best on light soils; and its beneficial effects are found to last many years. One farmer uses 1200 bushels every year. [See Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, for July 1826.] Immense quantities of bones might be collected about Boston and other towns, and the poor and children might be profitably employed in gathering and breaking them with hammers until mills for grinding them should be constructed. Their immediate effects are in proportion to their

fineness; but the durability of their benefits is in proportion to their size; for the larger the pieces, the longer they are in decomposing, and in imparting fertility to the soil. And even if buried entire, would be found of great service. Bones contain 50 per cent. of decomposable animal matter, 37 phosphate, and 10 carbonate of lime.

2. *Urine* possesses strong fertilizing powers, and abounds in animal matter; and this must be the principal resource in New England for wheat lands. The Flemish farmers, according to Dr Radcliffe, enrich a moiety of their grounds with liquid manure. Though it must be remembered that their cattle are soiled under cover during the summer. The stables and sheds are paved, and the urine is collected in tanks or cisterns, into which it flows through gutters or pipes. It is applied to the grounds, in the manner in which the streets are watered in New York and elsewhere, by a man with a horse and cart; or is taken out in barrels by men, with two poles made fast to the bilge of the cask, and extending horizontally and parallel. The New England farmer can adopt the Flemish mode; or he may realize partial advantages, by constructing a concave or hollow cattle yard, with a bottom impervious to water; keeping it well littered, and applying the manure before it undergoes much fermentation. The litter becomes saturated with the urine and carbonaceous liquids of the yard, and imparts them to the soil. Fermentation generates ammoniacal gas, which being volatile, the animal matter is lost if the mass is suffered to undergo much decomposition in the yard. It cannot be too often repeated, that urine comprises one half of the manure of animals; and that he who suffers his manure to rot in his yard, loses the best half of the remainder. Fresh urine should be diluted with double its quantity of water before it is applied.

3. *Horn* contains a larger quantity of decomposable animal matter than bone, and is one of the most powerful manures. It can be had in only small quantities, and consists, principally, of shavings from the comb-maker, with the addition, sometimes, of the butts and pith.

I have fulfilled my intention, Mr Editor, of suggesting to my Yankee brethren, what I consider the best applications for remedying the defects of their soils for wheat culture. The substances which I have enumerated all contain the elements of the gluten of wheat. They will know better than I do, the quantities of each which are within their control, and they can be at no loss how to apply them. I will barely repeat, that animal matters decompose more readily than vegetables; and that where they are united, the first escape in the incipient stages of fermentation, in the form of a volatile gas.

Albany, Jan. 24, 1827.

J. BUEL.

RECLAIMED MARSHES.

No. II.

Some of the advantages of the salt marshes, which are along our coast, about our coves, and at the mouths of our rivers, and fresh streams, have been mentioned. These indeed seem often providentially so placed, as to relieve the disadvantage of those, who cultivate a sandy and barren, or a

hard and rocky soil. If the benefit of dyking out the sea can be established beyond a doubt, there will be an advantage common to all. But those to whom it is so very important; It would be unwise so to do—It becomes then proper to show, that by frequent and well tried experiments, in many parts of our country, the uniform result of dyking out the sea from salt marshes, has been decisively disadvantageous, producing after a few year's fertility, a state of barrenness, so much so, that scarcely an instance is known, where the dykes have not been opened, and the land restored to the influx of the sea, under a hope of regaining the original growth, and with the full conviction that the failure was demonstrated.

Before the instances referred to are quoted, it may not be useless, to give some general description of our marshes. First as to their depth—in this respect from the information obtained, there is a great difference. In Cambridge and its vicinity about Charles river, it is said to vary from 4 to 7 feet; in Malden and Chelsea 7 to 14 feet; in Milton, Braintree and at the mouth of the Neponset there is, it is said, a greater depth. In crossing the marsh by the late construction of the Rail Way, piles were driven from 10 to 16 feet in depth.

In substance, our marshes are of a soft and spongy texture, and in a great degree, to the whole extent of their depth a mass of vegetable fibres.

If not subject to the same laws with the peat moss of our Bogs, they yet resemble them in many particulars. First, the elements of which they are composed appear to be of vegetable origin—Secondly, their texture in lamina, or their strata, with their level surface, show a gradual accumulation of vegetable matter—Thirdly, they are highly inflammable, when dry igniting and giving great heat. As these are the distinguishing principles of Bog Peat, why may not these marshes owe their origin and properties, to some proximate principle in the vegetable kingdom, is a question submitted for consideration.

It may here be mentioned, that in many parts of our marshes, particularly those of Chelsea and Malden, stumps are found, and large trees long since prostrated, and covered by the vegetable accumulation above them, in so sound a state of distinct preservation, as to be cut and split for the hearth.

The most ancient experiment to be traced in "Reclaimed Marshes" is a tract of about 200 acres owned by Messrs. Floyd Harris and others near Chelsea bench. From this the sea was dyked out more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of a century since. It long afterwards remained in a state of nearly total barrenness, probably from some doubt whether the sea would restore it to productive salt marsh again. About 14 years since the dyke was opened and it soon became valuable marsh.

It is certainly fortunate, that an error of this nature, may be thus retraced.—This marsh is of great depth, with many stumps, &c.

It next appears, that Doct. Aaron Dexter, late President of the Mass. Agricultural Society, Doct. Samuel Danforth, Henry Williams, Smith, and others in Malden and Chelsea were incorporated in 1789 to dyke out the sea, &c. This was effected—They held a tract of about 300 acres of salt marsh, perhaps from the science of the first named, and from the intelligence and practical judge-

ment of Mr Henry Williams and his associates, and the zeal with which this was undertaken, no experiment has been or could be better tested.—The plough was introduced, and many different modes of culture. The effects for a while were most promising, and far exceeded their expectations. In the full tide of which some of the large proprietors sold out much to their advantage. But a change was near at hand. Two or three crops were had, and the land fell into irremediable barrenness. In this state it remained, the subject of one and another experiment, till the parties gladly opened the dike, and restored it to the course of the tides. It is now salt marsh as of old.

Cary, Pratt, Cheever, and others were incorporated in 1795, "to erect a dam in Chelsea to shut out salt water, and improve the marsh." In this case too the first crops were of great promise, and correspondent efforts in different modes of culture were resorted to, till a sterility only relieved by the fire weed, &c. here and there appearing on the surface, induced the proprietors to give up the experiment. The land was restored to the visit of the tide waters and gives its product as formerly of salt grass. Messrs Nickols, Blaney and others dyked out about 4 acres with like labour, and to the same effect; their land has been restored too to the tide waters.

Several other experiments have been made.—But as the effects have been uniform in Malden and Chelsea, we shall proceed to show how far this is confirmed by experiments elsewhere.

For the following well tried series of experiments I am indebted to Mr Nathan Adams. By the construction of the Medford Turnpike in 1803 about 50 acres of salt marsh improved by him were dyked out from the sea. The natural growth (Black Grass) began soon to fail and his thoughts were of course turned to some mode of production in the soil. The first effort was to throw over its surface two small streams of fresh water which emptied on the marsh. The water was carried in small trenches, and diffused with much care over the surface, and then received into the larger original ditches, it passed into the creek, and, at last through certain artificial outlets to the sea.

The original salt growth continued a year or two only and then disappeared. The irrigation had little effect, and the surface soon became covered with weeds. The next effort of Mr Adams was to burn the weeds, for which he took a good season, and scattered over the surface a large portion of Herds grass and clover seed. The seed took well, and for about two years, the crop of grass was good. But the land became more and more barren. A last effort was then made with a resolution worthy of better success, as the marsh was soft, and of considerable depth, much of it 8 to 10 feet, about 1000 loads of gravel were carted on to a part of it. The effect was to harden the marsh, but not otherwise of much encouragement. Every effort having failed, and the land having fallen into the worst possible condition, the former productiveness was looked back to, with no small earnestness of desire, and about 10 years since, at some considerable expense, it was restored to the usual course of the tides.

One further attempt remains to be noticed, which in its outset was noticed in our journals, and looked to with great expectation. But as to this, there is some reason to suppose the operation has been to confirm the preceding results. I allude to what have been called the Swartwout Meadows in the

state of New York. When these were diked, the magnitude of the subject and the success the first stage, few projects have been pressed in a more dazzling light. But in all these the history of one seems too truly to apply to

I have before me a letter from an intelligent tlemen in New York, in which the course adopted and situation described, appear so perfectly in son with what has taken place here, that doubt can be entertained of a coincident result.

"The appearance of the Swartwout Meadows indicates that the experiment of dyking has proved successful, as both the great tract betwixt the Hackensack and Passaic rivers, as well as that near Hoboken, are without culture or grass and only covered with straggling weeds. The crops of grain and English hay were certain for a year or two—for such period of time vegetable matter on the surface seems to render them productive. But afterwards, the soil comes loose and light, so that it scarcely produces weeds to conceal its barren surface. Public opinion is here certainly strong against the feasibility of rendering such marshes either fit for culture or valuable for grass."

It is not apparent that whilst the state of mentation or decomposition is going on, then then only, a fertility is excited.—But when process is over, the surface becoming light spongy, wanting tenacity and other principles which constitute a good soil, a state of barrenness soon takes effect.

The subject might be here submitted to judgement of your readers until some mode of supplying the deficiencies in soil, or some reforms in past management were established.

The strong call on proprietors of salt marsh in the vicinity of New Bedford, to adopt the system of dyking there—and the like appeal made by a member of the Agricultural Society, for some time as to the extensive marshes between Boston and Salem, has induced a hope that some of these experiments which have taken place, will not be wholly useless; they have been generally obligingly furnished by the proprietors, & convictions have been uniform on this subject.

It may be that the results have not been sufficiently known. If by their submission to readers, any efforts of industry or enterprize should be turned to more attainable objects, a better knowledge acquired on this subject shall be much gratified. Some further observations on this subject, with your leave, be here submitted.

I am, yours, &c.

Boston, Feb. 1, 1827.

JOHN WELCH

From Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.

OF THE ROTATIONS OF CROPS SUITABLE TO DIFFERENT DESCRIPTIONS OF SOILS.

(Concluded from page 212.)

The following are examples of rotations suited to different soils, as given in Brown's excellent *Treatise on Rural Affairs*. The basis of every rotation, he says, "we hold to be either a bare fallow, or a fallow on which drilled turnips are cultivated, and its conclusion to be with crops taken in the year preceding a return fallow or drilled turnips, when of course a rotation commences.

Rotation for strong deep lands. According to this rotation, wheat and drilled beans are the crops to be cultivated, though clover and rye-grass

for one year in place of beans, should variety be viewed as more eligible. The rotation begins with summer fallow, because it is strong deep lands that it can be profitably drilled; and it may go on for any length of time, as long as the land can be kept clean, though not to stop the moment that the land gets into an inferior condition. A considerable quantity of manure is required to go on successfully; but the crop should be given to each bean crop; this crop is drilled, and attentively hoed; the rotation may turn out to be one of the most profitable that can be exercised.

Rotation for loams and clays. Where it may be advisable to carry the first rotation into extension, a different one can be practised; according to which labor will be more divided, and the grains more generally cultivated as, for instance,

1. Fallow, with dung.
2. Wheat.
3. Beans, drilled and horse-hoed.
4. Barley.
5. Clover and rye-grass.
6. Oats or wheat.
7. Beans drilled and horse-hoed.
8. Wheat.

This rotation is excellently calculated to insure abundant return through the whole of it, producing an admixture upon the clover stubble. Without this supply, the rotation would be unequal, and inferior crops of course produced in concluding years.

Rotation for clays and loams of an inferior description. This rotation is calculated for an inferior description to those already treated of.

1. Fallow, with dung.
2. Wheat.
3. Clover and rye-grass.
4. Oats.
5. Beans, drilled and horse-hoed.
6. Wheat.

According to this rotation, the rules of good husbandry are studiously practised, while the soil is obviously calculated to keep the land in good order, and in such a condition as to ensure the greatest value. If manure is bestowed either upon the clover-stubble, or before the beans are sown, the rotation is one of the best that can be devised for the soils mentioned.

Rotation for thin clays. On thin clays, gentle husbandry is indispensable necessary, otherwise the soil may be exhausted, and the produce unequalled to the expense of cultivation. Soils of this description will not improve much while under grass; but, unless an additional stock of manure can be procured, there is a necessity of refreshing them in that way, even though the produce should, in the mean time, be comparatively small value. The following rotation is not a proper one.

1. Fallow, with, dung.
2. Wheat.
3. Grass pastured, but not too early eaten.
4. Grass.
5. Grass.
6. Oats.

This rotation may be shortened or lengthened, according to circumstances, but should never extend further in point of ploughing, than when dung can be given to the fallowbreak. This is the keystone of the whole; and if it is neglected, the rotation is rendered useless.

Rotation for peat earth soils. These are not friendly to wheat, unless aided by a quantity of calcareous matter. Taking them in a general point of view, it is not advisable to cultivate wheat, but a crop of oats may generally be depended upon, provided the previous management has been judiciously executed. If the subsoil of peat earth lands be retentive of moisture, the process ought to commence with a bare summer fallow; but if such are incumbent on free and open bottoms, a crop of turnips may be substituted for fallow; according to which method, the surface will get a body which naturally it did not possess. Grass, on such soils, must always occupy a great space of every rotation, because physical circumstances render regular cropping utterly impracticable.

1. Fallow, or turnips with dung.
2. Oats of an early variety.
3. Clover, and a considerable quantity of perennial rye-grass.
4. Pasture for several years, till circumstances permit the land to be broken up, when oats are to be repeated.

Rotation for light soils. These are easily managed, though to procure a full return of the profit which they are capable of yielding, requires generally as much attention as is necessary in the management of those of a stronger description. Upon light soils, a bare summer fallow is seldom called for, as cleanliness may be preserved by growing turnips, and other leguminous articles. Grass also is of eminent advantage upon such soils, often yielding a greater profit than what is afforded by culmiferous crops.

1. Turnips.
2. Spring wheat, or barley.
3. Clover and rye-grass.
4. Oats or wheat.

This is a fashionable rotation; but it may be doubted whether a continuance of it for any considerable period is advisable, because both turnips and clover are found to fall off when repeated so often as once in four years. Perhaps the rotation would be greatly improved were it extended to eight years, whilst the ground, by such an extension, would be kept fresh and constantly in good condition. As for instance, were seeds for pasture sown in the second year, the ground kept three years under grass, broke up for oats in the sixth year, drilled with beans and peas in the seventh, and sown with wheat in the eighth; the rotation would then be complete, because it included every branch of husbandry, and admitted a variety in management generally agreeable to the soils, and always favourable to the interests of cultivators. The rotation may also consist of six crops, were the land kept only one year in grass, though few situations admit of so much cropping, unless additional manure is within reach.

Rotation for sandy soils. These, when properly manured, are well adapted to turnips, though it rarely happens that wheat can be cultivated on them with advantage, unless they are dressed with alluvial compost, marl, clay, or some such substances as will give a body or strength to them, which they do not naturally possess. Barley, oats, and rye, the latter especially, are, however, sure crops on sands, and in favourable seasons will return greater profit than can be obtained from wheat.

1. Turnips, consumed on the ground.
2. Barley.
3. Grass.
4. Rye or oats.

By keeping the land three years in grass, the rotation would be extended to six years, a measure highly advisable.

These examples are sufficient to illustrate the subject of improved rotations; but as the best general schemes may be sometimes momentarily deviated from with advantage, the same able author adds, that "cross cropping in some cases may perhaps be justifiable in practice; as, for instance, we have seen wheat taken after oats with great success, when these oats had followed a clover crop on rich soil; but, after all, as a general measure, that mode of cropping cannot be recommended. We have heard of another rotation, which comes almost under the like predicament, though, as the test of experience has not yet been applied, a decisive opinion cannot be pronounced upon its merits. This rotation begins with a bare fallow, and is carried on with wheat, grass for one or more years, oats, and wheat, where it ends. Its supporters maintain that beans are an uncertain crop, and cultivated at great expense; and that in no other way will corn, in equal quantity and of equal value, be cultivated at so little expense, as according to the plan mentioned. That the expense of cultivation is much lessened, we acknowledge, because no more than seven ploughings are given through the whole rotation; but whether the crops will be of equal value, and whether the ground will be preserved in equally good condition, are points which remain to be ascertained by experience."—*Brown on Rural Affairs.*

To adopt a judicious rotation of cropping for every soil, requires a degree of judgment in the farmer, which can only be gathered from observation and experience. The old rotations were calculated to wear out the soil, and to render it unproductive. To take wheat, barley, and oats in succession, practice very common thirty years ago, was sufficient to impoverish the best of land, while it put little into the pockets of the farmer; but the modern rotations, such as those which we have described, are founded on principles which ensure a full return from the soil, without lessening its value, or impoverishing its condition. Much depends, however, upon the manner in which the different processes are executed, for the best arranged rotation may be of no avail, if the processes belonging to it are imperfectly and unreasonably executed.

PRESERVATION OF LIVE OAK TIMBER

Mr White submitted the following resolution to Congress for consideration:

Resolved, that the Committee on Naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the more effectual preservation of the live oak timber on the public lands; and further to inquire into the expediency of forming plantations for the rearing of live oak for the future supply of that timber for the Navy of the United States.

"Every one has his day" While the Grand and other Canals are fast-locked in ice and are useless, the six Rail Roads which diverge from this city, are in full activity, affording numerous arrivals daily with the rich products of places, some of them more than 400 miles distant.—The aggregate of wealth they furnish and carry back, would not suffer in comparison with the celebrated Albany list; and we have this advantage, that our roads have been furnished without cost, are in some cases toll-free, and the rest levy very small tolls. [Boston Centinel.]

ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW.

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, encouraged by the patronage of the Legislature of this State, intend to offer in premiums, not only the sum granted by the Government for that purpose, but also the whole amount of the income of their own funds. They therefore announce to the public their intention to have a Cattle Show and Exhibition of Manufactures, &c. at Brighton, on Wednesday the 17th of October 1827.—The whole business to be transacted in one day instead of two as heretofore. The following premiums are offered.

For Stock.

For the best Bull, raised in Massachusetts, above one year old	\$30
For the next best, do. do.	20
For the next best, do. do.	10
For the best Bull Calf, from five to twelve months old	15
For the next best, do. do.	10
For the next best, do. do.	5
For the best Cow, not less than three years old	30
For the next best, do. do.	20
For the next best, do. do.	15
For the best Heifer (having had a calf)	15
For the next best, do. do.	10
For the best Heifer, (not having had a calf)	12
For the next best, do. do.	8
For the next best, do. do.	10
For the next best, do. do.	6

For the best Ox, fitted for slaughter, regard to be had to, and a particular statement to be given of, the mode and expense of fattening.

For the next best, do. do.	25
For the next best, do. do.	20
For the next best, do. do.	10
For the best pair of Working Oxen	25
For the next best, do. do.	20
For the next best, do. do.	15
For the next best, do. do.	12
For the next best, do. do.	8
[No oxen will be admitted to trial as working oxen under four years old.]	
For the best Merino Ram	15
For the next best, do.	10
For the best Merino Ewes, not less than five in number	20
For the next best, do. do. do.	10
For the best Boar, not exceeding two years old, to be kept at least one year for breeding.	12
For the next best, do. do.	8
For the next best, do. do.	5
For the best Sow, to be kept at least one year for breeding.	12
For the next best, do.	8
For the next best, do.	5
For the best Pigs, not less than two in number, nor less than four months old, nor more than eight	10
For the next best, do.	5

None of the above animals will be entitled to premiums, unless they are wholly bred in the State of Massachusetts.

Any of the above stock, when raised and still owned at the time of the exhibition by the person who raised them, will entitle the claimant to an allowance of ten per cent. in addition. But sheep, to be entitled to any of the above premiums, must be raised by the person entering them.

New Premiums for Sheep.

For the best Dishley or New Leicester Ram	\$15
For the best, do. do. Ewe	15

For the best South Down Ram	15
For the best do. Ewe	15

The above four premiums will be awarded on sheep either imported or raised in the state.

The persons claiming these premiums to engage to keep the imported animals within the state.

No animal, for which to any owner one premium shall have been awarded, shall be considered a subject for any future premium of the Society, except it be for an entirely distinct premium, and for qualities different from those for which the former premium was awarded. Any animal which shall have obtained a premium as a Milch Heifer shall not afterwards be entered for premium as a Milch Cow.

For Grain and Vegetable Crops.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Indian Corn on an acre, not less than one hundred bushels	\$20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of vegetables, (grain, peas and beans excepted,) for winter consumption, of the stock of his own farm, and not for sale, in proportion to the size of the farm and stock kept, having regard to the respective value of said vegetables as food, stating the expense of raising the same, and the best mode of preserving the same through the winter	30
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Winter Wheat on an acre, not less than thirty bushels	20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Spring Wheat on an acre, not less than thirty bushels	20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Barley on an acre, not less than forty-five bushels	20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Rye on an acre, not less than thirty bushels	20
To the person who shall raise the greatest crop of Millet on an acre, cut and cured for hay, not less than three tons, the claimant giving evidence of the time of sowing, the quantity of seed sown, and the quantity of hay produced	20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Carrots on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels	20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Potatoes on an acre, not less than five hundred bushels	20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of common Beets on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels	20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Sugar Beets on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels	20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Parsnips on an acre, not less than four hundred bushels	20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Mangel Wurtzel on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels	20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Ruta Baga on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels	20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Turnips on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels	20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Onions on an acre, not less than six hundred bushels	20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Cabbages on an acre, not less than two five tons' weight, free from earth when weighed	20

ty of Cabbages on an acre, not less than two five tons' weight, free from earth when weighed

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of dry Peas on an acre, not less than ten bushels

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of dry Beans on an acre, not less than ten bushels

To the person who shall give proof of having produced the largest quantity of dressed Flax, on half an acre, and not less than two hundred and fifty pounds

To entitle himself to either of the premiums Grain or Vegetable crops, the person claim must cultivate a tract of at least one acre in piece, with the plant or production for which he claims a premium, and must state in writing, on oath of himself, and one other person, (accompanied by a certificate of the measurement of land by some sworn surveyor,) the following particulars:

1. The state and quality of the land in the spring of 1827.

2. The product and general state of cultivation and quantity of manure employed on it the preceding year.

3. The quantity of manure used the present season.

4. The quantity of seed used, and if Potatoes, sort.

5. The time and manner of sowing, weeding and harvesting the crop, and the amount of product, ascertained by actual measurement, of the whole produce, for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.

6. In regard to Indian Corn, the entire crop on the acre offered for premium, if shelled, must be measured between the 15th November and 1st December. If not shelled, the whole must be weighed within the same dates, and the trustees have determined to consider *seventy-five pounds of corn in cob* as equivalent to one bushel of shelled corn.

And in relation to all vegetables, (except Potatoes, Onions, and common Turnips,) at least five bushels must be weighed, and *fifty-six pounds* must be considered as equal to one bushel, free from dirt.

Agricultural Experiments.

For a mode of extirpating the worm that attacks the Locust Tree, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the Trustees to be effectual

For a mode, hitherto unknown, to extirpate the Borer that attacks the Apple Tree, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the Trustees to be effectual and cheaper than any mode now used

To the person who shall give satisfactory evidence on "Soiling Cattle," not less than six in number and through the whole season, together with particular account of the food given, and how cultivated

To the person who shall make the experiment of turning in green crops as a manure, on a tract not less than one acre, and prove its utility on cheapness, giving a particular account of the process and its result.

To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the trustees, that his mode of rearing feed ing, and fattening neat cattle is best

To the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Trustees, the utility and comparative value

of the cobs of Indian corn, when used with or without the grain itself, ground or broken. The claim under the two last heads, together with the evidences of the actual product, must be covered, free of expense, to Benjamin Guild, Esq., Boston, Assistant Recording Secretary of this Society, on or before the first day of December. The Trustees not intending to decide upon claims under the head of Agricultural Experiments, till their meeting in December.

Butter, Cheese, Honey, Cider, Currant Wine.

The person who shall take up in the season, on his own farm, the greatest quantity of good honey, and shall at the same time exhibit superior skill in the management of Bees. [If there be anything supposed to be new in the management, the same to be communicated in writing.] \$10

For the best Cheese not less than one year old, and not less in quantity than one hundred pounds 10
For the next best, do do 5
For the next best Cheese less than one year old 10
For the next best, do do 5
For the best Butter, not less than fifty pounds 15
For the next best, do do 10
For the next best, do do 7
For the next best, do do 5
For the greatest quantity of Butter and Cheese, made between the 15th of May, and the 1st of October, from not less than four cows, the quantity of Butter and Cheese, and the number of cows, to be taken into consideration, and specimens to be exhibited at the Show, of not less than twenty pounds of each, and the mode of feeding, if anything besides pasture was used 20
For the best specimen of Cider, not less than one barrel, made in 1826, manufactured by the person who shall exhibit the same, and from apples grown on his own farm 15
or the second best barrel 10

The person obtaining the first premium shall be entitled to a further sum of \$5, as a compensation or the premium barrel of cider, which will be retained and used at the Show Dinner, in order that he may have the credit of it.

[These premiums will be continued in future years. Persons claiming them must state, in writing, their process of making and managing their cider, and the kind of apples used.]

For the best specimen of Currant Wine, not less than one gallon, exhibited by any person who shall have made not less than 50 gallons, in the same season in which that which shall be exhibited was made, (a statement to be given, in writing, of the process of making the same,) \$10
For the next best do do 5

For Inventions.

To the person who shall use the Drill Plough or Machine and apply it most successfully to the cultivation of any small grains or seeds, on a scale of not less than one acre 20
To the person who shall invent the best machine for pulverising and grinding plaster to the fineness of twenty-five bushels per ton, and which shall require no more power than a pair of oxen or a horse, to turn out two tons per day, and so portable that it can be moved from one farm to another without inconvenience 30
To the person who shall produce at the Show any other Agricultural Implement, of his own invention, which shall, in the opinion of the Trustees

deserve a reward, a premium not exceeding Twenty dollars, according to the value of the article exhibited.

In all cases proofs must be given of the work done by the Machine, before it is exhibited: and of its having been used and approved by some practical farmer.

Persons who have taken out patents for their inventions are not thereby excluded from claiming any of the above premiums.

No claimant will be entitled to a premium, unless in the opinion of the Committee, the machine or implement presented by him shall be superior to any designed for the same use, which shall have heretofore gained a premium.

For raising Trees and Hedges.

To the person who shall, on or before the 1st day of December 1829, produce proofs of having raised the greatest amount in value of Mulberry Plants, either in standards, dwarfs or in hedges, for the purpose of raising the Silk Worm, and shall exhibit not less than five pounds of unmanufactured or raw silk of his own production \$100

For the best plantation of White Oak Trees, not less than one acre, nor fewer than one thousand trees per acre, to be raised from the acorn, and which trees shall be in the best thriving state on the 1st of September 1827 100

For the best plantations of White Ash, Larch or Locust trees, each of not less than one acre, nor fewer than one thousand trees per acre, to be raised from the seeds, and which trees shall be in the best thriving state on the 1st of September 1827 50

For the best Live Hedge, made either of White or Cockspur Thorn, planted after 1820, not less than one hundred rods, and which shall be in the best thriving state in 1827 50

For the best Buckthorn Hedge, not less than one hundred rods, and which shall be in the best thriving state in 1828 50

To the person who shall have planted out on his farm, since the spring of 1816, the greatest number of Apple Trees, not less than one hundred in number, and who shall exhibit to the Trustees, at the Show in 1827, satisfactory evidence of his having managed them with care and skill 50

For Domestic Manufactures.

To the person or Corporation who shall produce the best specimen of fine Broadcloth, not less than 15-8 yards wide, exclusive of the list, forty yards in quantity, and died in the wool \$20

For the second best do do 15

For the best superfine Cassimere, not less than 3-4 yard wide, nor less than forty yards in quantity 12

For the second best, do do 8

For the best superfine Sattinet, 3-4 yard wide, not less than fifty yards 8

For the second best do do 5

For Household Manufactures.

For the best Woollen Cloth, 3-4 yard wide, not less than twenty yards in quantity 12

For the second best do do 8

For the best double milled Kersey, 3-4 yard wide, not less than twenty yards in quantity 12

For the second best do do 8

For the best Coating, 3-4 yard wide, not less than twenty yards in quantity 8

For the second best do do 6

For the best Flannel 7-8 yard wide, not less than forty-five yards in quantity 10

For the second best do do 7

For the best yard wide Carpeting, not less than thirty yards in quantity 15

For the second best do do 7

For the best 5-8 yard wide Stair Carpeting, not less than thirty yards in quantity 10

For the second best do do 7

For the best pair of Blankets, not less than 8-1 wide and 10-4 long 6

For the second best do do 4

For the best Woollen Knit Hose, not less than 12 pair in number 5

For the second best do do 3

For the best Worsted Hose, not less than 12 pair in number 5

For the second best do do 3

For the best Men's Half Hose (woollen) not less than 12 pair in number 4

For the second best do do 2

For the best Men's Woollen Gloves, not less than 12 pair in number 5

For the second best do do 3

For the best Linen Diaper, 5-8 yard wide, not less than 30 yards in quantity 3

For the second best do do 3

For the best yard wide Diaper (for table linen) not less than 10 yds. in quantity 10

For the second best do do 5

For the best specimen of Sewing Silk, raised and spun in this State, of good fast colours, not less than one pound 5

For the second best do do 3

For the best Linen Cloth, (for shirting or sheeting) one yard wide, and twenty-five yards long 8

For the second best do do 4

To the person who shall produce the best specimen of any Cotton Fabrics manufactured in private families, not less than 5 pieces 20

All of the above manufactures must be manufactured within the state of Massachusetts. And all manufactures, when presented, must have a private mark, and any public or known mark must be completely concealed, so as not to be seen or known by the Committee, nor must the Proprietors be present when they are examined; in default of either of these requisitions, the articles will not be deemed entitled to a consideration or premium.

Animals, or manufactured articles, may be offered for a premium at Brighton, notwithstanding they may have received a premium from a County Agricultural Society.

It is understood, that whenever, merely from want of competition, any of the claimants may be considered entitled to the premium, under a literal construction, yet if, in the opinion of the Judges, the object so offered is not deserving of any reward, the Judges shall have a right to reject such claims. Persons to whom premiums shall be awarded, may, at their option, have an article of plate with suitable inscriptions, in lieu of money. Premiums will be paid within ten days after they shall be awarded.

That in any case in which a pecuniary premium is offered, the Trustees may, having regard to the circumstances of the competitor, award either one of the Society's gold or silver medals in lieu of the pecuniary premium annexed to the several articles.

That if any competitor for any of the Society's

premiums shall be discovered to have used any disingenuous measures, by which the objects of the Society have been defeated, such person shall not only forfeit the premium which may have been awarded to him, but be rendered incapable of being ever after a competitor for any of the Society's premiums.

All premiums not demanded within six months after they shall have been awarded, shall be deemed as having been generously given to aid the funds of the Society.

Ploughing Match.

On the 17th day of October, Premiums will be given to the owners and ploughmen of three Ploughs, drawn by two yoke of oxen, and to the owners and ploughmen of three ploughs drawn by one yoke of oxen, which shall be adjudged by a competent Committee, to have performed the *best work, with the least expense of labour*, not exceeding half an acre to each plough. And that entries may be made of the names of the competitors until the morning of the 17th. Preference will be given to those who enter first; but if, on calling the list at the hour appointed, precisely, those first named do not appear, the next in order will be preferred. There will be two Committees of three persons each—one to be the judges of the ploughing by double teams, the other of the ploughing by single teams—the latter to have assigned to them a part of the field distinct from that of the double teams.

Premiums as follows, (being the same for the double and single teams.)

First Plough	\$15
Ploughman	8
Driver	4
Second Plough	\$10
Ploughman	5
Driver	3
Third Plough	\$6
Ploughman	3
Driver	2

In each case, if there be no driver, both sums to be awarded to the ploughman.

The persons intending to contend for these Prizes, must give notice in writing to J. WINSHIP, Esq. of Brighton. The competitors will also be considered as agreeing to follow such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Committees on the subject. The ploughs to be ready to start at 9 o'clock, A. M.

¶ All persons having articles or animals to offer at the Show, will please take notice, that such alterations have been made in the arrangement, as to bring the whole into *one day*—therefore

All *Manufactures and Implements* must be brought to the Hall, and entered on *Monday the 15th*, to be examined on *Tuesday the 16th*.

Also *Butter, Cheese, Honey, Cider, and Currant Wine* on same day, for entry and examination.

All entries of *Animals for the Pens*, or as *Working Cattle*, must be entered before *Tuesday evening the 16th*, so as to be arranged by 9 o'clock in the morning of *Wednesday the 17th* for public examination.

The *Ploughing Matches* will commence on *Wednesday morning*, at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 9 o'clock precisely. Trial of *Working Oxen* at 11 o'clock precisely. The *Public Sales of Manufactures and Animals* at 12 o'clock.

The applicants will be held to a rigid compli-

ance with this rule relative to entries as well as the other rules prescribed.

Besides such animals as may have been offered for Premiums, any others that are considered by them as possessing fine qualities will be admitted for sale. And for all *Animals or Manufactures*, that are intended to be sold, notice must be given to the Secretary, before 10 o'clock of the 17th.—Auctioneers will be provided by the Trustees.

By order of the Trustees,

R. SULIVAN,
J. PRINCE,
G. PARSONS, } Committee.
E. H. DERBY,

January 1827.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY FEB. 2, 1827.

To dissolve India Rubber.—A friend in Charleston informs us that by keeping India Rubber in warm neat-foot oil for two or three days, it will become completely dissolved. A composition of India Rubber and neat-foot oil would probably render boots impervious to the water,—a desideratum this wet weather.

To train Oxen to the Draught.

Put a large broad strap round their necks: fasten one end of a cord to it, and the other to a large log of wood: permit the ox to drag it about as he feeds in the pasture, for three or four days before he is put to the yoke, by which his docility is much forwarded. [Transactions of the Society of Arts.]

A Composition for colouring and preserving Gates, Poles, Barns, Roofs, and Timber generally, from the Weather.

Melt 12 oz. of resin in an iron pot or kettle, add 3 gallons of train oil, and 3 or 4 rolls of brimstone; when they are melted and become thin, add as much Spanish brown or red or yellow ochre (or any other colour you like, ground fine as usual with oil,) as will give the whole the shade wanted. Then lay it on with a brush as hot and as thin as you can. Some days after the first coat is dried, lay on a second.

It is well attested that this will preserve planks for years, and prevent the weather from driving through brick work. [Domestic Encyclopedia]

Pickling Pork.

The following is the method formerly practised for *baconing*, or pickling pork, by the famous bucaniers of America. First, they cut the flesh into long pieces about an inch and a half thick; and, after sprinkling it with salt, and suffering it to remain in that state for 24 hours, these slices were next dried in stoves till they acquired a bony hardness, and a deep brown colour.—Pork, treated in this manner, if packed in casks, may be preserved for upwards of a whole year; and when soaked in luke-warm water, becomes plump, and has a rosy appearance. It likewise possesses a grateful flavor under the various forms of cookery, and is relished by the most delicate palate.—Ibid.

Sows Devouring their Offspring.

So voracious is the swine that it is no uncommon circumstance for the sows to devour their own offspring. To counteract this unnatural ap-

petite, the breeding sows ought not to be stinte in provision when their yearning time approaches, and especially should be allowed plentiful draught of warm comfortable wash, as they are not frequently impelled to this practice from a deficiency of liquid; though there are some which, mangled every care, never fail to destroy their tender progeny, and therefore such sows as are addicted to this vice ought by no means to be kept as breeders.—[Bannister's Husbandry.]

German Method of making Elm and Maple Wood resemble Mahogany.

Having very smoothly planed whatever board of the elm or maple tree are intended to be used for the purpose of appearing like mahogany, was them well with a little aquafortis diluted in common water. Then take a few drachms of dragon blood, according to the quantity which may be wanted in the whole, with half as much alkali root, and a quarter as much aloes, and digest the ingredients in four ounces of proof spirit to every drachm of the dragon's blood. As soon as the boards are dry, varnish them over with this tincture, it means of a sponge or soft painter's brush; as they will, it is said, ever after so wear the appearance of mahogany, as to deceive the eye of any indifferent observer.—[Family Receipt-Book.]

Substitute for Mahogany.

It has been contrived to render any species of wood of a close grain, so nearly to resemble mahogany in the texture, density and polish that it most accurate judges are incapable of distinguishing between this happy imitation, and the native produce. The first operation as now practised in France, is to plane the surface so as to render perfectly smooth; the wood is then to be rubbed with diluted nitrous acid, which prepares it for the materials subsequently to be applied. Afterward one ounce and a half of dragon's blood, dissolved in a pint of spirits of wine, and one third of the quantity of carbonate of soda, are to be mixed together, and filtered, and the liquid, in this state, is to be rubbed, or rather laid, upon the wood, with a soft brush. This process is repeated with very little alteration, and in a short interval afterwards, the wood possesses the external appearance of mahogany. When this application has been properly made, the surface will resemble an artificial mirror; but if the polish becomes less brilliant, by rubbing it with a little cold drawn linseed oil, the wood will be restored to its former brilliancy. [Ibid.]

Tanning with Oak Leaves.

The saw-dust and even the leaves of the oak though inferior to the bark, have been found useful in tanning. It appears from numerous experiments, made by the Rev. Mr Swayne, of Puchl Church, near Bristol, and recorded in the 10th vol. of the *Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c.* that half a peck of oak leaves contains nearly as much astringent matter as one pound of bark. [Ibid]

Railway.—The Stockbridge Star of the 25th ult says the Railway Meeting, which was to be held the day at Cavaan, bid fair to be one of the largest ever held in the country. It adds that the citizens of New York will not wait the tardy movements of a Massachusetts Legislature; but will take a bold step toward the erection of a Rail Road from Hudson River to the rich Marble Mountains in West Stockbridge.

FUEL.

MR FESSENDEN—I observed an article in your paper of Dec. 22, respecting "Economy in Fire Wood," which to me appears correct, so far as it goes. It is a subject of no little importance and deserving the attention of every one who is or may become a householder. Wood is becoming scarce and dear in many parts of our country, and the time cannot be far distant when every family will feel the necessity of practising the most rigid economy in the use of this necessary and indispensable article.

Our population has become so numerous, and the demand of all kinds is so rapidly increasing, that great consumption of fuel is necessary, even if the strictest economy is practiced; so that it seems expedient that every one should be as sparing in the use of wood as the comfort and convenience of his family and the management of his business will admit.

For several years I have felt in some degree the importance of economy in regard to wood and fuel, and have found that by a little management an inconsiderable saving may be realized. Much depends on preparing wood for the fire, and much on the manner of using it after it is prepared,—to nothing about the construction of fire-places and the advantages of using stoves. The method which from experience appears to me the best, and most economical, is during the winter to cut and haul a suitable quantity of wood which I saw into billets of two feet in length, splitting it fine, sorting it, and laying aside that which is of an inferior quality for use during the summer, and utilizing the better part in my woodhouse for winter service, which I saw into pieces of eight and twelve inches in length, as it is needed for the fire. I find it advantageous to use a considerable portion of green wood with that which is dry, as more steady and lasting fire will be produced than would be the case, were the dry wood used entirely by itself. A very considerable saving may be realized by using the saw instead of the axe, in preparing wood for the fire, although very few of our common country people are aware of the fact, having never tried the experiment. A saw suitable for this business, costs no more than an axe, is as easily kept in order, and with careful usage, will last many years. A man can saw as much, and probably more wood, in the same time, than he can cut with an axe. Scarcely any litter is made, the wood may be all cut of an exact length, and on the whole, the annual saving to every house-holder by using the saw instead of the axe, would, in the course of several years, amount to something of considerable consequence.

A FARMER.

County of Worcester, Jan. 1827.

THIBET GOATS.

The New York American mentions that Judge Pendleton, of Dutchess County, New York, has recently imported three Thibet goats, of the purest race. They are entirely white, and their distinguished mark is a long and pendent ear.—They are hardy, and it is believed, will thrive in our climate. It is from the wool of the Thibet goat, that the Cashmere Shawls are made.

[Nat. Gaz.]

It is rather singular that there has been no snow at Washington City, and that the streets on the 22d inst. were "almost as dusty as in summer."

At the Woollen Manufactory belonging to Benj. Bussey, Esq. in Dedham, there are between two and three hundred hands employed, who finish, weekly, from fifty to sixty pieces of cloth.

The Island of Cuba is little larger than some of our largest states; but it furnishes exports equal in value to two-thirds the amount of those from our whole country. As the soil and climate of Florida permit the cultivation of almost all its products, that part of the United States may be expected to furnish a substitute, in a considerable degree for the market of Cuba.

The Lehigh Company of Pennsylvania report, that they have taken to market the last year 30,000 tons of coal—which is about 12,000 more than the previous season; and yet the demand is not satisfied.

The Richmond Whig states that 42 bushels of letters and papers were brought to that city in two mails.

The coloured man who was educated at Bowdoin College, is about to publish a newspaper at N. York for the Africans.

The destitute labourers of Nova Scotia have volunteered their winter services on the Canal for their provisions.

The Whitehall Observer says, that the snow on the Green Mountains is better than six feet deep. It is better than 6 feet deep here; because it is little more than three.

Troy Budget.

FOR CASH will be paid, at the Farmer Office, for several bushels of genuine WHITE CLOVER seed; also, a small quantity of GUINEA GRASS seed, (*Panicum Altissimum*)—to be sent to Europe.

TREES.

The Proprietor of the Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market Street, (under the New England Farmer Office) having received the appointment of agent for several of the nurseries on Long Island, particularly Mr Parmenter's celebrated Horticultural Garden, respectfully informs the public that he will receive and transmit orders for trees, vines, shrubs, flower-roots, &c. Mr Parmenter's variety of Pear trees and Grape vines is probably not excelled by any in the Union. A list of them will be found in the New England Farmer for November 10, 1826, pages 121 and 124.

The trees will be selected and taken up by an experienced Gardener, on the spot, and every care taken to have them delivered in Boston in the best order.

Wool.

On FRIDAY, 16th March, at the East end of the Hall over the New Market House, under the regulation of the New England Society—will be sold at Public Auction,

A large quantity of Full Blood Merino, Grade and Native Fleecy WOOL.

Farmers and others, who wish to avail themselves of this favorable opportunity of disposing of their wool, are informed that we are ready to receive it at any time previous to the 10th March, at which time the Catalogue will be closed.

It will be understood that no wool can be admitted at this sale except that of American growth, which is especially exempted from the Auction Tax of 1 per ct. Feb. 2.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auct.

Wanted.

A man with his wife to attend to the work of a Farm and dairy, about 3 miles from Boston, none need apply unless they can produce undoubted recommendations. Apply at this Office. St. Feb. 2.

WANTED—A man with his wife to take charge of a valuable dairy and vegetable Farm, within one mile of the centre of Salem. To one who can produce undoubted recommendations, liberal terms will be offered. None other need apply. E. HERSEY DERBY. Salem, 5th January 1827.

Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. D. & C. LANDRETH, Nursery, Seedsmen, and Florists, PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE constantly on hand for sale, a very extensive collection of Fruit Trees, Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, Garden Seeds, &c. &c. not exceeded by any similar establishment in the United States.

In their selection of FRUITS for cultivation, every care and attention has been paid, and from an intimacy with the subject of many years, they believe it done judiciously.

THE ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, both tender and hardy, which they are now cultivating, are some of the most esteemed and admired of both native and exotic origin.

THE GARDEN SEEDS, of which a large and general assortment is cultivated, are exclusively of their own rearing, for which purpose a number of acres attached to the establishment are appropriated, and from the moment they are planted, through all the various stages of their growth and ripening are under their immediate care and superintendence, consequently they are enabled to assure purchasers not only of their age, but quality.

Orders received by Messrs. PARKER & CODMAN, No. 9 Congress-square, near the Exchange Coffee House, Boston, of whom priced Catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. tf. Dec. 15.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO	D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl	2 00	2 25	
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	85 00	87 00	
pearl do, - - -		106 00	110 00	
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	1 50	1 75	
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, - -	bbl.	9 25	9 50	
cargu, No 1, new, - -		7 25	7 50	
No 2, new, - - -		5 50	6 00	
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new, -	lb.	14	16	
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	9	
skimmed milk, - - -		3	6	
FLAX, - - -		10	11	
FLAX SEED, - - -	bush	90	1 00	
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	6 62	6 75	
Genesee, - - -		6 75	7 00	
GRAIN, Rye, - - -	bush	90	92	
Corn, - - -		78	80	
Barley, - - -		1 00	1 05	
Oats, - - -		58	60	
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9	10	
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		10	15	
LIME, - - -	gal.	35	90	
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80	
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00	
PORK, Bone Middlings, new, -	bbl.	12 00	13 00	
navy, mess, do, - -		10 75	11 00	
Cargu, No 1, do, - -		10 75	11 25	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	2 50	3 00	
Clover, - - -	lb.	9	10	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	50	
do do unwashed		25	35	
do 3-4 washed		30	74	
do 1-2 do		25	30	
Native - - do		20	25	
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		32	40	
2d sort		23	32	
do Spinning, 1st sort		26	33	
PROVISION MARKET.				
BEEF, best pieces, - - -	lb.	8	10	
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		6	64	
" whole hogs, - - -		5		
VEAL, - - -		6	10	
MUTTON, - - -		4	8	
POULTRY, - - -		7	10	
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		17	20	
lump, best, - - -		22	25	
EGGS, - - -		20	25	
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	90	1 00	
Indian, do, - - -		90	1 00	
POTATOES, - - -		57	62	
CIDER, liquor, (new) - - -	bbl.	1 78	2 12	

MISCELLANIES.

SONG—BY WALLER.

Go, lovely rose !
Tell her that wastes her time and me,
That now she knows,
When I resemble her to thee,
How sweet and fair she seems to be.

Tell her that 's young,
And shuns to have her grasses spied :
That had'st thou sprung
In deserts where no men abide,
Thou must have uncommended died.

Small is the worth
Of beauty from the light retired :
Bid her come forth,
Suffer herself to be desired,
And not blush so to be admired.

Then die, that she
The common fate of all things rare
May read in thee,
How small a part of time they share
That are so wondrous sweet and fair.

following stanza was added by H. K. White.

[Yet, though thou fade,
From thy dead leaves let fragrance rise ;
And teach the maid,
That goodness Time's rude hand defies,
That Virtue lives when Beauty dies.]

A London Alderman.—Sir William Curtis has been for many years an Alderman of London, and for some time was a Representative of that city in Parliament. Yet he is generally believed to be a man of shallow mind, grossly ignorant and illiterate. Among the absurdities attributed to him is that of giving the following toasts at public dinners:—"The British Tars of Old England."—"A speedy peace, and soon." "The three C's"—Cox, King, and Curtis." At a school dinner, "The three R's"—Reading, Riting, and Rithmetick." The female Ladies of London." And at a dinner which was attended by two royal brothers, and at which the Adelphi [the Brothers] was given, in compliment to them as a toast, he said, "Well, gentlemen, as you are toasting public buildings, I'll give you the Mansion-House!"

At a City festival, some years ago, having indulged very freely, he fell asleep, when some wag wrote his epitaph, which was found the next morning pinned to the baronet's coat:

Here lies the great Curtis,
Of London Lord Mayor,
He has left this here world,
And gone to that there.

TEMPERANCE.

Tho' I look old, yet am I strong and lusty;
For in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood;
Nor did I with unbashful forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility;
Therefore my age is a lusty winter,
Frosty but kindly.

Shakespeare.

About the commencement of the year, I one day overtook my neighbour, who, the last year, practised "ENTIRE ABSTINENCE" in the use of ardent spirits. Well, said I, are you going to begin this year as you did the last? Yes, said he.—But, have you enjoyed as good health the past year as you did formerly? Yes, I think better.—Did you work as well through the hot weather? Yes, quite. Have you no hankering for it when much fatigued? No, none at all. Food refreshes and recruits me more than spirit used to.—I

thought his testimony to entire abstinence ought to be made public; for no man among us is more industrious or labours harder.

Con. Obs.

The following is a monkish composition, the Latin not being classical. The word Tumba is found in no Roman author. The Epitaph runs thus:—

Hic jacet, in tumba,
Rosamundi, non Rosamunda,
Non redolet, sed olit,
Que redolere solet.

The literal translation is: "Here lies in the Tomb, the rose of the world not a fragrant rose; for she who used to exale perfume, has now a disgusting odour." In English we might say:

Within this dark and silent tomb repose

The bones of her once styled the world's fair rose;
How chang'd, alas, is Rosamond the fair
Whose fragrance once perfum'd the ambient air.

At a celebration of the anniversary of a British Farming Society, some years ago, a clergyman, who was a member, read a very pleasant essay to prove that the best animal, that could be brought upon a farm, was—a good wife.

Whenever desirable superfluities are imported, industry is excited, and thereby plenty is produced. Were only necessities permitted to be purchased, men would work no more than was necessary for that purpose.—Franklin.

A French author has advanced this seeming paradox, that *very few men know how to take a walk*; and indeed, it is true, that few know how to take a walk with a prospect of any other pleasure than the same company would have afforded at home.

Johnson.

Simple diet is best; for many dishes bring many diseases; and rich sauces are worse than even heaping several meats upon each other.—Pliny.

The Europeans are themselves blind, who describe fortune without sight. No first-rate beauty ever had finer eyes, nor saw more clearly; they who have no other trade but seeking their fortune need never hope to find her; coquette-like, she flies from her pursuers, and at last fixes on the plodding mechanic, who stays at home and minds his business.—Goldsmith.

Three removes are as bad as a fire; and keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee; and again, if you would have your business done, go; if not, send. Again,

He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive.

And again, the eye of the master will do more work than both his hands; and again, want of care does more damage than want of knowledge; and again, not to oversee workmen is to leave them your purse open.—Franklin.

Mr White, in his letter on the Florida canal mentions that the surveys are not yet sufficiently advanced to admit of a report being made. If once completed, Cuba would no longer be the key to the Gulf of Mexico. St John's river opens a navigation for steam boats for 100 miles, at an average breadth of two miles. \$10,000 would open the navigation from lat. 28 30, to Cape Romain, in South Carolina.

From the Palladium.

A committee of the Legislature of Indiana reported that a Canal can be made at a trifling expense, from the Miami of the Lake to the navigable part of the Wabash, which would open communication by water from New York to New Orleans—and they reported a bill to provide for survey and location.

A committee of the Legislature of Indiana, has been appointed to consider the expediency of providing for the establishment of an Agricultural and Manufacturing Society in each Judicial District.

Mrs Eunice Pratt, formerly Eunice Galfield, was taken captive by the Indians, on the surprise of Brigham's Fort, in Hindsale, N. H. in 1755, carried into Canada, is now living in the town Dana, in Worcester County, at the advanced age of XCVI.

The Hingham Gazette completes the number 60 newspapers daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, a weekly, now published in this commonwealth; of which are published in this city.

The Small Pox is said to prevail at New York Persons who have not had the disease, and who have occasion to visit that city, should take care to be vaccinated.

We learn from the York Observer, that the directors of the Welland Canal have petitioned the parliament of Upper Canada, for a further grant \$200,000, to aid in its completion.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of February next, 10 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold at Auction That well known Farm, situated in Lynn, about mile from the Hotel occupied the past season by Dudley Choate, consisting of the following, viz. sixty acre of good tillage land, mostly down to English Grass on it is two young orchards of apple trees, of good selection of fruit; one hundred ten acres wood and pasture land, which has on it a handsome quarry of rock suitable for splitting and dressing, situated one mile from a wharf where they can be taken off by a light. There is a commodious Dwelling house built in the cottage form; (two large barns; chaise house and tool shop; corn barn; shed, and large hog sty; the whole of the buildings nearly new, and handsomely arranged together with two good wells of water, near the house and barns; all the land is adjoining and near the house and enclosed with a good stone wall. Purchasers are requested to call and examine the Farm, previous to the day of sale. Terms will be made easy. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS A. BREED, HENRY A. BREED, or WM. CHADWELL, Auctioneer.

Lynn, Jan. 11th, 1827.

TO FARMERS.—To let, a farm containing 35 acre of land, a large and comfortable house, barn, &c. The land is of good quality, and of easy cultivation. There are on the place a variety of choice young fruit trees which are just beginning to bear; also 10 acres of pea meadow, on which could be cut enough fuel for the family, and is an excellent manure. Said farm is situated in Cambridge, about 4 miles from Boston market. The terms will be on a lease from six to ten years, the first year's rent to be expended for manure, and a part afterwards to be laid out in the same manner every year.—The above offers a desirable opportunity to an intelligent, thorough and enterprising farmer. No one but who can bring recommendations as being such need apply. THOMAS BREWER, 416 Washington street.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but these who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (opposite Faneuil Hall).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1827.

No. 29.

AGRICULTURE.

SALT MARSHES.

EDITOR—I have read in the Farmer of to the second letter of the Hon. John Welles, marshes. The subject is in excellent hands. Some time since I suggested in your paper the of some spirited and competent gentleman's undertaking the recovering of the Lynx marshes. I could now suggest some propositions to be made, provided Mr Welles should not make them his future numbers.

Would it do to overflow the marshes during summer and winter, or after an upland crop has gathered, and before the time of sowing in spring.

Would it do to overflow them every alternate years, that is, keep out salt water two years raise upland crops, and then overflow for two years, &c. Perhaps in this way the sea would waste the soil exhausted by two summers.

How would three or four feet deep ploughing To secure the benefits of alternate flowing dry soil, locks would be necessary.

was sorry to see no premiums offered for grape wine, and for cotton as well as for silk. abundance of home-made wine is the best prevention of drunkenness and intemperance.—cultivation of the grape has increased much in a few years, and it might be advanced more by judicious premiums. High authorities state that every state in the union possesses vines, capable by cultivation of producing good table wine. I beg leave respectfully to draw your attention to this point.

As to Cotton, I know we cannot become a cotton growing state, but I still think experiments should be made occasionally, to ascertain how far we fall short of certain points—how much we can—and what God and Nature has done for us.

Yours very respectfully,
Boston, Feb. 2, 1827. F. H. P.

FOR SCALDS AND BURNS.

MR FESSENDEN—The following recipe will be found singularly efficacious in cases of scalds and burns, if applied in time, and will even remove inflammation after it has taken place. At this inclement period, when children are peculiarly liable to accidents from fire, every parent should be provided with it:

Linseed oil and lime water, each equal parts—bottle to be shaken previous to application, as the ingredients will separate—lint or a piece of cotton to be applied to the burn and kept constantly moist with the liniment.

C.
Boston, Feb. 2, 1827.

An esteemed friend at Philadelphia has sent us the following article, taken from an English journal.

A country gentleman has published the following letter, dated from the Temple, London, received by a friend of his in the country, for the character of a tenant quitting a farm, regarding it as novel and curious to agriculturists—to Londoners, ingenious and instructive—and comprehensible and amusing to the public:—

Sir,—I take the liberty of troubling you with a few inquiries, in consequence of an application made to me by —, who says he has rented a farm under you, and can refer to you for his character and respectability, for permission to take an assignment of a lease of a farm of which I have the control. You will, therefore, oblige me by informing me what is his character. Whether he is honest, sober, frugal, industrious? Whether he is observant of his engagement with his landlord and others? Whether he is contented or encroaching, compliant or obstinate, cunning or sincere, good tempered or churlish? Whether he stands to his word, or takes all such advantages as he legally can? What capital you suppose him to have? What sort of an education he has had; whether he is intelligent or stupid, eager to acquire new information in matters of farming, or adheres to that which contented his grandfather? Whether he has an improved method of farming? Does he lay his dung on for wheat, or for his turnips, beans, and clover? Does he drill or use broadcast? Does he use two or four horses in his plough? Does he feed his hay grass, or mow it? How many sheep per acre did he keep on your farm? How many crops running did he use to take, or would he have taken, if he had been permitted? Did he leave the land clean for the incoming tenant? Especially were his last year's wheat stubbles clean? Did he buy much hay and other fodder, and bring on the farm, or did he sell hay and straw during his term, or at the end of it? Does he soil his beasts and his horses? Did he keep his fences good and accurate, and attend nicely to the doing of his repairs? Did he thrash by hand or machine? Is he a sportsman? What was your motive for parting with him? Is he careful in increasing manure? and does he lay it on the land hot and fresh, or keep it till it is rotten? Was it upon the chalk land that he held a farm under you, or upon the sand, gravel, or clay?—The answer to some of these queries may not, perhaps, lie within your knowledge, unless you take pleasure in farming; but if you would answer such as you can, you would confer on me a favour. If leisure should permit you to address a line to me by next week, I should thankfully acknowledge the obligation.

P. S.—Does he lay out money with spirit in cleaning, manuring, and improving land, or is he close?

Useful Inquiries for patriotic Travellers.

It must be the greatest comfort to a feeling mind to increase the methods of subsistence of our fellow-creatures, by an improved agriculture, by introducing useful plants, &c. that hitherto have not been cultivated in the country.

A traveller may easily procure himself that pleasure; he ought to get a list of the most celebrated husbandmen in the country, visit them, and inform himself of the most minute, as well as the most lucrative productions of rural economy; compare that account with the list of the productions of his country, of which he must carry a duplicate on his setting out from home; and if he finds any seeds, roots or plants unknown in his country, neither trouble nor expense must be spared to ob-

tain a very extensive and clear description of culture, manner of preparing, use, utility, &c. of these productions.

If he could have ocular information, it would be still better, and all he has seen or heard concerning that object, must be committed to paper on the spot, also by duplicate; which trifling trouble would be highly compensated if by some accident or other one copy should be lost.

In many instances it would be advisable to make our fortunate discoveries known to our friends who are in the agricultural line, because good things cannot be known too soon; and travellers are sometimes exposed to lose their papers and valuable informations which are not always to be regained.

Instruments and tools calculated for lessening the fatigues of the husbandman are so much the more desirable, as there are many people annually enervated and lost, by violent efforts of labour, which it is expected, will be a great excitement for the traveller's utmost exertions to bring to light inventions of this nature.

All contrivances for clearing land from weeds, ploughing, sowing, reaping, threshing, grinding corn, draining and flooding lands, approved methods of raising grass and vegetables, planting timber and fruit trees, selling and transporting timber, sawing mills of all kinds, ingenious constructions of carts, and in general, all real improvements in rural and domestic economy, deserve the greatest care and attention.

A traveller should get a list of all the societies for the promotion of agriculture and other useful arts, which are to be found in the countries he visits: and permission will easily be obtained from the respective societies, to survey the repositories of their machines; to know for what objects premiums have been given and promised; in what they commonly consist, &c. Perhaps it will not be difficult to get models, prints, or drawings of the machines in question, and the necessary explanations of them.

It would also be advisable to establish an intercourse by letters, with the secretary, or some active member of each society, in order to be informed from time to time of any new and beneficial discoveries.

Instructions procured by conversations with virtuous and well informed men are very pleasing because a man may learn with ease in a short time, what has cost them an unwearied application of many years. The maxims and remarks of such men should be carefully treasured up, and the greatest part of a traveller's time spent in their company, as far as it can be done without inconvenience to them. A traveller who is so happy as to be admitted into an intimacy with men of merit should endeavor at his departure from the place of their residence, to establish an epistolary intercourse and friendly connexion with them, inform them of any important discoveries made in his tour, and beg them to acquaint him of anything useful to mankind that may have been produced by them, or communicated to them by others.

An inquisitive traveller should also procure the address of all able artists, and a minute account of their ingenious inventions tending to promote the

happiness of their fellow creatures. It will be advisable to visit this useful class of men as soon as possible, and to communicate to them such discoveries as have been made in the traveller's country relative to the public good, and of which he should have a very minute description on his setting out.

A traveller will see a manufacture to much more advantage, and be enabled to ask more instructive questions about the business carried on in it, if he will be at the trouble, before hand, to read the whole description of its workmanship in some dictionary of arts; by these means he will be prepared for its inspection, and know chiefly what to look for, and wherein the greatest difficulty consists. [Count Berchtold's Essay to direct and extend the inquiries of Patriotic Travellers, &c.]

Chinese method of Propagating Fruit Trees.

The Chinese strip a ring of bark about an inch in width from a bearing branch, surround the place with a bale of fat earth, or loam bound fast to the branch with a piece of matting; over this they suspend a pot, or horn, with water, having a small hole in the bottom just sufficient to let the water drop, in order to keep the earth constantly moist. The branch throws new roots into the earth just above the place where the ring of bark was stripped off. The operation is performed in the spring, and the branch is sawn off and put into the ground at the fall of the leaf. The following year it will bear fruit. [Domestic Encyclopedia]

Directions to keep a varnished Couch clean.

Dip a sponge in clean water, and wash off all the mud immediately when the carriage comes in; then take a piece of woollen cloth, dipped in rotten stone finely powdered, and passed through a fine sieve, and rub it pretty hard till the gloss comes out, then take a piece of soft flannel dipped in linseed oil, and rub over the panel, and with another piece dipped in fine flour, rub off the oil. Care must be taken not to let the oil remain too long on the panel. [Ibid.]

An improved method of making the Coffee Beverage.

To an ounce of coffee add a common tea spoonful of the best flour of mustard seed, previous to the boiling. To those unacquainted with the method, it is inconceivable how much it improves the fragrance, fineness, transparency, and gratefully quick flavour of the beverage, and probably too it adds to its wholesomeness. [Am. Rec. Book.]

To purify Lemon Juice.

Add one ounce of pulverised, well burnt charcoal, to a quart of lemon juice; after standing twelve hours, filter the juice through white blotting paper; it will keep good several years in a cellar, in a bottle well corked: a thick crust will form beneath the cork, and the mucilage will fall to the bottom. [Ibid.]

Best preparation of black lead for cleaning stoves.

Mix powder of black lead with a little common gin, or the drops of red Port wine, and lay it on the stove with a piece of linen rag; then with a clean, dry and close, but not hard brush, dipped in dried black lead powder, rub it to a beautiful brightness. This will be found to produce a much finer and richer black varnish on the cast iron than either boiling the black lead with small beer and soap, or mixing it with white of egg, &c. which are the methods commonly practised. [Domestic Encyclopedia.]

Preserving Wood.

Dry rot in timber may be prevented by charring the ends of the joints, and fixing them in anchor-smith or foundry ashes, laid under the flooring.—Leaving one of the boards of the floor loose, and removing it at night, is said to prevent it. Painting wood before the sap is dry, hastens its decay. [Gleanings of Husbandry.]

HORTICULTURAL ITEMS.

From *Louden's Gardener's Magazine*—1826.

Salt.—From several experiments made by Mr Bennet, and detailed at a late meeting of the Bath and West of England Society, it appears that salt is "not so valuable as manure, as in making corn [grain] ripen earlier than it would otherwise do, that is, it is not a manure at all, but merely a stimulant."

[The contradictory opinions as to the efficacy of salt on the soil, lead to the conclusion, that its utility cannot be depended on; and that the prospect of benefit is not sufficient to counterbalance the expense.]

Packing seeds and plants in foreign countries.—In a pamphlet on this subject, prepared by Mr Lindsley, for the use of the collectors of the Horticultural Society, and dated 1825, the following directions are given:

1. **Seeds.** In cold countries, dry them well, and place them in dry and airy parts of the ship. In tropical countries, keep the seed in the vessels or pods, and wrap them in dry paper; but clean seeds of berries, or eatable stone-fruits, from their pulp, and wrap them in paper, unless they are oily or resinous. If this be the case, pack them in clay. Seeds of the mango, of the guttiferæ, magnoliaceæ, sturtiaceæ, arums and walnuts, may be thus covered from hot countries much better than by any other mode; or sown in boxes of earth. "Seeds should never be allowed to cross the equator, because the extreme heat and humidity of the equinoctial atmosphere universally prove destructive to their vegetative powers."

2. **Cuttings of fruit trees.**—In the winter season stick their lower end in a potato, or lump of well tempered moist clay, then pack in moss, &c.

[I have received many cuttings from the London Horticultural Society, stuck in potatoes, packed in moss in a box, and not one of them dead, though often with their leaf buds bursting, and sometimes in blossom. Of twelve kinds of strawberries, with a little dirt attached to their roots, and packed in moss, from the same society, eight lived and did well.]

3. **Bulbous, or tuberous rooted plants.**—Dry them till all the moisture in their outer coats is exhausted, and then treat them much in the same way as seeds.

4. **Living shrubs, or herbaceous plants.**—Plant them in square wooden boxes, and place these close together in a large box, with a glass lid, as described and figured in the *Ency. of Gard. sect.* 1405.

The compression of timber, by passing plank between rollers, has lately been made the subject of a patent. The chief object is its preservation from dry rot, by expelling moisture and closing the interstices.

[The natural sap of timber abounds in vegetable extract, which, like yeast, causes fermentation and ultimate decay. When this is expelled, by heat, or saturation in water, and then drying, compression, charring, or a complete coat of paint, will

prevent decay, by exhausting moisture. Paint timber which retains the natural sap, accelerates rather than retards, putrefaction.]

Dr Von Martius, who has travelled three years in Brazil, is publishing in two quarto volumes, plates, a description of 2000 new plants discovered by him in that country.

Mulberries.—The company for the promotion of silk in Ireland, imported, last spring, 200,000 mulberry trees from the gulf of Lyons, and sold at cost, 4d. They are also cultivating an extensive nursery of the mulberry.

A paper was read before the Horticultural Society on the 6th June, from Mr Sweet, on the cultivation of marsh plants, as canna, hydrangea in pots filled with spagnum, or moss, which are successfully cultivated in this way.

Germination of Seeds.—The presence of oxygen being the principal requisite for germination, and chlorine the most powerful agent for degrading this gas, it has been found that healthy seed steeped in the chloric fluid, are accelerated in their germination; and that others that appeared to have lost their faculty of germination have recovered it by the same process.—*Humboldt.*

Grafting.—M. Louis Noisette has published a description of 137 modes of grafting. Most of them are the invention of the late Professor Tatin, and described by him in the *Musee Francoise* as well as exemplified in the *Jardin des Plantes*.

Employment of bones as manure.—The Chevalier Maselet has addressed a letter to M. Maudslayi on this subject. In a late tour of Scotland, he found them equally effective on dry and clayey soils, and that their benefit was felt for thirty years. On humid and calcareous soils they are of little use; but on grass land they are very beneficial.—*Ann. de l'Agric. Fr. Nov. 1825.*

Three steam mills and a horse mill have lately been erected in the neighborhood of Lincoln, for grinding bones for agricultural purposes. Ground bones are used at the rate of from ten to twenty bushels the acre, the most on poor soils.

[The use of bones as manure would essentially promote the interests of American husbandry. They might be collected in abundance in our large cities, and beaten to pieces with hammers; or even buried whole, their beneficial effects would be greatly prolonged.]

Advantages of pruning fruit trees in summer. The removal of shoots and leaves at this season according to M. Hempel, removes also a number of caterpillars and eggs of insects, consequently birds devour a greater portion of what remains. *Ann. Pomolog. P. Allen.* 1824. We may add, it wounds heal more quickly in the summer season and that the cherry is apt to exude gum when pruned at any other season of the year.—*Loud.*

[Leaves elaborate the juices, and prepare a food for the plant. Too great a defoliation, therefore, retards the growth of the plant, and sometimes induces disease and death.]

Power of vegetable life.—A branch of the *Cedrela coccinea* was presented to Professor Gazzi in Jan. 1824. Although it had been separated from the mother branch more than sixteen months during which time it had been wrapped up in paper, and set aside by accident in a dark, dry place, yet it was in full vegetation, affording a strong illustration of the vital power of some plants.

Rev. Ency. 23, p. 7.

Brussels, Antwerp, and a number of surrounding

instead of confining their lunatics in hospital them out among the farmers, where they improve in health, some of them make able workmen, and a few recover entirely.—*P. Ag. des Pays Bas*, Jan. 1826.

Prizes.—The Royal Society of Sciences at Copen- hagen, have offered a prize of 1000 crowns for the best essay of applying bones as a manure.

Agricultural Schools.—The Agricultural Society of Moscow, over which Prince Galitzin presides, and which the late Emperor Alexander gave a tract of land near Moscow, for a farm, goes on well. It has eighty pupils from various parts of Russia, from Kamschatka; and the journal of its proceedings has been so much in demand, that the first volumes have been reprinted.

The number of Agricultural schools in Switzerland is increasing from day to day. That which was established in the canton of Zurich in 1818 is the most flourishing state; that of Hoffwyl, which was established in Switzerland, still retains its reputation; that of Cane, near Geneva, and that of Basle, are comparatively recent establishments, but give every promise of success. The establishment of agricultural schools in the United States would produce a new era in our husbandry. But what is a paradox, the warmest opinion comes from farmers, who, constituting a majority in our legislatures, hold the public strings. So they wish to keep agriculture at its level of their own capacities! Are they less lest their children should be wiser than their fathers? There is scarcely an operation of husbandry but what is connected with principles of science; and a knowledge of these principles will enable the rural manager to direct his labors with certainty of result, and economy of expense. They would expand his mind, polish his manners and tend to render him an ornament and a blessing to society. What intelligent farmer but would like to hear a Sinclair, a Davy, a Coke, &c. converse upon husbandry? Yet what is reading for works, but hearing them converse. Books give us a description of the successful methods of conducting every branch of farming, and science teaches us the *rationale*, or cause of their being successful.—Science teaches the medical anatomy of the human frame, the quality of the various simples and compounds which he employs, and their effect upon the patient, and renders tributary to him the skill and discoveries of medical genius of his own and preceding ages. Science teaches the agriculturists the nature and properties of the plants which grow upon it, the which is adapted to nourish them respectively—the best manner of its preparation and application; and it also renders tributary to him the skill and discoveries of practical genius and scientific research of his own and preceding ages.] Albany, 1827. J. B.

S. S. Grapes.—In South Carolina, a person by the name of Herbemont, made the last year, from a species of Madeira grape, 150 gallons of fine port wine. He disposed of the whole of it at \$2 per gallon.

Vine is made in S. Carolina from grapes raised land too poor and sandy for cotton or corn.—From experiments made, it appears that the yield of such lands will be worth \$100 annually, per acre.

The quantity of Hops inspected in Albany, N.Y. in the last three months, was 55,228 pounds.

Gen. Washington's Works.—It is with great satisfaction that we learn, that Mr Jared Sparks, Editor of the North American Review, has made arrangements with Judge Washington for publishing an entire edition of "General Washington's Works," to consist of his letters to the Governor of Virginia during the French war, his State Papers, Official Correspondence, both military and civil, such of his private letters as may be deemed suited for publication; the whole to be comprised in a series of volumes, with notes and illustrations by the esteemed editor. [Nat. Intell.]

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

We learn from the last Paterson Intelligencer, that a Philosophical Society has been formed in that town, by a number of young men, principally mechanics and professional gentlemen, designed for mutual advancement in the knowledge of the various branches of Philosophy. A correspondent of the Intelligencer remarks—"It is pleasing for me to be able to state, that I heard an Introductory Lecture delivered on the principles of matter, by a young man, in plain and unaffected language, which really astonished me, and which would not have disgraced a collegial professor." A museum and Library for the Society have been commenced, and progress has been made in procuring an apparatus for philosophical experiments." [Flemington, N. J. Gaz.]

Transparent Tarts.—Take a pound of fine well dried and sifted flour, then beat an egg till it becomes quite thin, melt three quarters of a pound of clarified fresh butter to mix with the egg, as soon as it is sufficiently cool pour the whole into the centre of the flour, and make up the paste; roll it extremely thin, make up the tarts, and when setting them in the oven, wet them over with a very little water, and grate a small quantity of fine sugar on them. If they are baked lightly, they will, it is said, be very fine indeed.

PRICES AT NEW YORK.—Feb. 3.

Clover seed	9 to 10 cents per lb.
Hops	18
Beef, mess, new,	5.75 to 9.75 per bbl.
Pork, mess, new,	11.75 to 12.00
Cheese, American,	61 to 10 per lb.
Wool, merino, Am. fleece	35 to 45

Osk wood has been selling at ten dollars a cord at New-York.

Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.

JOHN SCOTT, Chemist, late of Edinburgh, by his Will, made in the year 1816, bequeathed the sum of four thousand dollars in the funded three per cent. Stock of the United States, to the Corporation of the city of Philadelphia, to the intent "that the interest and dividends to become receivable thereon, should be laid out in Premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women, who make useful inventions, but no such Premium to exceed Twenty Dollars; and that therewith shall be given a copper medal with this inscription—"TO THE MOST DESERVING."—The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, having entrusted "the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture," with the distribution of the aforesaid premiums and medals, and a committee of that Society having been appointed to attend thereto, they will receive applications for the same.

Certificates of the originality and utility of the invention, must accompany the applications, which may be direct "to the Committee of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, on Scott's legacy," and forwarded free of expense.

A description of the invention, must be given in clear language, and correctly written, accompanied by drawing; in perspective and detail, where necessary to illustrate it. Where the invention is a composition of matter, specimens of the ingredients and of the composition of matter sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, and to preserve in the Cabinet of the Society, will be expected.

The Committee consist of the following gentlemen: JAMES MEASE, M. D. Vice Pres. Phil. Agric. Soc. ROBERT HARR, M. D. Prof. Chem. Univer. Penn. JAMES RONALDSON, Pres. Franklin Institute. S. W. CONRAD, Lecturer on Mineralogy. WM. HENBEL JR. WM. PHILIPS.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

The proprietors of the New England Farmer and the Agricultural Establishment inform the public that they have made arrangements for selling Garden, Herb, Flower and Grass Seeds, Bulbous Flower Roots, &c. of every description. They have just received from Mess. Thorburn & Son of New York, a fresh assortment, among which are

Windsor beans,	White onion
China dwarf do	Red do
White kidney do	Yellow do
Warrington do	Parsnip, Parsley,
Refugee do	Early frame peas,
Mazagan do	Charlton do
Red pole cranberry do	Dwarf Imperial do
Dutch case-knife do	Dwarf prolific do
Turnip beet	marrowfat do
Blood do	Tall sugar do.
White scarcity do	Early Washington peas
Brussels sprouts	Lucerne [very early
Early York Cabbage	Squash pepper
sugar loaf do	Cayenne do
Battersea do	Scarlet radish
Sugarloaf do	Salmon do
Drumhead do	Red turnip do
Red Dutch do	White do do
Green Savoy do	Black do do
Yellow Savoy do	Purple do do
Madeira do	Round spinage
Tombsball do	Prickly do
Drumhead do	Early bush squash
Ice coss do	Crook neck do
Green do	Salsafy, vegetable oyster
White do	Early Dutch turnip
Solid Celery	Red top do
Red do	White Norfolk do
Horn Carrot	Stowe do
Orange do	Ruta бага do
Early Cucumber	Tomatoes Thyme
Long do	Sweeter marjoram
London leek	Savory Sage
Early lettuce	Asparagus Artichoke
Cabbage do	Warrington do
Pine apple melon	Early turnip blood beet
Green citron do	Purple cape Brocoli
Nutmeg do	White onion
Purple egg plant	Red do
Sallad mustard	Yellow do.
Nasturtion	White clover
Mangel Wurtzel	Red top grass
Large Norfolk turnip	Early cauliflower
Curled Cress do.	Late do.
Long cucumber	Early horn carrot
Girkin do.	Okra
Green Turkey do.	Green curled endive
White do.	Ruta Baga

As the season for making hot beds is now at hand, gentlemen in want of Early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, &c. can be furnished with the seed.

From the National Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

Annual Meeting, Jan 16, 1827.—Dr. Mease, Vice-president, in the chair.—The following officers were unanimously re-elected:

President.—Richard Peters.

Vice Presidents.

Wm. Tilghman, Nicholas Biddle,
James Mease, L. C. Jones.

Secretary and Librarian.—W. S. Warder.

Treasurer.—W. M. Walsley.

Corresponding Committee.

Richard Peters, James Mease,
Wm. Tilghman, John Vaughan,
Z. Collins.

Curators.

Reuben Haines, Stephen Duncan,
R. Vaux, Jer. Warder,
John H. Powel.

The following communications were read:—

1. On the importance of the manufacture of Parmesan Cheese to the United States, by Dr. Mease, with details of the process, from different authorities.

2. A letter to the chairman, from Benjamin Harrison, of Berkley, Charles city Co. Virginia, relating additional facts of the efficacy of a drench of cedar-berries in curing the murrain in cattle.—An account of this remedy, by Mr H. is contained in the 5th volume of Memoirs of the Society.

3. By Mr. Philips on the culture of Rape, and its use as a winter food for cattle.

4. On the extraordinary excellence of South-down Matton, determined by a recent trial of the saddle of a wether, imported in the year 1824, and subjected to the ordinary keep of a Pennsylvania farm, without grain.

5. By Mr Powel, on breeding Cattle and Sheep.—on the adaptation of different breeds to the various purposes, climates and soils of the United States.

6. The committee appointed to examine the sheep offered for the premium proposed at the last annual meeting, viz. "A silver cup, value \$50, for the best specimen of long or combing wool, reference being had to the form, properties, and characteristics of the animal, affording most flesh and tallow with least offal,—reported in favour of Mr Powel's "thorough bred Dishley sheep, recently imported by him from England."

Mr Powel having exhibited one of his imported heifers of the improved Durham short horn breed, the committee added, "she possessed in a high degree, all the fine points for which that valuable and beautiful breed of cattle is celebrated.—Notwithstanding she had been kept, thus far, through the winter without grain, she was in high condition: the best evidence that could be offered of her disposition to fatten on simple food." *Committee*—Aaron Clements, Michael Newbold, William Philips.

7. Mr Powel adduced evidence of the dairy properties of certain families of the improved short horned breed, among which were recent letters from Dr Elmer of New Jersey, and Mr Carpenter of Lancaster county.

It has been proposed to give aqueduct pipes a thin coat of pitch when they are laid in the ground, instead of whitewash as now practised.

CAUSES AND MEANS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

The improvement of agriculture, like that of every art, manufacture, or commodity, necessarily depends on demand and production: a powerful or effectual demand will ensure produce, and excellent produce will, to a certain extent, create demand. A general nicety of taste in coach or saddle horses will call forth a superior description of those animals, and superior animals will tempt purchasers; if the inhabitants of any district who live chiefly on barley or oats, indicate a preference for wheat, and a willingness to pay for that grain, wheat will be produced and so on. Again, as the object of every individual who engages in art or trade, is to acquire gain, the advancement of an art will depend mainly on the profits it affords; an art or occupation which affords less than the average profits or capital, will only be followed by such as, from habit or other reasons, cannot apply themselves to anything better, but extra profits will command both capital and skill. From these considerations it is obvious that the improvement of agriculture depends on the profits or capital employed in it, on the taste of those who purchase its products, and on the knowledge of those who are engaged in agriculture as a profession.

The desire of being comfortable is the first step towards improvement; but before anything can be desired, we must know what it is. Men rest satisfied with what they have when they know of nothing better. Could a taste for wheaten bread and butcher meat be introduced generally among the operative classes in Scotland and Ireland, the advantages to agriculture would be immense.—Could the same persons be taught to desire a greater degree of cleanliness, light and warmth in their cottages, a greater variety of pot herbs, salads, fruits and flowers in their gardens, and handsome dresses for their wives and daughters, how great the general benefit!

The endeavouring to impress on the minds of the lower classes the propriety of being contented with the simplest and cheapest fare, is extremely pernicious to the best interests of mankind. Encomiums ought not to be bestowed on those who are contented with mere necessities: on the contrary such indifference ought to be held disgraceful. A taste for the comforts and enjoyments of life should be as widely diffused as possible, and if possible interwoven with the national character and prejudices. This, as it appears to us, is the best mode of attempting the amelioration of the lower classes. Luxuries, and if you will have it so, even wasteful habits are incomparably better than cold sluggish apathy, which would content itself with what can barely continue mere animal existence. "In those countries," Ricardo judiciously observes "where the laboring classes have the fewest wants, and are contented with the cheapest food, the people are exposed to the greatest vicissitudes and miseries; they have no place of refuge from calamity; they cannot seek safety in a lower station; they are already so low that they can fall no lower. On any deficiency of the chief article of their subsistence there are few substitutes of which they can avail themselves, and death to them is attended with almost all the evils of famine." (*Sup. Encyc. Brit. art Corn Laws.*) Such is the case in Ireland, where amidst the germs of the greatest riches and luxury, the inhabitants are content to live on less than any other people in the world.—*London.*

From the Hingham Gazette.

ON THE PRESERVATION OF OLD FRUIT TREES.

The raising of good fruit is justly considered our most enlightened agriculturalists a business importance to our country. The raising of young trees in this part of the country is attended with much care and labour, so difficult is it to protect them from their enemies of various kinds. An accident has convinced me that our old fruit trees are of much greater value than seems to be generally supposed, and that we lose much benefit and pleasure by neglecting them.

Within a few years I had occasion to move considerable quantity of gravelly earth from knoll and to raise the ground to the height of about five feet around the trunk of a very large apple tree. I had considered the tree of very little value and had struck a few strokes for the purpose of cutting it down. But a sort of veneration for the old tree prevented. It occurred me at the moment that this tree, probably in the course of more than a century had, by its fruit refreshed and nourished a great number of my fellow beings of several generations, and probably some to whom I am indebted for all I hold dear.

I resolved to spare this tree, although it has been several years fruitless and had all the appearance of rapid decay by old age. Its trunk was a mere shell. A man of large size might enter a hollow in the trunk, about six feet above the surface of the ground, and find sufficient room to conceal himself from view.

The gravel was raised up round this tree in the year 1817, since which time it has assumed in its limbs, branches, foliage and fruit, all the vigour and perfection of a middle aged tree. It has grown more and more rapidly each year and continually improves in the quantity and quality of the fruit it bears. It bears a valuable fall fruit called by the well known name in this place—"Seek no further."

The effect of this accident led me to try an experiment on another old decaying apple tree that stood in a place where I desired such a tree to stand. I took away the sod and earth from around the tree to the depth of a foot and to the distance of six feet. I then carted in coarse gravel and raised a circular mound around the tree about four feet high, and then placed the earth and sod over the gravel. This was done about three years since. The tree began, the next year, to revive and to bear more abundantly, putting out young and thrifty branches, and promises to be of great value. Another fact ought to be stated to give a fair view of the experiment. The land around both these trees has been more cultivated and enriched than before the gravel was placed about them.—Doubtless they have flourished better on that account. The way in which the gravel proves so beneficial to the trees I suppose to be this. On land that is cultivated, the earth, in the course of time, is washed away and leaves the roots, near the trunk, almost naked. Consequently the roots are exposed to the severity of frost and the whole tree to be wrecked by violent winds. The gravel protects the tree from both these causes of injury and probably in other ways contributes to its health and preservation.

The experiment here described offers benefits of no trifling value. Around many of our old dwellings there are trees which have been ornamental

and of great value for their pleasant fruit. They are pleasing memorials of the virtues of whom nature teaches us to respect. If the trees are cut down, it will disfigure the situation and young trees can scarcely be expected to take their places during the present generation. The farmer, with his team, either late in the fall or in the spring, might in half a day revive an orchard, which would annually repay the whole of his labor during many years. Seldom is the farmer's labour better employed. The fruit of the old tree would render his even more pleasant at home, and have some influence to prevent the vices so often contracted in the resorts. The moral benefits resulting from movements in agriculture I consider as of inestimable importance to society. With this view the writer offers the above composition for the press.

A CITIZEN.

SINGULAR DISEASE.

The Argus, published at Frankfort, Ken. of the 10th inst. we find it stated, that a few days before a motion was made in the Senate of that State by Mr. Carneal, the Senator from the county of Boone and Campbell, who presented to the Senate, a petition from some of his constituents, asking the Legislature to offer a reward for the discovery of the cause of a disease, which, for many years, in that section of country, has been fatal to man and beast. After giving some details of the case, he called on Mr. Gibson, the Senator from the counties of Gallatin, Grant and Pendleton, to present to the Senate more full information. This gentleman stated, that the disease appeared first in the early in the spring and late in the fall. It was supposed to originate from some herb eaten in those seasons. A beast apparently in perfect health, will be suddenly seized with a trembling and sickness which will carry them off in a few hours. Dogs, hogs or any other animals, that eat the flesh, are immediately taken with a violent puking, after which they fall into a stupor, and die in an hour and a half or two hours. Persons drinking the milk of a cow that is infected, taken in the same manner, and immediately die. He believed that within five miles of him 50 worth of stock die annually, and that part of the country had been almost stripped of cattle.—He had also known as many as from 30 to 40 persons who had lost their lives by this fatal poison. Yancey stated, that the same disease prevailed in the neighborhood of Goose Creek in Tennessee, where he had been, and it was said, even the buzzards which ate of the carcasses of cattle that had died with it, immediately perished. The motion was referred to a select committee of which Mr. Carneal is chairman, for the purpose of considering the subject and consulting the Medical Faculty.

CATS.

The first couple of cats which were carried to Cayaba sold for a pound of gold. There was a plague of rats in the settlement, and they were purchased as a speculation, which proved an excellent one. Their first kittens produced thirty rats each; the next generation were worth twenty; and the price gradually fell as the inhabitants were stocked with these beautiful and useful creatures.

Montenegro presented to the elder Almagro the first cat which was brought to South America, and was rewarded for it with six hundred pesos.

[Southey's Brazil.]

PRICES IN PITTSBURG, PENN.

The following have been given as the prices lately in Pittsburg, Penn.

Flour, fine, \$3.25—superfine \$3.50—Wheat, 50 cents, in demand—Rye, 25—Corn, 37—Oats, 20—Whiskey, old, 26, none in market—do. new, 23, in demand.

Salt is selling in Pittsburg at three dollars per barrel. In Indiana, at 75 cents per bushel. The rise is attributed to the late purchase of the wells along the Kiskiminetas river, by a company from Virginia.

Iron.—It is said that there are beds of Iron ore in the country west of Lake Champlain, sufficient to supply all nations with iron. It is expected that 2000 tons of bar iron will be sent from a single establishment through the northern canal the next season.

The number of cattle at Brighton on Monday last week was about 600. Many of them were sold at from 3.50 to \$4 per hundred; a few went from 4.50 to \$5; and a very fine pair of oxen from Hatfield brought \$5.25. For several weeks past, about twice as many cattle have been driven to Brighton, as were required to supply the market; great numbers have consequently been sold for barrelling. Prices will be low as long as this glut continues.

About 200 fat wethers from Hampshire county, were sold in the vicinity of Boston a few days since for about \$1.80 each. Another flock of about 200 from the western part of Hampshire county passed through Northampton last week on their return from Brighton. The owner could not get a higher offer for them than \$1.42. They were in good order, but not quite fat enough for the butcher.

Two merchants in Blandford purchased the last season about 70 tons of cheese, at from 6 to 7 cents per pound; and great quantities were disposed of in other places. There is probably no town in the old county of Hampshire that produces more cheese than Blandford.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

[PREPARED FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.]

Composition for preserving Weather-boarding, Palings, and all other Works liable to be injured by the Weather.

Well burnt lime will soon become slacked by exposure in the open air, or even if confined in a situation not remarkably dry, so as to crumble of itself into powder. This is called air-slacked lime, in contradistinction to that which is slackened in the usual way by being mixed with water. For the purpose of making the present composition to preserve all sorts of wood-work exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather, take three parts of this air-slacked lime, two of wood-ashes, and one of fine sand; pass them through a fine sieve, and add as much linseed oil to the composition as will bring it to a proper consistence for working with a painter's brush. As particular care must be taken to mix it properly, it should be ground on a stone slab with a proper muller, in the same manner as painters grind their white lead. &c. but where these conveniences are not at hand, the ingredients may be mixed in a large pan, and well beat up with a wooden spatula. Two coats of this composition being necessary, the first may be rather thin; but the second should be as thick as it can conveniently be worked. This most excellent

composition for preserving wood, when exposed to the injuries of the weather, is highly preferable to the customary method of coating them with tar and ochre. [Family Receipt Book.]

Hay Tea.

An English writer recommends, when there is a scarcity of hay, to boil as much as a person can grasp in his hand in three gallons of water (and so in proportion for any greater or smaller quantity,) or if the water is poured boiling hot on the hay it will assuage nearly as well. Give it to the cattle and horses to drink when cold; or if the cattle or horses are any way ill, and under cover, give it them blood warm. The cattle and horses will not seem to like it at first, but if they are kept till they are very thirsty they will drink freely of it ever afterwards.

Farmers, and others, in Sweden and other cold countries, who have cattle and horses, when they are in want of fodder, constantly pursue this method, and find the good effects of it; and there is no doubt but this method would have the same good effect on sheep in severe weather, when the sheep are housed, or the land covered with snow, especially if they were given a small quantity of salt.

This method was followed with a cow which was kept in a large city, for the sake of the children, where no green food could easily be got in winter, except the refuse of the vegetables used in the family. Boiling water was poured into a tub half filled with hay, and the tub was covered till cold. But the cow ate the hay as well as the tea, seemed to be fond of both, and it was thought that the milk was more plentiful. It was in fact a succedaneum for green food.

Instructions for making Domestic Soap.

Fix your ley tub thus. Make a false bottom 4 inches from the true bottom, of any white wood: bore it full of auger holes; lay across it sticks of white poplar, and on these 4 inches of clean straw; on the straw 6 inches of good fresh lime, trodden down; on the lime 18 inches of ashes; on these about 4 inches more of lime; fill up with water; pour water on the top till it is drawn out by a spigot between the true and false bottom, tasteless; pour it into a boiler; evaporate till a pint weighs 163 oz.

Melt your fat in a good deal of water containing a little pot or pearl-ash (about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb to a cwt. of fat) scum it; let it cool, take it off in a cake. Melt it in the boiler for making soap; add gradually of your ley about 14 gallons to 100 lbs. of tallow, boil for 6 hours; if the soap is greasy, add more ley, if it taste too strong of the ley, add a little tallow cut it with salt and water, about one lb. of salt to 14 lbs of tallow; boil for two hours more, stirring it well; let it cool, or just while it is fluid, pour into a wooden trough, and when cool cut it out in cakes." [Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia.]

Fattening Fowls with Potatoes.

There is great profit in feeding geese, turkeys, and fowls of every sort, with potatoes and meal mixed; they will fatten in nearly one half the time that they will with any kind of corn, or even meal by itself. The potatoes must be bruised fine, while they are hot, and the meal added, when the mess is given to them. [Trans. of Soc. of Arts.]

Potatoes for fattening Hogs seasoned with Alum.

Mr Somerville says that the fattening of hogs by potatoes is much hastened, by mixing a small quantity of any astringent substance among the

potatoes, especially if they show the least tendency to purging. A little alum, or Armenian bole, may be used. [Report of the British Board of Agriculture.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1827.

MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF HORSES.

Our last observations under this head (page 190) contained some directions relative to the management of a horse on a journey. We will now pursue the same subject. A writer in the last American edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia says "your first day's journey, (if you have a long one to perform) ought not to exceed twenty miles, which may be increased daily from five to ten miles, but should never exceed, except in cases of real necessity, forty miles in one day, nor should you ever travel at a gait exceeding five miles an hour, and even less when the roads are not good.

"A traveller that has industry enough to start early in the morning, and patience enough to jog on at this moderate gait, will in all probability get over 75 to 100 miles more in the course of a fortnight than he would do if more speed were attempted, besides the advantage of preserving his horse in a condition capable of continuing his journey to almost any extent; while on the contrary an attempt at more speed would most probably be productive of lameness, sore back, founder or some other casualty still more fatal.

"It is advisable, except in very cold or strong weather, to start very early in the morning and travel eight or ten miles before you feed or breakfast; this will enable you to give your horse several hours' rest at different periods through the day, which will be of essential benefit to him, and yet afford you sufficient time to make your journey good. At your first stage in the morning after your horse is well washed down and cool, feed with four or five quarts of oats; again in the middle of the day with about six, and at night with six, eight or ten, or as much as he will eat, given at different times in the course of the evening, always sprinkled with water. If oats can be had never feed with Indian corn, or any other grain; but if you are under the necessity of doing so, the quantity must be reduced to one half, or one third at least, and given but in small portions at a time.

"A horse ought to eat at least from sixteen to twenty quarts of oats per day, otherwise, he will not, nor cannot perform a long journey. Clean fresh hay, and a little water, should be given as often as you stop.

"Never trust to ostlers when you are on a journey. It is essentially necessary that you personally see to the cleaning, watering, feeding, and littering of your horse, otherwise you will in all probability soon be under the necessity of hiring or purchasing another, or abandoning your journey.

"Should your horse lose his appetite, give him half an ounce of nitre in a bran mash once or twice. This, with a little rest, will soon recover him.

"Should you be so unfortunate as to have your horse foundered, by injudicious feeding or watering, before he is sufficiently cool, which is always to be apprehended when you feed on Indian corn, or any other grain except oats; it is advisable on

the first appearance of founder, to take two quarts of blood from the neck, and also to bleed in two places (in each foot) in the coronet or upper edge of the hoof, about one inch each way from the centre, then give a purge of castor oil one pint, calomel one drachm, after this, and if it is possible to get him out of the stable, force him to take exercise; which is of all others the most efficacious remedy, and if persevered in, however cruel and painful it may appear to be, seldom or never fails to carry off the complaint in a short time, especially if the founder or stiffness is not very severe.—But should it be found impracticable to move the horse out of the stable, which is sometimes the case, after being bled as before directed, bran poultices may be applied to his legs and feet, kept constantly wet with cold water.

"Clysters of three quarts of warm water, flaxseed tea, or water gruel, ought also to be given, and repeated if necessary, with a handful of fine salt in either. While the stiffness continues, the horse should be fed upon bran mash, with a small quantity of oats added, and be allowed but little water, and that not entirely cold. Exercise must on no account be omitted.

"When a horse's wind appears to be imperfect he should not be allowed to fill himself with hay or water, and must be prevented from eating his litter, which horses of this description are generally inclined to do, particularly when stunted in hay.

"When a horse becomes suddenly lame in travelling, let the feet be carefully examined. Should the lameness be occasioned by a wound from a nail or flint, apply oil of turpentine, tincture of myrrh, or Fryar's balsam, having previously removed all dirt or gravel from it; and if the wound has been inflicted with a nail let it be carefully opened to the bottom with a small drawing knife, and proper means used to prevent dirt from getting to it.

"Should the back of your horse get sore by saddle galls, or other inflamed tumours, wash the part affected with crude sal ammoniac, dissolved in vinegar or water; or with any ardent spirits alone, which must be done very frequently to prevent matter forming; in which case the sore will be more troublesome and difficult to heal. You must also take special care to prevent any friction or bearing of the pad of the saddle upon the tumour, which may be effectually done by cutting a small slit or hole in that part of the pad which bears immediately upon the tumour, and pull out so much of the stuffing as will prevent any bearing; this may be done without any essential injury to the pad, and even in various places if necessary. Washing the back with vinegar and salt, and putting flannel under the saddle are good preventives."

Deane's New England Farmer says, "To fit a horse for a journey, he should not be suffered to grow too fat and gross. He should for some time be kept in the stable rather than in the pasture, and fed mostly with provender; but rather sparingly if he incline to be fat. He should have exercise daily to harden his flesh, and keep him in the habit of travelling. He should be shod some days before he begins a journey, that the shoes may be well settled to his feet, and the nails a little rusted at the points, that they hold the faster. And the pads of the saddle should be well fitted to his back so as to fill the hollows, and bear equally on every part. And while he is on a journey he should be stabled every night. It is very destruc-

tive to expose horses to the dampness and cold the night after severe exercise. But it would be best if neither horses nor any of our cattle were wholly confined to dry meat in winter. Horses indicate this by their eating snow with their bit. Set a basket of snow within reach of a horse, while he is at his manger, and he will take a mouthful from each alternately. Of all juicy food for horses in winter, writers on husbandry, seem to give carrots the preference. [Potatoes, and turnips in small quantities are also recommended]. They have been found by experience to answer well instead of oats for labouring horses; and to fatten the which are lean. [Carrots are said in the Domestic Encyclopedia to be particularly serviceable to broken winded horses.]

"Horses should not be too much deprived of liberty of motion, as they too often are. Close confinement after hard labour, will be apt to alter their circulations too suddenly, make them chill and stiffen their joints. To be deprived of motion is bad for man and beast. Horses should therefore not be straitened for room in their stables. Stables should not be so low as to prevent their rising up their heads as high as they please. Some stables have so little room overhead as to bribe horses into a habit of carrying their heads too low. They become afraid to lift them up. They should also have room in their stables to turn their heads to any part of their bodies, that they may defend themselves from the biting of insects, allay itching &c. And their halters should always be so long and their stable so wide, that they may lie down conveniently. Nor should horses be so placed as to be able to deprive each other of fodder.

"Horses that are daily worked, in summer should be mostly kept on green fodder in stable rather than grazed in pastures. The tendence there will not be so burdensome, with a spot high and thick grass at hand, as leading them and from a pasture at the distance of a quarter of a mile. This will prevent their being often chided by feeding in wet nights. A large quantity of manure will thus be saved. And a very small quantity of land will answer, in comparison with what it takes for the pasturing of a horse. Keeping a scythe and a basket at hand, a horse may be pastured in this way, in two or three minutes, and by the time that the whole spot has been on mowed over, that which is first cut will be growing again.

A translation of a letter from Leipsic, (on a disorder among sheep), to a gentleman in this city came too late for insertion this week.

VEGETATION OF SEEDS, &c.

We have recently been favoured with a "Catalogue of Kitchen Garden, Herb, Flower, Tree and Grass Seeds," &c. by Mess. G. Thorburn & So New York. We have but a slight acquaintance with these gentlemen, but are informed by our most judicious farmers, that their seeds have high reputation, and are found to vegetate well. They have had much experience as seedsmen, as their Catalogue shows that their assortment is large and variegated. The following preface I which it is introduced, contains ideas which cannot be too generally diffused among cultivators, whether agriculturists or horticulturists:

"The proprietors of this establishment have no hesitation in recommending all their seeds as free and genuine—all those sorts, the seeds of which

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces		6	8
" whole hogs,		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6
VEAL		6	10
MUTTON,		4	8
POULTRY		7	10
BUTTER, keg & tub,		17	20
lump, best,		2	
EGGS,		2	22
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	9	10
Indian, do.		6	10
POTATOES,			50
CIDER, liquor, (new)	btl.	1	2

MISCELLANIES.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Spare not nor spend too much, be this thy care,
Spare but to spend, and only spend to spare;
Who spends too much, may want, and so complain:
But he spends best, who spares to spend again.

Certainly if a man will keep of even hand, his ordinary expenses ought to be but to the half of his receipts, and if he think to wax rich, but to the third part.—*Bacon*.

It has been finely and truly observed by an anonymous writer in the Quarterly Review, that in considering the actions of the mind, it should never be forgotten, that its affections pass into each other like the tints of the rainbow; though we can easily distinguish them when they have assumed a decided colour, yet we can never determine where each hue begins.

The happiness and influence of women, both as wives and mothers, and indeed, in every relation, so much depends on their temper, that it ought to be most carefully cultivated. We should not suffer girls to imagine that they can balance *ill humor* by good quality or accomplishment; because, in fact, there are none which can supply the want of temper in the female sex.

Suggestion to physicians and surgeons.—A bill was lately introduced into the legislature of New York, for giving up the dead bodies of felons in the penitentiary to dissection. Gen. Sill opposed the bill and said "as to those gentlemen who were so desirous to extend the light of medical science, by experimental observations, he would remind them, of the example of the celebrated *His* profession, who gave his body to be hung up in his own anatomical room; and would suggest to them the propriety of following it. And he would venture to say, should they do so, many of them would be more useful in death, than they were in life."

Volcanoes.—The ravages produced by volcanoes are in proportion to the terror they inspire. In the eruption of *Etna*, in 1669, the stream of lava destroyed, in 40 days, the habitations of 27,000 persons; and of 20,000 inhabitants of the city of Catania, only 3,000 escaped. In the year 79, the celebrated cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum were completely overwhelmed and buried under ground by an eruption of Vesuvius, and the spots on which they stood, remained unknown for 1600 years. Since that period, about 40 eruptions have taken place, each of them producing the most dreadful ravages. But the volcanoes of Asia and America are still more terrible and destructive than those of Europe. The volcanic mountain Pichincha, near Quito, caused, on one occasion, the destruction of 35,000 inhabitants. In the year 1773, an eruption of a mountain in the island of Java destroyed 40 villages, and several thousands of the inhabitants; and in October, 1822, eighty-eight hamlets, and above 2000 persons were destroyed in the same island, by a sudden eruption from a new volcano. The eruption of Tomboro in the island of Sumbawa, in 1815, was so dreadful, that all the Moluccas, Java, Sumatra, and Borneo, to the distance of a thousand miles from the mountain, felt tremulous motions, and heard the re-

port of explosions. In Java, at the distance of 340 miles, the clouds of ashes from the volcano produced utter darkness. [*Dick's Philosopher*.]

The largest Jug in England.—A jug of extraordinary dimensions, manufactured at the Herculaneum Pottery, is now to be seen at Mr Dowbiggin's, High park Coffee House, Toxoth-park.—This Bacchanalian vessel will, we understand, contain 120 quarts, and was on the 16th ult. filled by Mr. Dowbiggin, for the hospitable entertainment of the potters, who, with their friends, to the number of 150, at the same time, received a mince pie each from Mrs Dowbiggin. A song relating to the jug, as well as many others, were sung in high glee, and the company dispersed at eleven o'clock, as our correspondent emphatically states, with "a comfortable load," singing "chorusses," and "God save the King."—*London pa.*

Aqueduct Pipes.—Mr Joseph Putnam, of this town, has obtained a Patent from the Government of the United States, for the invention of a new method of making Aqueduct Pipes. They are made of clay, and burnt in the same manner as bricks—the bore may be from one to six inches, and the joints from eight to ten feet in length.—These pipes must possess a great advantage over wooden pipes, from their great durability and over leaden or iron pipes, from the cheapness of the material; we should therefore judge the invention to be one of public utility, and deserving of attention. [*Salem Register*.]

From the Palladium.

The Agricultural Society of Maryland has prepared a petition to Congress to have Rock Salt legislated of Maryland to have a Geological and Mineralogical survey of the State, &c.

It is ascertained that, for the last three years, about 6000 hhd. of whiskey and 15,000 bbls. of flour, have descended annually the Susquehanna to Baltimore from Lancaster, Penn. The internal and coasting trade of the United States is increasing even more rapidly than the foreign. This arises from the flourishing state of manufactures.

About a thousand bushels of wheat, rye and oats, in stacks in the field, belonging to Captain Aaron Saunders of the vicinity of Leesburgh, Va. were destroyed by fire on Tuesday 16th January.

Very beautiful Dimity is manufactured at Lowell, Mass. It is said to be equal to any foreign fabrics.

The monies appropriated by the state of North Carolina for the establishment of common schools in that State, amounted, during the last year, to \$12,724,953.

The Commonwealth of New York expended \$22,000 last year for the survey of a State Road.

A committee of the Legislature of Maine has reported in favour of the proposed road to Canada.

The jail limits in Ohio, for debtors, are co-extensive with the County—and an Ohio County is no small space.

It is stated that the amount of pork exported and prepared for exportation, in the state of Kentucky last season, will exceed a million of dollars.

The number of inhabitants in the city of Washington is estimated at 16,667—number of houses 2632—about 6 persons to a house.

A willow tree is now growing on the East of the Merrimack, in this town, about five feet diameter, which was cut as a riding stick, if parent stock in Ipswich, Mass. 45 years ago, afterwards stuck into the ground, where it grown to its present size.—*Concord, (N. H.*

A correspondent of ours proposes the establishment of a steam boat to run between this and Boston the approaching summer.—*Dor*

During the week ending Jan. 20, cash was for 20,000 bushels of wheat in Canandaigua, at 75 cents per bushel.—*Northampton Gazette*

A FRUITFUL VINE.

Mrs Eleeta Whitmore, wife of Joseph Whit merchant, living near the Brick Factory, in Haddam, being in the 39th year of her age, is the mother of *Twelve Daughters*, all sprightly children, (two of whom are married and have families,)—all born at single births, and all a and never had a son. Just the number that had sons, by his two wives and their two maids. It is wished that the next dozen n all sons.

Would it not be a greater curiosity to see Whitmore, with her 12 daughters at her left placed according to their ages, than any that has ever been exhibited at any Musical Cattle show in the United States?

Midletown

Annapolis has been agreeably enlivened numerous concourse of strangers, who were here for the purpose of attending the *Col's* as given last evening, at the Assembly Room. *Annapolis paper,*

* New members of the Legislature are

Improved Black Ink Powder and Liquid
SAMUEL KIDDER & CO.

Manufacture Black Ink Powder and Liquid Ink of an improved quality.

For more than twenty years, S. KIDDER has engaged in the manufacture of Ink Powder, during that period devoted his attention to improvement of the composition. The article now the public, is warranted equal to any in the its peculiarities are, a permanent black, with usual glutinous properties which prevent the of the Ink from the pen.

It is deemed unnecessary to assert any thing in favour of the above named article, but refer to the annexed certificate.

The Ink made by Messrs. SAMUEL KIDDER we consider uncommonly good, and at least any which we have ever used.

Samuel Payson,	Cashier	Mass.
Chester Adams,	"	Union
Charles Hood,	"	Com'wea
John S. Wright,	"	American
Chas. Sprague,	"	Globe
D. A. Sigourney,	"	Washing
Gordon Steele,	"	North
Henry Jaques,	"	Bunker H
Martin Lane,	"	Cambridg
Geo. Homer,	"	State
M. S. Parker,	"	Suffolk
Ph. Maritt,	"	N. Engla

Boston, July, 1826.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the Prop under Washington Hall, Charlestown, Mass. by appointment, by JOSEPH KIDDER, 70 Court Boston.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars 1 num, payable at the end of the year—but the pay within sixty days from the time of subscription entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (opposite Faneuil Hall).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

OL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1827.

No. 30.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.

FESSENDEN—The following remarks on a disease which has lately appeared among the sheep of this country, are translated from a letter received this morning from an intelligent correspondent at Leipzig. I think they may be of service to many of our wool growers, and therefore to some in offering them for a place in your journal.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
THO'S SEARLE.

The foot rot is a complaint which has ceased to be the least uneasiness in this country, unless because means have been discovered to treat it readily and without expense.

It is true that when neglected and allowed to run itself, the cure may become difficult, and the sheep from loss of appetite occasioned by its continuance may not recover. I feel certain, however, that not a single sheep is lost in all Saxony from this cause, as we have learnt to remove the complaint immediately, as soon as it shows itself in a flock. In order to become fully acquainted only with the symptoms of this disorder, also with the means of cure, I some time since created a small flock, suffering it to spread itself more or less in different sheep, when it appeared the longer the complaint had been in fixing itself in the system the more difficult it was to cure; for while the least infected were thoroughly restored in a fortnight, I found that from six to eight weeks were required to cure the cases of most standing. The most effectual method of cure is the following: Cut away with a sharp surgeon's knife, not only the superfluous hoof, but all the diseased flesh under it. This may be distinguished from the healthy flesh by its greyish colour. Being well satisfied that nothing unsound remains in the foot, I then apply with a brush to the fresh wound some caustic liquor and immediately place the patient in a separate clean stable. It is surprising to see animals thus treated who yesterday hobbling about on their knees, spring up to-day and run about with the flock.

It is necessary, however, to examine the consecutive daily, and repeat the liquid application, if any excessive heat is discovered in a foot, proves that the first operation has not succeeded, and a second cutting must take place without delay.

The caustic remedies which I have found most effectual are diluted oil of vitriol and aqua cerulea, the latter in the state in which it is found at the apothecaries without any addition. The oil of vitriol I mix with three times its quantity of water or cases of not long standing with something more.

I have been the more particular in detailing this mode of cure because it seems probable you may do service to the owners of sheep by communicating it to them. There are several pamphlets to be had here describing the symptoms and the cure of this complaint which I will purchase and forward you by the earliest opportunity. They contain however many things which are of little use to the practical man.

"The foot rot, at its first appearance in Germany, occasioned great uneasiness and alarm, and will doubtless have had the same effect in your country. I am however fully convinced that after a few years, and when your farmers have discovered that this scare-crow is harmless, notwithstanding its frightful appearance, they will treat it with the same indifference as ours do now."

ADDRESS.

Introductory to the exercises of the day, delivered before the Hillsbrough Agricultural Society, at their Cattle Show and Fair, Willon, Sept. 21st, 1826. By Daniel Adams, President of the Society. Communicated for publication in the New England Farmer.

The Society, on whose occasion we are assembled, will accept my congratulations on the return of another of those anniversaries, which have been emphatically styled the *Farmer's Holiday*.—Although the grasshopper may have been a burden; although the heavens over our heads, some part of the season, may have been as brass, and the ground under our feet as powder and dust; still, He who giveth to the lily its array, and who heareth the ravens when they cry, has not left us this day, without evidence, that his tender mercies are over all his works. Our peeps are filled to overflowing, our hall is garnished with numerous and some very splendid domestic manufactures, wrought by the fair hands of our wives and of our daughters. Our former harvest is gathered in, and our latter, in golden ears, is now nodding to the sickle. The promise that seed time and harvest shall not fail, gives to the husbandman a confidence in the success of his labours, which men in other occupations can never possess.

By the 8th Article of our Bye-Laws, provision is made for convening the members of the Society for special purposes. Believing that meetings for the discussion of plain, practical subjects, relative to our occupation as farmers, might be both interesting and useful, I have, the last year, proposed several inquiries, which were forwarded to sub-committees, with instructions to call such meetings. These meetings were called but in few instances to my knowledge. I notice this not by the way of fault finding. The first specimen of anything like a cattle show and fair, in this country, consisted of two fine woolled sheep, exhibited under the external shade of a venerable elm, on the common in Pittsfield. A beginning was all that I anticipated. This has been made, and the high degree of satisfaction or evident utility in which these meetings resulted, were attended, lead me, at this time, to press the subject most strenuously on the attention of the Society. Should the same measure be proposed the ensuing year, I cannot but hope sub-committees will be attentive to the call, and members general in their attendance. A few well selected books, or perhaps a copy of the *NEW ENGLAND FARMER*, the expense of which would be but a few cents to each member, would render these meetings still more interesting and useful.

Having so lately as last year addressed you on subjects of practical husbandry, I have thought proper to decline that service on the present occa-

sion. In conformity, however, to usage in other places, and as introductory to the exercises before us, with your indulgence, I will subjoin a few observations.

It is now seven years since this Society commenced its operations. At first acknowledged and cherished by our legislature, it was afterwards cast off and abandoned like a foundling child. Nor has it ever received the general patronage and support from the agricultural interest which was justly anticipated. These circumstances lead me to believe that there is yet much misapprehension, in many minds, in relation to our object, and the plan of our operations. By remarks frequently heard abroad, and even on the floor of our Legislature, it appears, there are some who suppose our object to be no other than that of getting money; consequently, that the only motive a man can have in uniting himself with us, is that of obtaining premiums, and if he fail in this, that he is a loser by the connexion.

Nothing can be done greater injustice to this institution than such a supposition, and nothing can be a more false representation of the motives of its most zealous patrons. No, my friends, this and similar institutions, are parts in that grand system of movements, which, of late years, has been put into operation, for the amelioration of our race, and whether in the form of peace societies, missionary societies, bible societies, agricultural societies, they all possess much of the spirit which breathes peace and good will to men. They all co-operate in hastening on that happy era, so long since predicted, when our spears shall be beaten into pruning hooks, and our swords into ploughshares. And who is there so disposed, whose feelings are so contracted within the narrow circle of self, as that he would have no part or lot in this matter? Who would enter this world, pass through its busy scenes, make his exit, and have it said, the world was none the better or happier for his having lived in it.

There is not a man of us, my friends, so well informed, even in matter pertaining to his daily occupation, but that he is ignorant of many things of which others have a knowledge. There is not a man of us so improved in agricultural operations, but that there is a better way of doing many things, than he has ever yet discovered. It was a sense of these discoveries, both in themselves and others, which led the founders of this Society to embark in the undertaking. To do good and to communicate, was emphatically their purpose.

Great and important improvements, of late years have been made, and are continually making in agriculture. These improvements are important, not only to the practical farmer, but to the whole community. There is not the son or daughter of Adam, who has not an interest in the advancement of the art, which is the foundation of all other arts and the basis of all civilization. To extend a knowledge of these improvements and the benefits resulting from, uniformly and extensively through the country, was and still continues to be an object with this association. Idle speculation and mere theory, unsupported by fact, come not within our design. A humbler, and, as we conceive, a more useful intention with us is, to collect and bring for

ward that information, which is calculated to supply the wants and relieve the necessities of mankind, and thereby render human life more comfortable—information by which the productions of the land may be multiplied, expenses diminished, and industry more happily directed. It is to extend the boundaries of knowledge and of skill in the important concerns of rural and domestic life; to catch improvements as they rise, to excite inquiry where it is not, to call forth observation, to bring forward facts, and by inculcating the importance of ordinary things, and of practical every day truths to render the great body of our fellow citizens more wealthy, understanding, and happy. These are the objects to which we aspire, and it is in promotion of objects like these, that we, this day, invite the cooperation of every man, who is the friend of man.

Premiums are to be considered in no other light than as the hire we pay intelligent and enterprising men, who undertake to teach us by their experience, their experiments and their examples, and are no more the reason why we institute and support agricultural societies, than the wages we pay our school masters are reasons why we institute and support common schools.

But some object that our instructions are not adapted to the circumstances of people in common life. These examples, say they, which are here held up for imitation, are suited only to the condition of the rich. And is it riches then which makes one animal look sleek, and docile, and happy, while another looks wretched, and downcast, and miserable? Is it riches which makes one farm look neat, clean and in order, while another is overgrown with thorns, thistles cover the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof is broken down? They say that it is the riches of these men which enable them to become successful competitors for premiums, but was it premiums which first made them rich? No, my friends, it is not that the lesson here given out is not suited to all, but that all do not suitably comprehend the lesson; and when, this afternoon, you shall hear the names of successful competitors announced, or shall see them advance to receive their premiums, remember, you not only have before you examples by which to acquire premiums, but, in their management, habits, and order in doing business, you also will have before you examples by which to acquire riches.—These are the men, who in the morning sow their seed and in the evening withhold not their hand.—Time with these men is money, and you will find it so inscribed among the articles of their domestic faith. Good tools, strong teams, neat farms, and smart wives, are their cardinal points. We are apt to attribute all the poverty we suffer to the dispensations of Providence, and all the wickedness we perpetrate, to the instigations of the Devil. But Providence maketh no man rich or poor by miracle. He that soweth sparingly shall reap sparingly, and he that soweth bountifully shall reap bountifully. There are instances, here and there an instance, where a man is made either rich or poor by events wholly extraneous from himself, and which may be called dispensations of Providence. When I speak of poverty, I would be understood to mean a destitution of those things necessary to make life comfortable. In this sense, nine-tenths of the poverty which is suffered in families, in our own country, is owing to something within and among themselves, in which Providence has no more immediate, controlling agency,

than he had in Adam's first sin. No, my friends, it is the diligent hand that maketh rich. Not that diligence, which consists in running away from one's business—not that diligence which consists in throwing every thing into confusion and disorder—not a diligence like that of the hen, which covers with one foot the little atom which the moment before she had brought to the light by the other—but it is a diligence like that of the ant, which is always reasonable, efficient, unabated, uninterrupted, skillfully and judiciously applied.—Many men have an appearance of diligence, but it is not of the latter description. They are generally busy, and therefore would be offended were you to call them idle; yet they never get ahead, and the reason is they do not work it right, and they never come to our cattle shows to learn how they ought to work it.

Among the successful competitors of this day, I can name to you men, whose beginnings in life were as humble as the most humble of any men—without patrimony, without friends, depending, as the expression is, on nothing but their hands. A house with but one window, a single cow, and seven acres of land, mark the early history of one, whose acres and whose cattle are now greatly increased, the latter of which have excited much notice on this occasion. How is it then, that these men have so far outstripped many of their fellows? This is the lesson, which is this day given out, on which we shall do well to ponder and meditate.—It is recommended particularly to our young men, who are just setting out in life. It is recommended to our young women, who have yet their connexions to form for life. It is recommended to parents, who have children to bring up and to educate. We may not, all of us, have it in our power to give them settlements in life, or to leave them with legacies at our decease; but we may give them employment while under our protection and care. We may restrain them from the haunts of intemperance, of idleness, and of vice. We may habituate them to order, to diligence, and to arrangement in all their affairs. We may teach them economy, the value of time, and the importance of improving it to the attainment of something either useful or ornamental. We may form them to habits of industry, patient unremitting industry, so entwined with the very thread of life as to be in a manner indispensable to it. This of itself is an estate. With this, many, though poor, have become rich. Without this, many, though rich, have become poor. To this plain, sober virtue it is, that many men, who figure so nobly at cattle shows owe their distinction. Then study their character, look into the foundation of their prosperity, and never let it be said, at the close of an exhibition like this, that you have lost a day!

HORTICULTURAL ITEMS.

From Loudon's Gardener's Magazine—1826.

Remarkable variety of the Apple.—In the annals of the Linnaean Society of Paris, for May, 1824, M. Tillette de Clermont Tonnerre has described a remarkable apple tree, growing at St. Valery, in Normandy. This apple tree, which they believe to be between thirty and forty years' growth, has constantly produced flowers of one sex, and consequently barren. The flower is composed of an internal and external calyx, with neither stamens nor corolla. The female organs consist of four-teen styles, with oblique stigmas. At the time of flowering, it is customary for every young woman

of St. Valery, to go and make her apple, by first a nosegay of the blossoms of any common apple tree, on a tuft of those on the one described;—is attached by a piece of ribbon in such a manner that in autumn every one knows the fruit that nosegay has been the cause of producing. It is remarked that these fruits differ among themselves in flavour, colour and size; and that they bear some relation to those of the different hermaphrodite trees, the blossoms of which have been in their fecundation. Grafts from this tree are always barren, notwithstanding attempts to cundate the blossoms artificially. Seeds which have come up very well, but the plants are yet young to produce blossoms.

Tomatas. The following recipes were obtained from an eminent French cook:

Tomato sauce for cold meat. Boil tomatas ripe, rub them through a tannin cloth; to every quart of pulp add $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of garlic and 1 ounce of shallots; boil half an hour; strain out the pulp; add to every quart half a pint of cream, vinegar, and a wine-glass full of Chili vinegar; let it stand a day or two before corking.

Potted Tomatas. Reduce your tomatas over fire till they are quite thick, stirring all the time to keep them from burning; rub them through tannin, put them again in your stewpan, with equal quantity of glaze, and reduce again over sharp fire till you think the whole will be a firm when cold, (or like glaze); put them in a earthen pot; when cold cover them with wrapping paper dipped in brandy; over some warm lard, and cover all over with a bladder tied tight. A small piece added to a little gravy melted butter, will make an excellent sauce cutlets or chops.

Tomatas quite plain. Reduce as before, and more careful in evaporating the water from them rub them through a tannin, put them when into fruit bottles; they must be corked very tight and tied down; put the bottles nearly up to cork in cold water, over a gentle fire, till they then set them on one side till cold; take them and dip the cork in good cement, of bees' wax, rosin, &c. This may be used in making sauce cold meat, or as above, by adding strong gravy. It is intended of course, to save the glaze.

Tomatas with gravy. This is simply stew your tomatas in a little good gravy till quite tender, keeping them whole; drain them on a sieve, then up, and pour a little half-glaze, and a spoon full of vinegar mixed with it, quite hot, over them.

Tomatas may likewise be put into vinegar pickle.

Towit of tomatas. Take a pint of the tomat add a pound of fine sugar, reduce it in the stewing as a jam; add the juice of a lemon: this makes a very good towit.

Tomatas as dried fruit. The pulp may be reduced, stuff a pint, with a pound of fine sugar, till quite stiff; pour it on your tin; it must be dried in a stove; when nearly dry, cut in what shape please; it does for ornament in the dessert.

Grafting the Pine and Fir tribe. The Baron de Tschudy has made a great many experiments on grafting trees and herbaceous plants, some of which we have noticed in the second edition of the Encyclopædia of Gardening. The pine and fir tribe he inoculates before the buds have pushed which is found to succeed much better than any other mode. In herbaceous vegetables, he

ed the melon on the briony, the result of which was, fruit of the size of a citron, very sweet. Artichoke he grafted on the cardoon; and the cucumber on cabbage; love-apples on potatoes; and —*Ann. de l'Agr. Franc.*

Potatoes. Voltaire, it seems, was the first to call attention of the French to this valuable tuber, in 1777; and after him, Parmentier and Cadet de Gassicourt.

Preserving Potatoes in a dried state. Wash them, cut them in pieces; steep them forty-eight hours in lime water, then forty-eight hours in fresh water; dry them in an oven. One hundred parts of fresh potatoes will give thirty, so prepared and dried. In this state they may be kept for years, or at least at once into flour. This flour, mixed with the hard part of that of rye, is said to make an excellent bread. The same author proposes to mix potatoes dried as above with olive oil, and then grind them and use them as coffee.

Triplaris Sinensis. This plant is greatly prized in France and in the Netherlands, where, under the protection of glass, without fire heat, it flourishes most abundantly the whole year.—*Annal. de l'Agr. Franc. Ann. de Paris, Mars, 1825.*

Pruning Fruit Trees. A pamphlet has been published on this subject by M. C. Bailey, of Paris; and is in two parts; the first treating of the effect of pruning on fruit trees in general, and the second of the effect of ringing the vine.

1st. Ringing increases the diameter of the parts of the vine, but not their length; a fact explained by the theory of the ascending and descending sap.—The latter is arrested in its progress by the incision, as is proved by the thick edge which takes place on the upper margin of the wound, and by the diameter of the shoot, which, in the case in particular, acquires double the thickness above the wound that it does below it. But in proportion as the shoots are benefitted by ringing, the parts are injured by the want of the regular circulation of the descending sap; the great art, therefore, is to adjust the dimension of the incision to the degree of sufficiency which the system of the parts can undergo, without material injury. 2d. The effect of ringing vines which have lusciousness, is similar to that produced on fruit trees in general; and, therefore, M. Bailey confines himself to the effect of ringing those vines which are annually cut down to lower shoots, as is the case in most of the vineyards of France. To vines of this description, he considers the practice disadvantageous, as weakening the root; but he excepts certain cases, in which, as in provinces, the shoots are annually laid down and covered with earth; and says, if it could be so contrived as to nourish the young shoots from the fibres produced at the incision, when it is buried in the soil, and his dispense with the large ramose shoots often unfurnished with fibres, and which only serves to consume the sap prepared by the leaves, it would be of great advantage.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF LUCERNE.

Messrs. G. THORNBURN AND SON.—Having been for eight or ten years in the successful practice of the culture of Lucerne, I think it may beneficially promote the interests of Agriculture, to offer to you a few remarks on that subject. This article (frequently denominated French Clover) I have found from experience, to be not only the most convenient, but also the most profitable of all grasses.

It vegetates quicker in the spring than any other grass; it resists the effects of droughts; it may be cut four or five times in the course of the season, and will endure from ten to twelve years without renewing. Of all other grasses, it is the most profitable for soiling. I am fully of opinion, that one acre properly got in, would be more than sufficient to maintain at least six head of cattle, from the first of May until frost sets in; for before it can be cut down in this way, the first part will again be ready for the scythe. English writers have recommended the drill system for this article, but in this climate, I have found this is entirely fallacious. The proper mode is, to have your land properly prepared, to sow the seed broad cast, and to get it in during the month of April, or in the early part of May. Fall sowing will not answer, for like clover, when sowed late, it is found not to resist the winter's frost. It may be sowed by itself or with spring rye, barley, or oats; but in the last case, I would recommend the oats to be cut green, and before getting into seed by which means, an early feed for cattle may be obtained, and the soil will not be so much (if any) impoverished. But the mode I would most confidently recommend, would be to sow with the Lucerne about half a bushel of common or winter rye.—The effect of this is, that the rye, which vegetates quickly, serves as a nurse to the young grass, against the heat of the scorching sun; and by the time the grass attains strength, to protect itself, the rye withers and apparently dies. It will, however, come forth in the spring, and mixed with the Lucerne, prove a most excellent feed for cattle, and also add much to the quantity of fodder. The rye will admit of being cut green in this way, before getting into seed, two or three times before it decays.

The quantity of seed I would recommend to be sowed to the acre, would be from 15 to 20 lb. The kind of soil most suitable for this culture, is a dry mellow loam, but a sandy or clay loam will also answer, provided they are not wet. In a favourable season, the Lucerne may be kept the ensuing fall after sowing. After the first season, you may generally begin to cut green for cattle by the 1st of May, which saves your young pastures, and is in every respect a great convenience, as hogs, and every description of animals, devour it with equal avidity. It produces a great quantity of seed, and is much more easily threshed out than Clover.—The second and third crops are the most productive of seed. Yours, &c. J. PATRICK.

Perth Amboy, (N. J.) July 10, 1823.

GENTLEMEN—Last year I sowed one pound of your French Clover seed, (Lucerne). I sowed it (as an experiment) with my oats, in April of the same year. It yielded fine pasture after the oats were cut; and last spring, when my red clover began to make its appearance, the Lucerne was full three inches above the ground. On the 11th of May I began to soil it, daily cutting enough to serve my three horses in my stable, and with very little help from other grass, I have continued the soiling until this day. My horses have kept in good order through the whole season, and I have not fed them ten bushels of oats, or any other grain, during the whole time. It was richly manured with compost. I mowed it five times, notwithstanding the severe drought. Respectfully, yours,

THOMAS STORM.
Kip's Bay, near New-York, November 7, 1826.

To destroy Bugs.

Take of the highest rectified spirits of wine, (viz. lamp spirits), that will burn away dry, and leave not the least moisture behind, half a pint; new distilled oil, or spirits of turpentine, half a pint; mix them together, and break into it, in small hits, half an ounce of camphor, which will dissolve it in a few minutes; shake them well together and with a sponge or a brush, dipt in some of it, wet very well the bed, or furniture wherein these vermin harbour and breed, and it will infallibly kill and destroy both them and their nits, although they swarm ever so much. But then the bed or furniture must be well and thoroughly wet with it; (the dust upon them being first brushed and shaken off) by which means it will neither stain, soil, or in the least hurt the finest silk or damask bed that is. The quantity here ordered of this curious, neat, white mixture, which costs about a shilling, will rid any one bed whatever, though it swarms with bugs. Do but touch a live bug with a drop of it, and you will find it die immediately; if any should happen to appear, after once using, it will only be for want of well wetting the lacing, &c. of the bed, or the foldings of the linings or curtains near the rings, or the joints or holes in and about the bed or head-board wherein the nits nestle and breed, and then their being well wet altogether again with more of the same mixture, which dries in as fast as you use it, pouring some of it into the joints or holes where the sponge or brush cannot reach, will never fail absolutely to destroy them all. Some beds that have much wood work, can hardly be thoroughly cleaned without first being taken down; but others that can be drawn out, or that you can get well behind to be done as it should be, may.

Note.—The smell that this mixture occasions will be gone in two or three days, which is yet very wholesome, and to many people agreeable.—You must remember always to shake the liquor together very well whenever you use it, which must be in the daytime, not by candlelight, lest the mixture should catch the flame, as you are using it and occasion damage.

Effects of frost in ripening Grain, &c.

It is believed in Scotland that even the frosty nights of autumn contribute to ripen the late crops in that inclement climate, which some have ascribed to the moonlight, but what I have indeed suspected, that the frost may in some measure effect, by converting the mucilage of the grain sooner into starch. This I was induced to imagine by having observed that book-binder's paste, made by boiling wheat flour in water, lost its adhesion after having been frozen; and also from a culinary observation, that when ice or snow is mixed with flour instead of water in making pancakes that it much improves them, the truth of which I have heard boldly asserted, but never witnessed the experiment. [Darwin's Phytologia.]

There is a kind of grape, which grows spontaneously in many parts of New England, called *Frost-grape*, from the circumstance of its never coming to maturity till ripened by the frosts of autumn. Frost, also, not only converts mucilage into starch, but starch into saccharine matter.—Thus the freezing of potatoes gives them a sweet and sugary taste, probably by converting the starch which they contain into sugar.

[Ed. N. E. Farmer.]

From Deane's New England Farmer.

CLOVER, *Trifolium, pratense*, a species of trefoil, esteemed as an excellent grass for the feeding of cattle, both green and dried. The hay made of clover is more suitable for horses than any other that this country affords. Horses kept on it will fatten, even in the most unfavourable season of the year. It answers well when used as soiling or eaten out of racks without drying.

Green clover is known to be good feeding for swine. Keeping them in pastures, where there is plenty of this grass, will make them grow fast, and fatten so as to almost become fit for the knife.—But when they go in pastures they should have rings in their noses. Otherwise they will root out the clover.

Red and white clover are the only sorts known and esteemed in this country; as to the wild sort or variety, with a rough leaf, it is of no consequence. It is the red clover that is of most consequence for mowing. It is a biennial grass, and if it did not sow its own seeds, would entirely run out the third year. The white is generally too small and short, unless when it is drawn to a greater height by being mixed with other grasses.

Many farmers, instead of sowing clean seed of clover, content themselves with sowing chaff and dust from the floors of their barns. This is a slovenly and uncertain method, oftentimes attended with great loss. Fowls are usually admitted into barns; and when this is the case, none can tell how much, or how little of the hay seed remains among the dust: So that the farmer who sows it, may either over-seed his land; or, which is a more common case, not seed it half enough. A consequence of which last will be, that he will have no good crop of hay from his sowing. He must either plough up his land again, for the more purpose of seeding it with grass, or let it lie useless till the grass gradually gets in; either of which expedients will be attended with inconvenience and loss. I am aware that farmers, especially those in the northern parts of New England, will object, that if grass do not get in the first year, it will the second. But they should consider that the loss of the first year's crop is considerable. Not only so, but it is losing the crop that is to be expected from a clover lay; and the land will become bound and weedy, before it is filled with grass roots; so that no large crop will be had from it afterwards, nor any clean or unmixed crop, from which it will answer to take clean seed.

The quantity of seed to be sown on an acre, according to the opinions of the best European cultivators, is not six or ten as with us, but from fifteen to twenty pounds. By this mode of sowing it grows less rank, lodges less, and is more profitable for soiling and for hay.

It is no small recommendation of this grass, that it is adapted to a soil, that is suitable for scarcely any other grasses, which are cultivated in this country; to a soil that is dry, light, and sandy.—It does well also on gravel and loam.

European farmers recommend sowing it in the spring, after the grain is up, and harrowing it in; and they tell us the harrowing will not damage the corn, but rather be a service to it, when it is either spring or winter grain. That it should be sowed in the spring is granted, unless it be in countries where there are no severe winter frosts. The young plants, which come up in the fall, can-

not bear the frost so well as those which have had a whole summer to bring them on towards maturity. Their reason for not sowing it at the same time as the grain it grows with, is an apprehended danger of its growing so fast as to obstruct the growth of the grain. But I have never found this to be the case in fact.

Mr Eliot recommends a different method, which is ploughing in the seed; which, he thinks, and not without reason, will cause it to bear drought the better, and become the more strongly rooted. I believe I may add, that it will be more likely to escape in the frosts of winter, which are so intense in this country, as often to kill almost whole fields of clover.

Peat ashes are said to be a very proper dressing for clover grounds. But this grass answers so well in this country without manure, that the farmers choose to set apart the whole of the manure that they can get for other purposes.

Some think clover is so far from needing any manure, that it will recruit lands which are worn out. That it will do it more than other grasses I cannot yet see any reason to believe. It will bear no crop worth mowing, on lands which are quite exhausted. But it is probable it may produce good crops, on lands which are much impoverished near the surface, by bearing plants with short, fibrous, or horizontal roots; because clover sends its main roots to a great depth. And while a field lies several years in clover, the soil near the surface may be considerably recruited. But that land on the whole will be in better heart, after several heavy crops of clover are taken from it, and no manure laid on, seems incredible.

Writers on agriculture seem, however, to be agreed, that a clover lay is proper for the culture of wheat. The rotting of its large roots and stalks may answer as a good manure no ways liable to distemper the wheat, as some other manures are thought to be.

Some skillful farmers insist much on the propriety of sowing clover seed with barley. I suppose it will answer well with almost any grain that we call English. But with a crop of peas, or with any other crop that forms a close shade to the soil, it will not answer. The young plants must have advantage of the sun and air, or they will not live. And if it be sown with flax, at least in some loose soils, the pulling of the flax will be apt to eradicate much of the clover. Crops which lodge are also destructive to the young clover, by forming so close a cover as to stifle it. Therefore, when clover seed is sown, either with barley or flax, the ground should be rather under than over seeded, to prevent lodging.

Clover being an early grass, it is commonly fit to cut in June. When half the heads are turned from red to brown, and on the decay, it is the right time to mow it. But if the seed is to be saved for use, it must stand till it is all dead ripe, both heads and stalks. It requires more care to make clover into hay than most other grasses. That which is mown in a morning, should be spread, turned, and raked up before night. The next day, if the weather be fair, it must be opened, stirred once or twice, and cocked up again. Then, after sweating a day or two, it may be put into a barn. Rank clover requires much more drying than that which is of a moderate growth. And the hay is not so good.

In the most southerly parts of New England, land in good heart will bear two crops of clover

in a year. Mr Eliot, therefore recommends sowing the second crop for seed, the first crop having been mowed early. But two crops are not to be obtained in the northern parts of this country. And, they were, so frequent a cutting would be apt to make the roots shorter lived. It is advisable to pasture it in May, and then let it grow for seed. It is best to cut clover for seed on land that is apt to be broken up: because a crop of seed weakens the roots much more than a crop of hay; and it is doubtful whether it will bear any considerable crop afterwards. Indeed, no crop of clover is of a great importance for hay, after the second year for it is a biennial plant.

The *White Clover*, vulgarly called honeysuckle, is an excellent grass, and seems very natural to this country. But when sown by itself, it does not grow tall enough for mowing. It is good for feeding in pastures, during the fore part of summer, a while time it often appears in great plenty.

The author of a valuable work, entitled, "A Treatise on Agriculture," lately published in Albany, directs ten or twelve pounds of clover seed to be sown on an acre, if the soil be rich, and double the quantity if it be poor. He condemns the practice of mixing the seeds of timothy and ryegrass, &c. with that of clover, "because these grasses neither rise nor ripen at the same time.—Another practice equally bad, is that of sowing clover seed on winter grain, before the earth has acquired a temperature favourable to vegetation and when there can be no doubt but that two thirds of the seeds will perish." This writer is of opinion that clover should not be pastured the first year, and observes, that "If the crowns of young clover roots be nibbled, or otherwise wounded, the roots die. Sheep and horses (both of which bite closely,) should therefore be particularly excluded from clover, unless intended for pasture only."

According to the same author, "the short period between the flowering and the seeding of clover, is that in which its use would be most advantageous, whether regarded as *forage*, or as an ameliorating crop." But "when seed is the principal object of culture, we cannot do better than to adopt the practice in Holland—where the first crop is cut before it flowers, and the second is reserved for seed."

Green clover is good food for swine in summer; and when cut green, and salted, after being a little withered, with about half a peck of salt to a load, it makes good food for swine in winter. But for this latter purpose it should be steamed, or boiled.

Mode of securing Timber from Decay.

Timber for buildiogs, especially for ships, bridges, canals, granaries and stables may be effectually preserved from decay, and particularly the rot, by repeatedly impregnating the wood with a solution of common salt and green copperas.—This simple process is attended with such decided advantage, that wood thus prepared will remain for ages, perfectly sound. An instance of this fact occurred in the theatre at Copenhagen, where the lower part of the planks and joists formerly required to be replaced in a few years, till Mr Volmeister, an architect of that city, discovered and employed the process above stated. Twelve years after, the wood on removing one of the boards, was found in such a state of preservation that he could not observe the least appearance of decay.

[English Publication.]

AMERICAN LYCEUM.

meeting of Delegates from the several Lyceums established in the towns of Leicester, Brookfield, Oxford, Millbury, Shrewsbury, Holden, Rutland and Southbridge :—held at Leicester, Jan. 27.

Present from Leicester—Hon. Nathaniel P. Denny, Rev. John Nelson and Dr. Edward Flint. From Southbridge—Mr Arad Gilbert and Dr. Lawson.

From Brookfield—Rev. Ebenezer Newhall, Ira Barton and Dr. Brown.

From Millbury—Mr Moses L. Morse, Dr. Wm. M. Denny, Col. Amos Hill, Mr. Asa Andrews and John Morse.

From Oxford—Andrew H. Ward, Esq. From Rutland—Rev. Horatio Bardwell, Col. Samuel Denny and Dr. Davis.

From Southbridge—Mr George S. Flint, Col. James Estabrook, Dr. George Estabrook; present also, Mr Clarke.

From Southbridge—Dr. Samuel Hartwell and Mr. Barton.

On the motion of Mr Moses L. Morse Hon. Nathaniel P. Denny was called to the Chair, and Ira Barton appointed Clerk.

Mr the Delegates had reported the state of the several Lyceums, it was unanimously resolved, on motion of Rev. Mr Nelson, "That the meeting deems it expedient to organize a permanent Board, to be composed of Delegates from the several Lyceums in the County of Worcester. Whereupon, Mr. Josiah Holbrook, Ira Barton, Andrew H. Ward, Esq. were chosen a Committee to draft a Constitution for that purpose, and report the same to this meeting forthwith.

The Delegates then proceeded to the Meeting where prayers were offered by Rev. Mr. Denny, and a highly interesting Address delivered to a large and respectable audience, by Rev. Mr. Nelson.

The Delegates and other friends of science, then proceeded to the beautiful Town Hall, where, upon the motion of Andrew H. Ward, Esq. the thanks of the Delegates were tendered by a Committee, to Mr Nelson, for his Address, and a copy of it printed for the press. It is a subject of great interest to the public, that the request will be complied with.

The committee chosen to draft a Constitution, reported the following Articles, which, after amendment were adopted by the Delegates, and are these words :

"The said Delegates associate under the name of the Board of Delegates of the American Lyceum in Science and the Arts, for the County of Worcester."

The Board shall consist of three Delegates from each Lyceum that may be established in this County.

The object of the Board shall be, to adopt measures for the general and mutual benefit of the several Lyceums, and to consult upon measures for carrying into effect any plan for the general diffusion of knowledge, or the improvement of intellectual and practical Education.

The Officers of the Board shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary and such others as the Board may deem necessary, to be chosen by ballot, on the first Wednesday of October annually.

The meetings of the Board shall be held at such place in the County as they may appoint,

on the first Wednesday in May and October, at ten o'clock, A.M.

6. The Board may adopt Bye-Laws, and may amend the same, or this Constitution, by a vote of two thirds of the Delegates present at any meeting; provided, that all motions for that purpose shall be made in writing; and, before they are acted upon, shall lie over one meeting for consideration.

After the adoption of the foregoing articles, the Board was organized by electing the following persons as Officers *pro tem.* till an election may be had under the Constitution, on the first Wednesday of October next.

Hon. NATHL. P. DENNY, *President.*
Rev. Horatio Bardwell, *Vice President.*
Ira Barton, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
Andrew H. Ward, Esq. *Cor. Secretary.*
Moses L. Morse, }
Col. James Estabrook, } *Directors.*
Dr. Samuel Hartwell, }

Those the Officers of the Board a Committee to draft a code of Bye-Laws : to devise operations to effect the objects of the Board :—and to appoint some person to deliver an Address at their next meeting on the first Wednesday in May, at Leicester.

Voted, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to Mr JOSIAH HOLBROOK for his assistance at the organization of it, and for his able and successful efforts in establishing the several Lyceums which we represent :—and that we cheerfully recommend him to the patronage of the friends of Science and the Arts universally.

NATHL. P. DENNY, *Pres't.*

IRA BARTON, *Secretary.*

Mode of applying Tar to Fruit Trees.

Tar affords security to trees from the ravages of hares, rabbits, and other predatory animals; thus, if one part of tar be mixed with six or seven parts of grease, and the composition be laid on the bark with a brush it will effectually defend plantations, and at the same time prevent the trees from being bark-bound; a disease that often occurs from the injudicious use of tar and lime. There are, however, some delicate shrubs, to which this mixture cannot be safely or conveniently applied; hence it will be advisable to surround them with twine covered with tar; and, as this fluid is apt to lose its odour, on exposure to the air, it must be occasionally renewed. [Domestic Encyclopedia.]

Spruce Beer.

To make spruce Beer, take 16 gallons of water, and boil half of it: let the other half be put cold into a barrel, and upon this pour boiling water, then add 16 lbs. of treacle or molasses, with a few table spoonfuls of the essence, stirring the whole well together; add half a pint of yeast, and keep it in a temperate heat, with the bung-hole open for two days, till the fermentation has abated.—Then bottle it, and it will be fit for use in ten days or a fortnight. [Ibid.]

To remove spots or stains on linen.

The fumes of brimstone are useful in removing spots or stains in linen, &c. : thus, if a red rose be held in the fumes of a brimstone match, the colour will soon begin to change, and, at length the flower will become white. By the same process, fruit-stains or iron-moulds may be removed from linen or cotton cloths, if the spots be previously moistened with water. [Ibid.]

To make Carrot Pudding.—Grate half a pound of the sweetest and most delicate raw carrot, and double the quantity of raw bread; mix eight beaten yolks and four whites of eggs, with half a pint of white wine, three spoonfuls of orange-flower water, a grated nutmeg, and sugar to palate; stir the whole well together, and if too thick, add more milk, till it be of a moderate consistency; lay a puff paste all over the dish, and bake it an hour; serve it up with sugar grated over. This fine pudding is easily made still more delicious by using Naples biscuit and cream instead of bread and new milk, and putting in a glass of ratifia with the orange-flower water. On account of its beautiful colour, this pudding is often sent to table turned out of the crust bottom upward, having a little fine sugar grated over it. Some boil the carrot, and scald the cream, but neither is necessary, and by boiling, much of the saccharine quality of the carrot is always unavoidably lost.

LIVE FENCES OF CEDAR.

The cedar is peculiarly fitted for the purpose, [of live fences] throughout the whole district of the United States. It throws out boughs near the ground, plant and capable of being woven into any form. They gradually, however, become stiff. Clipping will make cedar hedges extremely thick. No animal will injure them by browsing. Manured and cultivated they come rapidly to perfection. The plants are frequently to be found in great abundance without the trouble of raising them.—As an ever-green they are preferable to deciduous plants; and they live better than any young trees I have ever tried, planted as follows :

From December to the middle of April, the smallest plants are to be taken up in a sod of a square conformable to the size of the spade used, as deep as possible, which sod is to be deposited unbroken in a hole as deep made by a similar spade; the earth coming out of it being used to fill up the crevices between the sod and the hole for its reception. I plant these cedars on the out and inside of a straight fence, on the ridge of a ditch, the plants in each row being two feet apart both in the direction of and across this ridge; but so that the plants on one side of the fence will be opposite to the centre of the vacancies between those on the other. Each row will be one foot from the fence, so that the top of the ridge will be about eight inches higher than the position of the plants. They should be tapt at a foot high, and not suffered to gain above three or four inches yearly in height, such boughs excepted as can be worked into the fence at the ground.—Of these great use may be made towards thickening the hedge, by bending them to the ground, and covering them well with earth in the middle leaving them growing to the stem, and their extremities exposed. Thus they invariably take root and fill up gaps. If these hedges are cultivated properly, and the land is strong, they will form an elegant live evergreen fence, in a shorter time, than is necessary to raise a thorn fence, in England, according to the books.

But will they keep out hogs? I am told by travellers that few or none of the hedges in England will do so. Yet hedges are both the chief agricultural ornament, and most valuable improvement of that well cultivated country. But hogs are not there turned loose by law to assail them.—I do however think that a cedar hedge is far more capable of forming a fence against hogs than the

thorn, because one, as a tree, will acquire more strength or stubbornness than the other, a shrub, can ever reach; and because the cedar is capable of being worked into a closer texture than the thorn.

Yet the wedge-like snout of the hog, the hardness of his nature, and the toughness of his hide, certainly exhibit him as a dangerous foe to live fences; and the resources of ringing and yoking to control his powers and his disposition, ought to be adverted to, for the sake of an improvement so momentous. These will not shock our prejudices nor violate our habits, and are supported by a consideration of weight, far inferior to the importance of hedging; and yet light as it is, of weight sufficient to justify the recommendation. If hedges are not protected against hogs, at least four rows of plants and a double width of ridge or bank will be necessary; there must be a double sized ditch to furnish this earth; a double portion of land will be occupied by the hedge and ditch; and more than double labour, owing to the inconvenience arising from great breadth, will be always required to keep the hedge in order. Something less than moieties in all these cases will suffice for hedges capable of fencing out every other animal, if the legal rights of hogs are only modified, and besides the narrow hedges will be far more beautiful. [Col. Taylor's Arator.]

For further remarks on raising cedars, and Cedar-hedges see page 209 of the current volume of the N. E. Farmer.

NORTH WEST PASSAGE.

In a letter from Mr Douglass, the botanist, to Dr. Hooker, dated from the Great Falls on the Columbia river, the 24th of March, 1826, there is the following curious paragraph respecting the North West Passage:—"There is here a Mr Macleod, who spent the last five years at Fort Good Hope, on the Mackenzie river. He informs me, that if the natives, with whom he is perfectly acquainted, are worthy of credit, there must be a North West Passage. They describe a very large river that runs parallel with the Mackenzie, and falls into the sea near Icy Cape, at the mouth of which there is an establishment on an island where ships come to trade. They assert that the people there are very wicked, having hanged several of the natives to the rigging; they wear their beards long. Some reliance, I should think may be laid on their statement, as Mr Macleod showed us some of the Russian coins, combs and several articles of hard ware, very different from those furnished by the British Company. Mr Macleod caused the natives to assemble last summer, for the purpose of accompanying him in his departure for Hudson's Bay. The sea is said to be open after July. This gentleman's conduct affords a striking example of the effects of perseverance. In the short space of eleven months, he visited the Polar Sea, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, undergoing such hardships and dangers as, perhaps, were never experienced by any other individual." The letter from which this is an extract, with various others from Dr. Richardson and Mr Drummond, will be published in the forthcoming number of Dr. Brewster's Journal of Science. [U. S. Gaz.]

Useful properties of Celandine.

The juice of this plant cures tetters and ring-worms, destroys warts and cures the itch.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1827.

MANAGEMENT AND DISEASES OF HORSES.

Stables. Narrow stalls are a source of great inconvenience and danger to a horse when he turns round in them. In the course of my practice, I have met with several cases of diseased spines or back bones from this cause only. Injuries of this nature are generally beyond relief, on which account they point out very forcibly the necessity of prevention.

When the horse is required to turn round in a narrow stall, his own experience of his situation would teach him to move backwards out of it, but the groom prevents him from so doing, by standing close behind him, and urging him, either by a threatening tone of voice or the whip, to turn instantaneously in a space considerably shorter than his own body.

Although by exerting the utmost flexibility of his frame, the animal may, perhaps, perform this motion daily without injury, he is nevertheless exposed to an accident which may in an instant render him for the future totally unserviceable.

The width of the stall, therefore should be at least six feet, the length nine feet. This will enable the horse to stretch out his limbs when he is lying down, which is a great relief to him when fatigued.

The manner in which the stall is usually paved, is equally productive of bad effects. The surface is generally formed with a descent from the head of the stall backwards, with a view to let the urine run off from the litter. Thus the horse stands continually up hill, by which position he naturally becomes so much fatigued, that he may be said to have performed half his work before he is out of the stable. For the ligaments of his joints and flexor muscles of his legs, are thereby perpetually extended. If the reader will stand for a few minutes, with his toes higher than his heels, the pain he will feel in the calves of his legs will soon convince him of the truth of this remark. Hence, when the horse is not eating, he always endeavours to find his level, either by standing across the stall, or else as far back as his halter will permit, so that his hind legs may meet the ascent of the other side of the channel. But the greatest mischiefs which arise from this mode of constructing the pavement consist in obliging the horse to stand with his fore legs farther under him, and out of a perpendicular direction, by which position he not only acquires a bad habit of leaning forwards, but also becomes liable to a contraction in the heels of his feet, by the weight being principally on the toes. It moreover promotes an inclination to swelling in the hind legs, as well as being frequently the cause of his body slipping backwards in the stall when he lies down, so that being at the utmost extent of his halter, he has not the power of rising again on his legs, for want of free use of his head and neck.

The ground surface of the stall, therefore, should be perfectly level, and paved with hard bricks. A conductor for the urine may be obtained by means of a drain passing from the centre backwards under the pavement. For this purpose the centre of the stall should sink somewhat lower than the other parts of it, and the entrance to the drain should be covered with an iron grate about six inches square.

It will be found advantageous to construct manger, in such a manner that it may be removed by sliding into the wall, so that when the horse has eaten his grain he may have nothing else bite at when the groom is cleaning him, which habit horses sometimes become crib-biters.

The racks are best made of cast iron, as wooden racks-staves frequently introduce splinters into the lips during the action of gathering the hay.

The door of the stable should be at least six feet in height, which will render the horse liable to strike his head against the upper part of it in passing through it.

Water. With regard to water, horses generally prefer that which is soft, and even thick muddy. Soft water should therefore always given to them, if possible. The quantity should be proportional to the labor which the animal undergoes, for if he sweats much, he will consequently require more to repair the consumption of the fluids of his body. It is customary in hiring stables to warm the water before the horse drinks it; this is a very bad practice, as it renders him liable to be griped whenever he drinks it in any other state. It certainly is prudent to give much cold water to a horse who is heated with exercise, but other periods he found when he may drink it with safety. Grooms have a foolish habit of galloping him immediately after drinking, with the intention of warming the water in their stomachs. By unnecessary precautions, it would appear that water was both unnatural and prejudicial to animal; but it can only become so from his being rendered irritable and tender by the surd modes with which he is treated in his mistreated state.

Washing Horses when warm injurious. Innkeepers and coach-masters would find it their interest to prevent the abominable custom of washing seers over their whole bodies, immediately after having gone a stage. That they survive it, is proof of its utility, but only serves to show power which nature has of resisting the effects of any treatment which is hostile to her economy. If the animal was put in motion immediately after this operation, it might be less prejudicial when he is tied up in a stable in that state for three hours, and left to dry by evaporation; it cannot be difficult to perceive the impropriety and danger of such a practice. The legs of horses of all descriptions should never be washed, but being afterwards rubbed dry. The feet should be picked very clean after exercise, and if hard dry, should be stopped with clay, or any other substance which will retain moisture. During day time, if the horse does not work hard, the ter should be removed from under him, so that he may stand on the bare pavement, which methinks very beneficial to his legs and feet.—*Lancet Treatise on the Horse.*

Pulse of a Horse.—In the management of horses great advantage may be derived from attending to the state of the pulse, as we are enabled to judge of the degree of violence of the disease, and the probability there may be of recovery. We are in some measure assisted by it, in ascertaining the nature of the complaint and the application of remedies.

In a healthy horse the pulsations are about 40 in a minute, and may be felt very distinctly on the left side, or in an artery which

der the lower jaw bone; in short, pulsation is felt in every superficial artery.

When a horse appears rather dull, and does not properly, it is advisable to examine the pulse, he be found to exceed the standard of health, immediate recourse should be had to bleeding.—This timely interference many dangerous complaints may be prevented. When the pulse rises for 90 in a minute, there is reason to be apprehensive of danger; and when it exceeds 100 disease frequently terminates in death.

White's Treatise on Veterinary Medicine.

TRAP FOR MICE.

Friend of the Editor has suggested a very simple method we should believe effectual contrivance for snaring and taking captive those little marauders. Take a China bowl which will hold a quart. Turn it bottom upward, and place the other edge against the wall of the room or other upright object. Elevate the hither edge and place under it edgewise a slip of bass-wood, or any other thin substance about 2 inches long and one inch wide at the end immediately under the edge of the bowl. The other end should nearly to a point, and extend into the interior of the bowl. A bit of toasted cheese should be stuck on the smaller end of the slip. When a mouse nibbles or touches this bait, the slip or bass-wood turns flat wise, and permits the edge of the bowl, which was a little elevated to descend and enclose the mouse under the bowl. If the mouse is set on a loose board, you may take it up by pulling the bowl, and the captive and innocent whole in a tub of water, and thus drown the prisoner.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—The bill to reduce the duty on salt was debated with much length and animation, and passed to be enacted. A message was received from the President of the United States, submitting to the consideration of Congress certain documents relative to an alleged encroachment on the rights and territory of the Creek Indians by the state of Georgia. This message was read, and warm discussion was referred to a Committee chosen by ballot, and consisting of Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Van Buren, Smith of S. and Harrisson. The Bankrupt bill after long debate was rejected, Yeas 21, Nays 27.

HOUSE.—The President of the United States submitted by Message, the Report of the Secretary of State, relating to the appointment of Charles A. B. to the commissioners of the Creek Indians and Secretary to the mission to Panama. The Secretary of the Treasury made a report in compliance with the orders of the House, of the sums accrued on woollen manufactures, raw wool carpeting imported in the year ending Sept. 30, 1826 to wit:—

1 American vessels amounted to	\$3,009,582,95
1 foreign vessels	145,610,10
Total amount of duties on these articles imported in 1826	\$3,155,193,05
1 the same articles imported in the year ending 30th Sep. 1825, the same amount—	
1 American vessels to	\$4,002,202,15
1 foreign vessels to	114,257,10
Total amount of duties on these articles imported in 1825	\$4,116,459,25

Among the memorials presented was one from Charles Carroll of Carrollton, praying the aid of Congress to an expedition to the polar regions. A Message was received from the President of the U. S. relative to the Georgia controversy, which, after a long and warm debate was ordered to lie on the table. The Secretary of War transmitted sundry documents relative to the suffering condition of the friendly Creek Indians. The bill for increasing the duty on imported woollen goods, was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Petitions of Whitwell, Bond & Co. and others, for surveys and estimates to ascertain the practicability and expediency of constructing a rail road from Boston to Providence were committed in both Houses. A Committee was appointed to consider on the expediency of taking measures more effectually to suppress lotteries. The Senate proceeded again to choose on its part a Senator of the United States, when His Excellency Gov. Lincoln was chosen.

HOUSE.—The House proceeded to a choice on its part of a Senator to Congress. The whole number of votes 219, a choice 110. The Hon. Elijah H. Mills received 118 and was chosen on the part of the House. The Committee of Finance was directed to report a Tax Act similar to that of 1820. The bill for regulating the sale of Lottery Tickets, by licensing the vendors, was after debate indefinitely postponed. A Committee was appointed to report on the expediency of incorporating the New England Society for the Improvement of Wool. A report of the Committee of the Judiciary declaring that it is inexpedient to enlarge the power of Justices of the Peace, so as to authorize them to hear and determine civil actions where the debt or damage does not exceed twenty-five dollars was accepted.

THE ADMIRAL. The Subscriber informs those who are desirous of improving by this fine imported animal, that he will be kept on the farm of John Welles, Esq. Dorchester, near the Rev. Dr. Codman's meeting House, till further notice. Terms three dollars.

Apply to A. GREENWOOD on said farm.
1amfm Feb. 16.

A Gardener.

WANTED.—a Gardener of good character. Apply at this office. 4t. Feb 9

Wanted,

A man with his wife to attend to the work of a Farm and dairy, about 9 miles from Boston, none need apply unless they can produce undoubted recommendations. Apply at this Office. 3t. Feb. 2.

Wanted to Purchase.

Stubbs' Anatomy of the Horse, for which a fair price will be given, if left at this office.

Public Auction.

The subscriber will sell at Public Auction, at his farm in Marlborough, on Tuesday the 20th instant at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, All the Stock of Cattle, Horses, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, and produce, viz.

1 Yoke of Oxen.
10 Cows all of which have been selected with great care, and are probably equal to any in the state. A part of them are of the Fill-pail breed, and of the improved Durham short-horned breed, from Mr Williams' imported bull Denton, and are now with calf by the bull imported by George W. Lyman, Esq.
1 Heifer 3 yrs. old next spring, $\frac{3}{4}$ blood Denton
4 Heifers 2 yrs old do $\frac{3}{4}$ & $\frac{1}{2}$ blood do

1 Bull 2 years old do $\frac{3}{4}$ blood do
5 Heifers 1 year old do $\frac{1}{2}$ & $\frac{3}{4}$ blood do
1 do 1 year old do $\frac{1}{2}$ blood Denton
2 Steers 1 year old do $\frac{1}{2}$ blood Denton
1 Virginia bred Mare, powerful and kind in any harness and excellent under the saddle.
1 Colt 2 years old next spring, from the above mare by Mr Williams' imported horse Roman.
1 Colt 1 year old from an excellent mare by the same Horse.

1 Mare with Foal by Roman. 1 good Farm Horse.
7 Hogs of the Worcester breed—2 Waggons, 2 Carts—1 Chaise and Harness—5 Ploughs—Ox Yokes—Chains—Iron Bars—Sleds—Sleighs—Shovels—Hoes—Rakes—Wagon Harnesses—Halters—Bridles—Saddles—A Straw and Hay Cutter, cost \$80, of the most approved construction.

1 to 300 bushels Corn—Potatoes—English Turnips—from 10 to 20 tons English Hay—Cider.
Beds, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Curtains—Looking-Glasses—Chairs—Table—Crockery and Glass Ware—Andirons—Fenders—Desks—Bureaus, &c.

Also, a piece of Pasture, Mowing and Filling Land, near the Meetinghouse in the East Parish in Marlborough, called Maynard's Hill, containing about 35 acres.

A piece of Pasture Land, on the road leading from the old Meetinghouse common to Geo. Howes' house, called the Boyd pasture, containing about 14 acres.

A Grist Mill, with about 10 acres of land adjoining—called Maynard's Mill.

Conditions of sale, of the Real Estate.

25 per cent of the purchase money down, or by an approved endorsed note, payable in 90 days with interest—the remainder in 1, 2 and 3 years with interest semi-annually, secured by a mortgage of the premises.
Boston, Feb. 1, 1827. HENRY RICE.

PATENT HINGE TRUSS

The entire new mode of pressure which the combined qualities of this instrument obtains in its application to the disease of Hernia or Rupture, and the consequent well known frequent cures accomplished by its use, even on the most aged sufferers, together with the safety, ease and comfort, with which it is worn, has, to the highest gratification of the inventor produced the enormous of the most scientific medical men of our own country, as well as its acknowledged superiority by Astley Cooper, of London. And the patentee may further add, that Trusses of his invention are now manufactured and sold in London, as the American Truss. This, it is conceived he may name, as a just source of national and professional gratification.

From the experiments which the patentee has made, for two years past, on aged persons for the cure of rupture, he is authorized to announce to the public the following result, that almost every person that has strictly followed his instructions relative to an occasional increase of pressure, with auxiliary means, have uniformly experienced a partial closing of the breach within a few weeks, and what is still more pleasing to add is that its efficacy has been fully and strikingly demonstrated in accomplishing perfect cures on persons at the advanced age of from 60 to 75 years, and universally on youth.

In the application of this instrument in different cases of the disease, a difference of adaptation is necessary, in respect to form, size and pressure and the neglect of these indispensable requisitions is the only cause of its failure, where any means of the kind are practicable; a careful observance of which is urged to all those who apply them.

EBENEZER WIGHT, Apothecary, Milk-street opposite Federal street, has just received a large assortment of the above Trusses.

Eastern potatoes for sale, at the cellar under Chauncy place Church in Summer street.

BOSTON MARKET.—Prices, generally, agree with those of last week. Corn has advanced to 85 to 90 cents—Rye 95 to 1.00—Eggs 25—Seeds scarce, generally higher than last season, and still rising.—Wool at our last quoted prices.

MISCELLANIES.

Spain.—The student of history must have been struck with that portion of Mr Canning's late speech in which he enquires "where can we now find that Spain in the map of the world, which was to have swallowed up the power of maritime England?" Spain was at one time mistress of the Netherlands in the North and Naples in the South of Europe; of the heart of Italy; of certain islands in the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and a strong hold in Africa; of considerable possessions in the East, and nearly all the West Indies; of three fourths of South, and the richest portion of North America; her flag floating on every sea; she possessed more of the precious metals than all the world beside: and her sovereignty, in addition to the sway of his own hereditary dominions, wore the imperial crown of Germany. Most truly did she boast that within the limits of her empire the sun never set. But that stupendous power was not obtained by virtue, nor possessed with moderation. Avarice and perfidy stained its rise; unexampled cruelty signalized its meridian; the most sanguinary tyranny and degrading meanness have brought unbounded exaltation and contempt on its decline.

[Lanham Republican.]

Effect of Music on Animals.—On a Sunday evening five choristers were walking on the banks of the river Mersey, in Cheshire; after some time, they sat down on the grass, and began to sing an anthem. The field in which they sat was terminated at one extremity by a wood, out of which, as they were singing they observed a hare to pass with great swiftness towards the place where they were sitting, and to stop at about twenty yards distance from them. She appeared delighted with the music, often turning up the side of her head to listen with more facility. This uncommon appearance engaged their attention; and being desirous to know whether the creature paid them the visit to partake of the music, they finished the piece, and sat still without speaking to each other. As soon as the harmonious sound was over, the hare returned slowly towards the wood; when she had reached nearly the end of the field they began the same piece again; at which the hare stopped, turned about, and came swiftly back again to about the same distance as before, where she seemed to listen with rapture and delight, till they had finished the anthem, when she returned by a slow pace up the field, and entered the wood.

[N. Mon. Mag.]

Anecdote of George III.—While the Earl of Chesterfield was in the Cabinet, he had to wait upon the King for his signature to an appointment which his Majesty had objected to with much warmth. The Earl opened the business with, "Whose name would your Majesty be pleased to have put in the blanks?" "Belzebub's!" exclaimed the Sovereign with much indignation. "And will your Majesty," continued the cool and facetious Peer, "permit the instrument to run as usual. Our trusty and well beloved Cousin and Counsellor?" The King, it is added, laughed, and immediately put his hand to the required appointment.

The Wilmington, N. C. Recorder of the 31st ult. says—"The weather has been unpleasantly warm for the last three days."

A curse is like a stone thrown up towards heaven, and most likely to return on the head of him that sent it. *Sir Walter Scott.*

The present population of New-Orleans is believed to exceed 50,000 souls. When the city was transferred to this government, 23 years ago, it contained but 8000 inhabitants.

General La Fayette's grant of 20,000 acres is in the neighborhood of Tallahassee, the capital of Florida. This is said to be a charming country, producing the wild grape plum, and may be fit for the silk worm.

Industry is sometimes poor; because, as the prophet Haggai says, she puts her wages into a purse with holes.

Fathers should not help their sons too much when young: Let them browse while their teeth are good. Yet Dr. Franklin did well to establish prudent, but indigent, young men in trade, to be reimbursed hereafter; because, when a pump is dry, water must be poured in at the top before any can come up from the bottom.

There is a kind of man who will not do as he himself wishes to, lest he should please somebody.

The Legislature of Ohio has before it a bill for "Farming out their State Prison." Is the contractor to employ the convicts in any thing they may be most expert at?

Large baggage sleds are drawn now by two horses on a quick trot, with loads that in waggon four horses could only draw on a walk.

Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Cape Breton, are as large as England, containing 35,000,000 of acres—and are capable of maintaining three millions of inhabitants. Their present population is 200,000.

Medical Reparlee.—A candidate for medical honours, having thrown himself almost into a fever from his incapacity of answering the questions, was asked by one of the Professors—"How would you sweat a patient for the rheumatism?" He replied, "I would send him here to be examined."

The royal assent has been given to the act incorporating a company for carrying on the manufacture of iron, in Annapolis county, Nova Scotia. The ore is said to be very abundant.

Patents.—It appears by a report made to the House of Representatives, that 4312 patents have been granted during the preceding year, that the sum received for the same is \$129,000. The expenses of the patent office are 6,780 67.

The Late Snow Storms.—The number of individuals who perished in the highlands, during the late storms is ascertained to be between twenty seven and thirty. Upwards of five thousand trees were blown down at Gordon Castle. [Liv. Mer.]

It is stated that the quantity of snow which has fallen at St. Johns, N. B. the present season, was not sufficient to cover the ground!

Preserving Wood.

Dry rot in timber may be prevented by charring the joints, and fixing them in anchormen or foundry ashes laid under the flooring. Leaving one of the boards of the floor loose, and removing it at night, it is said to prevent it. Painting wood before the sap is dry, hastens its decay.

[Gleanings of Husbandry.]

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

The proprietors of the New England Farmer the Agricultural Establishment inform the public that they have made arrangements for selling *den, Herb, Flower and Grass Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.* of every description. They have received from Messrs. Thorburn & Son of New York, a fresh assortment, among which are

Windsor beans,	White onion
China dwarf do	Red do
White kidney do	Yellow do
Warrington do	Parsnip, Pat
Refugee do	Early frame peas,
Mazagan do	Charlton do
Red pole cranberry do	Dwarf Imperial do
Dutch case-knife do	Dwarf prolific,
Turnip beet	marrow
Blood do	Tall sugar do.
White scarcity do	Early Washington
Brussels sprouts	Lucerne [very
Early York Cabbage	Squash pepper
sugar loaf do	Cayenne do
Battersea do	Scorlet radish
Sugarloaf do	Salmon do
Drumhead do	Red turnip do
Red Dutch do	White do do
Green Savoy do	Black do do
Yellow Savoy do	Purple do do
Madeira do	Round spinage
Tennisball do	Prickly do
Drumhead do	Early bush squash
Ice coss do	Crook neck do
Green do	Salsafy, vegetable
White do	Early Dutch turnip
Solid Celery	Red top do
Red do	White Norfolk do
Horn Carrot	Stowe do
Orange do	Ruta baga do
Early Cucumber	Tomatoes 1
Long do	Sweet marjoram
London leek	Savory
Early lettuce	Asparagus Arti
Cabbage do	Warrington do
Pine apple melon	Early turnip blood
Green citron do	Purple cape Broct
Nutmeg do	White onion
Purple egg plant	Red do.
Sallad mustard	Yellow do.
Nasturtium	White clover
Mangel Wurtzel	Red top grass
Large Norfolk turnip	Early cauliflower
Curled Cress do.	Late do.
Long cucumber	Early horn carrot
Girkin do.	Okra
Green Turkey do.	Green curled endiv
White do.	Ruta Baga

As the season for making hot beds is now hand, gentlemen in want of Early Cabbage, flower, Lettuce, &c. can be furnished with seed.

In addition to the above, we are daily expected to supply from Europe.

SEEDS.

For sale at the Agricultural Establishment North Market Street and at the Farmer office, 8 Wurtzel and Sugar Beet Seed raised by John F. W. of Roxbury. It is recommended to gentlemen of these seeds to apply soon, as from the end of last season, the quantity is small and the price of course be higher.

500 bushels Red-Top Seed. Clover Seed, &c.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars a num. payable at the end of the year, or the pay within sixty days from the time of publication entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 57 North Market Street, (opposite Faneuil Hall).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1827.

No. 31.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

PAINTINGS OF ANIMALS.

FESSENDEN.—I was much pleased with the marks of your New Bedford correspondent in 20 of your paper, respecting Mr Fisher's talent for painting animals correctly and *scientifically*. It is, as he observes, with regard to painters general, they look upon "a cow as a cow, and an ox as an ox," differing only in size and colour, without any perception of those nicer characteristics which are so readily distinguished by the agriculturist. It is too often the case that if a painter has formed an animal with four legs, a head and horns, he has done his task. He has drawn an ox, and an ox was what was wanted. If, Mr Editor, there is any one who understands the art of portraying all the nice peculiarities of any variety of stock, if he can catch the slight shades of action and fix them upon the canvass and render them almost sensible to the "feel," he ought to be patronised; for such a talent is too useful to the agriculturist to lie unemployed. I sincerely hope that measures will be taken to have portraits of most of the fine animals in Massachusetts, taken and lithographed and distributed among the farming community.

It may seem of not much consequence to you in Massachusetts, where you are conversant with the best breeds, and where the march of improvement is encouraged by a liberality which redounds not little to the honor as well as prosperity of the State; but to us in Maine, where cattle shows are unknown, and "Short Horns" are a curiosity, paintings or portraits would be of great service.—The first place it would tell many who are now ignorant of the fact that there is a better breed of cattle, &c. in existence than our own. In the next place it would show them wherein—and lastly I could hope it would prompt them to *sift* those they have and procure better. It is true, sir, we have our accounts of cattle shows and premiums of Dentons, of Admirals, and Wye Comets—of founders, of Romans, Columbus and Cleaveland Bays, but if we stray not out of the limits of our State to see them, we have not much of an idea of them. Permit me to express my hopes once more that paintings and engravings may be made and circulated, that we who are not able to come and see, may at least have a faint idea of what is considered true excellence, and what not.

Gardiner, Me. Feb. 11, 1827. E. H.

THE BUG IN PEAS.

SIR.—In your paper of Feb. 9, I observed a statement by Messrs. G. Thorburn & son, of New York, in their preface to their catalogue of seeds, and which I think is incorrect. I allude to the statement relative to pea-bugs, page 231. It is well known that the pea-bug like all other insects propagates its kind through the medium of eggs, and any one may easily ascertain their mode and place of depositing their eggs at the proper season.

The Bug makes a puncture through the side of the pod into the pea, when the pea is about half its proper size to be eaten green, and deposits its egg in the pea:—the growth of the pea covers or

heals the wound, and causes the surface to be whole and fair: the egg hatches, forms a worm, which subsists on the grosser parts of the pea, and in proper time having assumed the insect form, eats its way out and performs the same routine of service its parent did. It is well known that the bug does not injure the germinating quality of the pea, nor should such a thing be expected; nature is too correct in its productions to allow it.

The notion of the seeds or eggs being deposited in the flower or blossom is certainly anything but the production of research;—when the peas are of a fit size to be eaten green, examine the pods and you will find reddish marks on the side exactly against the most prominent part of the peas; open the pods and you will see a reddish spot in the corresponding side of the pea; take a pen-knife and carefully open the pea around the spot, and you may find a white egg about the size of a small pin head, which is the foundation laid for a Pea Bug.

C. PITMAN.

Troy, Feb. 13, 1827.

Remarks by the Editor.—The opinion that the pea-bug "deposits its egg in the flower, and matures with the pea, when it eats its way out at the side" is probably erroneous. In the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository for June 1823, is a letter from Col. Pickering, which explains the evil and points out a remedy. The Hon. writer observes, in substance, that the greatest difficulty to be encountered in raising peas is to produce them free from bugs. An effectual remedy for this evil is late sowing: but the hot sun of June will so pinch the vine of the late sown peas, that the crop will be small, unless the land be moist as well as rich. He then details some experiments, from which he concludes that this insect is limited to a certain period for depositing its eggs; and that if the tender peas are not found till that period is passed, the peas will be free from bugs.—Col. Pickering quotes the following from a paper, written by the late Mr Bartram a distinguished naturalist of Pennsylvania:

"They [the pea-bugs] feed, when in the caterpillar or grub state, on the green garden or field pea, as soon as the pods have arrived to a state of maturity sufficient to show the peas which are within them. In the evening or on a cloudy day, the female deposits her eggs on the outside of the pods; these eggs or nits soon hatch, and the young larva or worm eats directly through and enters the young pea, where it lodges, and remains feeding on its contents until it changes to a chrysalis, and thence to a fly or beetle before the succeeding spring; but do not eat their way out until the colds and frosts are past, which is about the beginning of April, when we generally begin to plant peas." "After they have disseminated their eggs they perish." "But that which is surprising and difficult to be accounted for, is, that the worm leaves the *testellum*, or sprout untouched, or at least uninjured; for almost every pea vegetates and thrives vigorously, notwithstanding the *corculum* (the rudiment of the young plant) and plumula seem to be consumed.

"One or two years' observation," continues Col. Pickering, "in different climates, may be requi-

site to ascertain in the time when the flight of these insects is over and they perish. As peas of various sorts blossom and form their buds at different times, some that come late may perhaps admit of such early sowing as to secure a vigorous and ample growth of the vines before the intense heat of summer arrives; in which case a satisfactory crop may be more surely expected."

Late sown peas, however, though they may escape the bugs, are apt to be injured by mildew or rust, as well as by the intense heat of summer.—Mildew in peas, is said to be caused by moisture in the atmosphere, and dryness in the soil, and it is asserted that watering the late sown plants, rather profusely, once in a week or nine days will relieve their suffering from this disorder. See N. E. Farmer, vol. i. p. 414.

Deane's New England Farmer observes that "The only insect that commonly injures our peas is a small brown bug or fly, the egg of which is deposited in them when they are young, and the pods easily perforated. The insect does not come out of his nest till he is furnished with short wings. They diminish the peas in which they lodge to nearly one half, and theiravings are fit only for food for swine. The bugs, however, will be all gone out if you keep them till the following autumn. But they who eat buggy peas the winter after they are raised must run the venture of eating the insects."

PHYSICAL VIRTUES OF PLANTS.

When plants are removed from their native soil and taken into a state of culture, it alters not only their habits but their physical virtues. Thus the sour grape is rendered sweet, the bitter pear pleasant, the dry apricot pulpy, the prickly lettuce smooth, and the acid celery wholesome. Pot-herbs are also rendered more tender by means of cultivation, and better fitted for the use of man; and so also are our fine varieties of fruit.—London.

A knowledge of these facts should induce us to attempt to domesticate some of the wild plants of our soil and climate. There are wild grapes, wild plums, wild cherries, a wild sort of upland rice, a variety of vegetables, which might, perhaps, be used for pot-herbs, which those who have means, leisure and philanthropy would do well to cultivate, till it could be ascertained whether the plants would develop any new and valuable properties under the hand of the husbandman or horticulturist.—Editor.

Important uses of the Leaves of the Grape-Vine.

From experiments made by Sir James Hall, it has been found that the leaves of the grape-vine, dried in the shade, make an excellent and extremely wholesome tea, though differing in taste and flavour from that commonly used. Besides, also being admirably calculated for making vinegar, the prunings of the vine, on being bruised and put into a vat or mashing tub, and boiling water poured on them, in the same way as is done with malt, will produce a liquor of a fine vinous quality, which being fermented, forms a substitute for beer; and which, on being distilled produces a good spirit of the nature of brandy.

[English publication.]

INDIAN CORN FOR FODDER.

Mr. FESSENDEN—The drought of the last summer having caused farmers in this vicinity to despair of crops of hay sufficient for wintering their usual stock of cattle, I began to think of expedients for remedying the anticipated deficiency; and having seen it recommended in your very respectable and useful paper to sow Indian corn for fodder, I determined to make the experiment. Grass seed sown the preceding year, except on low and moist land, was so unpromising that many planted their stubbles or sowed them over again. Having neglected to do either, I selected a half acre, the most naked and bare of grass, which I prepared for the seed by deep and faithful ploughing, then carted on two small loads of barn yard scrapings, very dry and light, with very little of the stimulating or nutritive qualities, (the only manure obtainable at that season, the 17th of June); this was spread upon the ground, then five pecks of our common yellow corn were sown broad cast, ploughed in and the iron toothed harrow passed over it, and for want of a roller, the harrow was inverted and drawn over the ground again. The earth was dry and parched, and my labourers said the crop would not repay me for the seed, but the sin of their want of faith was not visited upon me, for the corn germinated and grew better than my expectations; some of it attaining a height of five feet, and varying from that to one foot; this variation I attributed to the unequal manner in which the manure was spread. Some of the stalks had ears large enough for boiling, and most of them, ears of a smaller size, some having not more than three or four kernels.—The fodder was mowed the 22nd Sept. but the weather being unfavourable for curing it, it was not housed till the 7th Oct. when the quantity was estimated at thirty hundred weight. The cattle eat it clean, and prefer it to any fodder except English hay. It contains a large quantity of the saccharine and nourishing principle, and I consider it equal in value to a ton of the best hay. The expense of cultivation was 6 or 87. I am far from thinking that I used the best means of cultivating such a crop, and I send you this, not with the presumptuous expectation of instructing others, but with the hope of drawing information from yourself or your correspondents who are competent to impart it. INEXPERTUS.

PREPARED FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.]

Contraction of the Limbs.

One yolk of an egg, if gradually beaten up with three ounces of pure water, and reduced to the utmost degree of thinness, has been used for contractions of the limbs. [Dr T. Cooper.]

Common Elecampane, or Inula L.

A decoction of this plant has been employed by farmers for the cure of the scab in sheep; and externally applied, for removing disorders of the skin. Professor Knackstadt, of St. Petersburg, has prescribed the elecampane both ways, and found it a remedy of singular efficacy in curing the scald head. [Domestic Encyclopedia.]

Preserving the Eyes.

Few remedies for preserving the eyes are more refreshing and invigorating than bathing them in cold water three or four times in the day.

In common inflammations of the eyes, a very cheap and efficacious remedy is a solution of ten

grains of *Sugar of lead*, in half a pint of rain, river or snow water, premising one or two purges.—Leeches are also highly useful in this complaint.—Eyes naturally weak may be strengthened, by frequently washing them with green tea; to a cupful of which, add a tea-spoonful of brandy; and by wearing a white hat, with black underneath, in summer. [Ibid.]

The fat of Animals.

Used for food, is wholesome when not burnt, nor rancid; in either of these cases, it produces indigestion and heart-burn. Fat is thrown away too often. In France nobody throws away drippings, because by means of crumbs of bread, or flour it may be made miscible with water, and form a part of soups, and sauces. [Ibid.]

Elder, *Sambucus Nigra*.

The following mixture is excellent in the dropsy, viz. Put an ounce of the inner bark of elder into a china basin, add a gill of boiling water, and a few whole caraway seeds.—Let it stand eighteen hours, and then squeeze out the liquor. It is a brisk cathartic and diuretic. [American Herbal.]

Uses of Vegetable Nature.

Vegetable substances are always acid when the oxygen, (vital air) they contain is to the hydrogen, (inflammable air) in a greater proportion than in water; 2dly. Vegetable substances are always resinous or oily or spirituous when the oxygen they contain is to the hydrogen in a smaller proportion than in water; 3dly. Vegetable substances are neither acid nor resinous, but saccharine, or mucilaginous, or analogous to woody fibre or starch, when the oxygen and hydrogen they contain are in the same proportion as in water.

[Traite de Chem. Element. tom. III. chap. III.]

Germination of Seeds.

The following table indicates the periods of the germination of a considerable variety of seeds, as observed by Adamson.

	Days.
Wheat, Millet seed	1
Spinage, Beans, Mustard	3
Lettuce, Anisseed	4
Melon, Cucumber	5
Cress seed	5
Raish, Beet root	6
Barley	7
Orache	8
Purslain	9
Cabbage	10
Hysop	30
Parsley	40 or 50
Almond, Chesnut, Peach	1 year
Rose, Hawthorn, Filbert	2 yrs.

[London.]

Uses of Sun-Flower.

The cultivation of the common sun-flower *Helianthus annuus* is recommended to the notice of the public, as possessing the advantages of furnishing abundance of valuable fodder for cattle in their leaves. When in flower, bees flock to them from all quarters to gather honey. The seed is valuable in feeding sheep, pigs and other animals; it produces a striking effect in poultry, occasioning them to lay more eggs, and it yields a large quantity of excellent oil by pressure; the dry stalks burn well, the ashes affording a considerable quantity of alkali.—[English publication.]

Some of the uses of sunflower, as mentioned

above are new to us. We have not known of the leaves being used as fodder for cattle, nor the seed for feeding sheep or pigs, though we have known them given to poultry. We have no reason, however, to doubt but that they may be profitably applied to these purposes. And if the leaves of the sun-flower will furnish fodder for cattle, we have no reason to doubt that the leaves of the Jerusalem artichoke, (which has been frequently recommended for field culture as well by American British writers on husbandry) may likewise be valuable as food for neat stock.

From a paper on the subject of sun-flower in the first vol. of the *Trans. Amer. Phil. Socie* it appears that one bushel of sun-flower seed yield three quarts of oil, and that this quantity of seed is produced from an hundred plants, set about three feet apart, in the same manner that Indian corn is planted. The oil is thin, clear, and of agreeable taste. It is recommended to set it deep in a hole, and when the plant is a yard high to throw in the mould round the stalk, so that the surface of the ground may be even around it.

The process for expressing the oil is the same as that for making linseed oil. It is suggested that cold drawn oil is less liable to turn rancid than when heat is used; but the quantity is less; however, care be taken constantly to stir it, and wash in an iron pot, over a moderate fire, (or pressed) not to heat the plates too much, there will be no danger of burning the oil. There can be no doubt, that the sun-flower, on poor land, will yield much more profit than many other crops.

Ed. N. E. Farmer

Yeast.

Dr Mease recommends yeast made after the following recipe as preferable to any other kind. Boil twelve clean washed, middle-sized potatoes and at the same time, boil, in another vessel handful of hops in a quart of water; peel a mash the potatoes in a marble mortar, pour part the hop water, while hot, upon the potatoes, then well, and pass them through a sieve; then add the remainder of the hop-water, and half tea-cup full of honey, beat all well, and add small portion of leaven to bring on the fermentation. Put the whole into a stone jug, and set it the fire (in the winter.) All the utensils must be scalded every time they are used and washed perfectly clean. One tea-spoonful of the above pot yeast will answer for three quarts of flour. In summer the yeast ought to be made every second day.—[Domestic Encyclopedia.]

Litter for Cattle.

Litter is very essential to cattle, when let in yards, without which yard manure is of small account, and unless it be in full proportion to the cattle in the yard, it is not thought highly of; it is as a half done thing. Good farmers, in England deem full littering of cattle, when in yards such importance that after reaping with sick and inning their wheat, they cut the stubble a stack it for litter. Besides straw and stubble litter, they apply to the same use, fern (brake) and such other vegetable substances as they can procure; and they buy straw from common farmers, who are not in the practice of littering. In all countries, common farmers are indifferent improvements: they look not beyond old habit and it is prudent that they venture not on extensive new projects, without first making experience

littering is three loads of 12 or 13,000 lbs. of straw to each grown beast.

(Bordley's Husbandry.)

It would be more economical, however, to cut straw with a straw-cutter, even when it is intended for litter. But if cut and mixed, or given with other food, especially green food or roots, affords a wholesome provender for cattle. The way, therefore, is to litter your cattle with straw, stubble, leaves or other vegetable substance of less value than straw, and cut and distribute straw for fodder. If possible feed your cattle unmixed, and provide them at least a shed to lodge in, and they will require not only less litter than food than if fed and lodged in an open field. "Many farmers," says the Domestic Encyclopedia, "feed in their yards in racks, and suppose that they gain every possible advantage from this practice, by the saving of dung dropped, and watered by the cattle; and though this practice is certainly preferable to wasteful stabling, or to feeding in racks (or from stacks) in the fields, yet it ought to be recollected that manure will be much inferior to that made and preserved under cover. For there are objections against the practice of yard feeding, viz. Danger of a vicious beast injuring another, the irritation of their contentions for food, and worry by flies, all of which are avoided by feeding in stalls under cover."

To make Patent Paste.

Take a quantity of mealy potatoes, and mash them without peeling; then take as many, and mix with a third more of raw potatoes, and obtain the starch or flower from them, by grating them into a sieve of water, and reserving only the finer parts. The mashed potatoes are to be diluted with water, and passed through a sieve. They are then to be put into a boiler, and when nearly boiled, the starch produced from the grated potatoes is to be added, and the whole boiled together about twenty minutes, during which time it must be constantly stirred: it is then good paste, and is to be put into a wide vessel to cool.—(English pat.)

To increase the force of gunpowder.

Mr Baine says three ounces of pulverized quicklime being added to one pound of gunpowder, its force is augmented one third; shake the whole together till the white colour of the lime disappears. [English Publication.]

Dr D. Griffith, Esq. in the 8th vol. of the *Transactions of the Bath and West of England Society* says that quicklime, mixed with gunpowder, in the proportion of one pound of the former, well pulverized, to two pounds of the latter, caused an explosion, with a force equal to three pounds of gunpowder; hence, according to him, one third of the expense of powder in blasting rocks may be saved.

Method of increasing the effects of gunpowder, and also shewing the necessity of certain precautions in loading Fire-Arms.

It is a well known fact, which cannot be too often published, that a musket, fowling piece, &c. is very apt to burst if the wadding is not rammed down close to the powder. Hence it is obvious that in loading a screw barrel pistol, care should be taken that the cavity for the powder be entirely filled with it, so as to leave no space between the powder and the ball.

If a bomb or shell is only half filled with gun-

powder, it breaks into a great number of pieces,—whereas if it is quite filled, it merely separates into two or three pieces which are thrown to a great distance.

If the trunk of a tree is charged with gunpowder for the purpose of splitting it, and the wadding is rammed down very hard upon the powder, in that case the wadding is only driven out, and the tree remains entire; but if, instead of ramming the wadding close to the powder, a certain space is left between them, the effects of the powder are then such as to tear the tree asunder.

On the property of boiling in Pease.

In boiling split pease, some samples, without reference to variety, fall or moulder down fully into pulp, while others continue to maintain their form. The former are called boilers. This property of boiling depends on the soil; stiff land, or sandy soil that has been marled uniformly, produces pease that will not melt in the boiler, no matter what the variety may be.—[London.]

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

By some recent experiments, made by M. Bertrand it appears that charcoal possesses the power of counteracting the fatal effects of the mineral poisons on the animal body. He enumerates several experiments to prove this fact, the third of which was made on himself. "At half past seven in the morning," he states, "I swallowed, fasting, five grains of arsenic powder, in half a glass of strong mixture of charcoal; at a quarter before eight I perceived a painful sensation of heat in the stomach, with great thirst. I then drank another glass of the charcoal. At half past nine the oppressive pain ceased in the stomach, and was followed by an uneasy sensation in the viscera.—Being very thirsty, I drank several cups of an infusion of orange flowers, and at 11, was completely well. At noon I dined as usual, without inconvenience, and could perceive no further derangement in the digestive functions." The same experiment was made with corrosive sublimate of mercury, with the same result. As we have hitherto been unacquainted with any article capable of rendering the mineral poisons inert, the communication of M. Bertrand of the result of his experiments is of vast importance.

We have thought this paragraph from a late London paper worth copying, for the discovery is interesting, and countenanced by the well known chemical effect of charcoal on metallic oxides, in common experiments. It is not any noxious quality in the simple metal that renders the metallic oxides deleterious, it is the chemical action of their oxygen, on the animal fibre. From the very strong affinity between charcoal and oxygen, the former has long been used for restoring several oxides to the metallic state. The oxygen, thus combined with charcoal, is more strongly attracted by it than it was by the metal, and this renders it, when applied to the animal fibre comparatively inert.—*Boston Spectator.*

Welland Canal.—We learn by the papers, that the House of Assembly of Upper Canada has passed a bill authorizing the Colonial Government to purchase stock of this admirable work to the amount of \$200,000. This, with the grant last year of \$100,000, and the £15,000 from the mother country, will, we trust, put the Directors in possession of ample funds, and hasten the completion of the enterprise. [Albion.]

New South Wales.—The *Sydney New South Wales Monitor* of July last, gives the following account of that settlement:—

On regarding the very small space which the explored part of Australasia is contained in, as compared with the whole continent, we cannot but consider that all the theories, with regard to inland lakes &c. are built upon very slight foundations—Australasia is above 2000 geographic miles in length, and about 1,500 in width. The greatest extent of the explored part does not exceed six hundred miles north and south, and four hundred miles east and west. Indeed we have but a very imperfect knowledge of the country 200 miles distant. We should not be surprised if it eventually turns out that we have settled on the worst spot in the island. Hunter's River without any flourish, is a fine settlement: the whole country appears as if it wanted mowing—large flocks and herds are fast accumulating, and many settlers are investing considerable property in building, fencing and clearing. All are rising into that desirable condition of having bread enough and to spare.—In a few years they will constitute a powerful squirearchy, truly enviable, if they preserve the free, open, and generous character of an English country gentleman.—The following are the average prices of articles at Sydney:—Wheat 8s. 3d. Maize 2s. Barley 4s. per bushel. Butter 2s. Cheese 1s. per lb. Eggs 1s. 6d per dozen. Fowls 3s. Ducks 4s. 6d. Geese 13s. Turkeys 11s per couple. Potatoes 12s. per cwt. Bread 6d per loaf.

On Friday night, the new stables, &c. of Abijah H. Hatch, of Fishkill, keeper of the stage house at that place, and one of the proprietors of the line of stages, were destroyed by fire, together with seventeen fine horses, about 500 dollars worth of hay, and several harnesses, &c. Only two of 19 horses in the stable were saved. Eleven that were killed were the property of Mr H. stated to be worth \$1000. One of the drivers made every exertion to save the horses. He rushed into the stable and cut loose the four horses belonging to his team, but could not induce them to leave the stable. He led them to the door, but they would not come out. He then mounted one, and tried to ride him out—but all to no purpose, and his favourite horses were left, when the faithful driver could stand it no longer. (N. Y. paper.)

It has been published repeatedly, that a horse may easily be led from a building on fire by placing a blanket, great coat or something of the kind, over his head, to prevent the light of the fire from dazzling his eyes. (Ed. N. E. Farmer.)

The City of Cadiz is older than Rome, London, Paris or Vienna; older than Madrid and Naples, Stockholm and St. Petersburg, and Constantinople; she is as old as Jerusalem. She is, after Tyre and Sidon, the oldest mercantile city in the world.—When the pyramids in Egypt were built, Cadiz, too, was built. When Troy was destroyed, this Neptune city was raised from the ocean. Gades, the now Cadiz, was an old colony of the Phenicians, who used this favourable situation to build the town, on account of the trade of the west coast of Europe and Africa, which was done about 700 years before Christ.

The ship America, which arrived on Sunday from Bremen, had on board upwards of seventeen thousand bushels of Grain and Potatoes, which we understand will pay a fair profit in this market.

[N. Y. Merc. Adv.]

AN ADDRESS,

*Delivered before the Saratoga Agricultural Society,
by EARL STIMSON, Esq.*

Citizens and Fellow Farmers,

Assembled as we are this day to celebrate the anniversary of the Saratoga Agricultural Society, we would express our grateful remembrance of the kindness of that Providence which hath watched over us: and humbly present our united thank offering to the bountiful bestower of all our mercies for the continued expressions of his goodness. Our lives have not only been preserved, but God has caused his rains and his dews to descend, and has whitened our fields with another rich and abundant harvest. Our flocks and our herds, have yielded their increase. Our store houses are filled with the fruits of the field—Peace and quietness have been about our habitations.

Gentlemen—you must be sensible of the embarrassment which every person feels, when called to the discharge of a duty, for the performance of which he feels himself unqualified. And I assure you that nothing could have induced me to address you on this occasion, but the obligation which this Society has laid me under, by conferring upon me one of the highest honors in its gift—an honor which I could have wished might have been conferred on some Gentleman who possessed literature combined with practical experience, both which are necessary on occasions like the present. I trust however that I shall be heard with indulgence, whilst I direct your attention for a few moments to some general remarks on industry and economy, accompanied with some observations on practical husbandry.

Industry and economy combined, form the true philosopher's stone, which turns all into gold.—Without these essential qualifications, no one can be respectable, or an useful member of society.—They are therefore among those principles which should be instilled into the child from its earliest infancy. They most generally exist together, and are both so indispensably necessary to success in any pursuit of life, that where one is wanting, the other for all practical purposes may as well be absent. For without industry, economy will be of no avail. And without economy, the fruits of industry are soon wasted. Man being formed for action, and duties always devolving upon him, industry and economy cannot be dispensed with in any situation in which he can be placed. It is the want of these, that prevents the success of so many in the various mechanical branches, as well as in the learned professions—and it is the primary cause, which calls in the aid of the insolvent law to close up the concerns of so many in the mercantile world.

The indolent person soon loses the confidence, and of course the patronage of his employers, and poverty and disgrace are the final, and inevitable result. But in no one are the unhappy effects which result from the want of these, more apparent than in the cultivator of the soil. The indolent farmer exhibits his own disgrace to every passing traveller; and brings forcibly to the mind even of a stranger, the words of the wise man—"I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding, and lo, it was all overgrown with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down." How true is the picture which Solomon here gives of what daily falls under our own observation. How often do we see a farm

susceptible of a high state of cultivation, and which might with any thing of industry and economy be a source of wealth to its possessor—how often do we see grown over with bushes, briars, thistles, and every hurtful weed—the fields badly arranged, the fences out of repair, the land half tilled, the barn doors broken from their hinges, and the windows of the house filled with hats, presenting any idea but that of comfort.

On a nearer examination, the picture is still darkened.—Look at his stock, his out houses his implements of husbandry: every thing is poor and out of its place. Enter his dwelling—his home, in which are to be found the only fruits of *ENEN* which have survived the fall—Is domestic peace or happiness ever found within, where neglect and ruin are without? Does not every thing wear the aspect—and is there not inscribed on every thing on which the eye can rest, indolence and waste?

Reverse the picture; and what can be presented more agreeable, what can be accompanied with more pleasing ideas. Look at the farm of the man who is diligent in his business and prudent in his concerns—his own spirit is infused into every thing around him,—every thing is in repair, every thing is in its place, every thing is in its season;—every thing evinces that the master's eye has seen and directed all his concerns—and that he hath remembered and practised the adage,

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

—On a nearer examination, we find his fields well arranged and productive, his crops clean and of the best quality, and secured in season under cover, instead of being exposed to weather in stacks as is too frequently the case, to the great loss of the farmer, both in the crop itself, and in the manner of which it might be productive—we find his cattle well fed—in good condition—and often better sheltered than the family of the slothful.—Enter his dwelling, it is the habitation of plenty—the store-house of the dairy and the loom—and his fire side, that calm and domestic one, where the farmer in the bosom of his family finds not only rest from his toil, but the richest reward of his labor.

Since we are assembled for the purpose of mutually receiving and communicating instruction, and stimulating each other in that pursuit, which was the first and is still the most honourable employment of man—it will be expected that something will be said more particularly on the cultivation of the soil. Agriculture embraces in its widest sense too many subjects to admit of a description for detail, within limits of a single discourse. Division and fencing of a farm, the proper mode of tillage—draining and watering the land—the rotation of crops—kitchen gardening, that important, though much neglected subject—the planting and cultivating of fruit trees—different kinds of manures and their application—the raising and fattening cattle—the form and construction of farming utensils, the most proper mode of building, both as respects the form and materials—and the different kinds of domestic manufactures would furnish matter for an useful discourse—but without descending to any particular discussion on any one of these subjects, suffice it to say that a knowledge of them all will be sought by the practical farmer. But permit me, in compliance with the request of several gentlemen, briefly to subjoin a statement of what I have found to be the most successful and profitable mode of cultivating

the farm which I have taken under my immediate care and upon which I have tried a number of experiments.

The soil of this land is a brown loam, lying on a stratum of lime and sand stone, at the depth of from three to six feet projecting out of the ground occasionally on the brink of ridges. The surface was covered with round hard stone sufficient when put into half wall with posts and rails to inclose in lots from five to ten acres. The original timber was principally beech and maple, mixed with bass wood, elm and hemlock. The whole farm was interspersed with spots low and springy.—When first cleared the dry land was productive both in grain and grass.

It was occupied as four small farms previous to its coming into my possession, and had been so often cropped without sending down to grass or being supplied with manure as to become in a great measure unproductive, not yielding the occupation on an average more than twenty bushels of grain or one ton of hay per acre.

Little or no attention had been paid to the management of the lots—the fences were in a decayed state and the buildings much out of repair and the whole was much covered with old log stumps, stones, hedges of briars, unprofitable bushes and weeds. For the first four or five years after a part of this land came into my possession, I pursued the common way of farming, and I ploughed and harrowed my land over the stumps and around the logs and bushes—summer followed at the loss of one crop, and I ploughed in what little manure I saved five or six inches deep. I laid out much labor and got small crops.

[To be concluded next week.]

Transplantation of trees. An Italian journal has published a long paper on this subject, containing the results of many experiments made by Mr. Cradori; these are, 1st. To cut as little of the root as possible; 2d. That transplanted things require no other nourishment than water, and are injured by manure; and 3d. That too much care cannot be taken to shelter them from the sun.

Culture of silk in Sweden. This it seems was attempted a number of years ago, and in 1823 was renewed. The mulberry grows very well in some of the provinces, and the silk produced said to be of a finer and stronger quality than that of India. The silk produced in Bavaria is in like manner said to be superior to that of Italy.

The *Agricultural Society of Stockholm* celebrated in February last their twelfth anniversary. Their King himself was present, and made a speech the importance of the subject, observing that the result of their efforts had, notwithstanding the severity of the climate, exceeded their hopes.

We occasionally catch a paragraph, in some of the papers published west of the Alleghany mountains, that serves to throw light upon the progress of our western neighbours. It is understood that nearly \$200,000 worth of wool, is yearly transported eastward, from Pittsburgh, Steubenville & Wheeling. Yet, says the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette, a few years since, when the Steubenville woolen factory was established, the whole count west of the Mountains, did not furnish wool enough to keep it in operation.—Now, Mr. Rapp, the Society of Economy, makes, from a single grower of wool, a purchase of wool amounting to \$2,400.—meantime we find that Cotton Factors in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, have increased the amount of their product in a considerable degree. [U. S. Gaz.]

Spouts.—The suggestion by Captain Napier, contained in the following extract from the *Journal of Science*, is probably as correct as regard to the causes of these phenomena, which has been ventured. The opinions of Hellet and Franklin are of course entitled to weight, but are not supported by all the laws of electricity. The water spouts are, comparatively seldom accompanied by lightning, and their motion with the wind, by which vessels to leeward of them are often endangered, would seem to confirm the theory of Capt. Napier. (*N.Y. Times*) of one period they were supposed to be violent whirlwinds, and Berthollet and Franklin thought them electrical, the clouds and water mutually attracting each other, and they thought their idea was confirmed by the accompanying lightning. Oliver Wendell has been occasioned by the suggestion of a rotary motion. Perhaps the nearest approach to truth is the supposition of the Hon. Capt. Napier. He supposes that many opposite currents of wind, all blowing to a certain centre, and commencing in contact with unequal forces causes a rotary motion of currents of themselves, round a central space, not partaking of an equal, or its former figure, naturally becomes rarified by the expansion, to such an extent, that it acquires a state of great degree approximating to that of a vacuum.

This continued rotary motion of the air forms a kind of whirlwind, and the pressure of the external atmosphere at the base, forcing the water to a reasonable height, up the rarified space within, it is then carried upwards by the mechanical action of the wind, in light, and unconnected streaks.—The space at the bottom now becoming void, is continually replenished by the pressure from without till the whole spout is perfectly completed. The water having now arrived at the region of clouds, it is naturally attracted, diffused, and collected with, and among them; increasing in quantity and extent, till the lower atmosphere being now lighter than the clouds above, these enormous masses, gradually settling downwards, descend, burst, and are dissipated in rain."

Potato Starch.

Let the potatoes be taken and grated down to a pulp, and the pulp placed upon a fine sieve, and water made to pass through it; the water will be found to have carried off with it an infinite number of particles, which it will afterwards deposit in the form of white powder, separable by decantation; which powder is starch, possessing all the essential properties of wheaten starch.

[London.]

A writer in the *Springfield Journal*, recommending an increased manufacture of potato starch, states that 40,000 lbs. per annum of starch is consumed by the Springfield, Ludlow, Ware, Benson and Brimfield Factories.

Spontaneous combustion of Lampblack.—The *London Monthly Magazine* states the case of a ship, recently arrived, which had on board a number of casks of lampblack, and the remainder of her cargo, of tar and linseed oil. On her passage, a vessel narrowly escaped destruction from the combustion of one of the casks. No apparent cause could be assigned for its taking fire, as no spark from the deck or either of the jars of oil could be found, and no fire or light had been permitted to hold at any time after leaving port.

With the thermometer a half dozen degrees below zero, it is hardly apropos to talk of thaws and freshets, still we may as well remind those interested in property on rivers and other streams, that, unless some extraordinary precautions are used, it is more than probable, that they will be sufferers by the spring freshets, which, from present appearances, threaten to be more powerful and extensive than for many years past.

[Newbury Port Herald.]

American Wool.—There were lately received in Boston, in a long train of sleds, about 20,000 lbs. of wool, consigned to Messrs Livermore & Dunn. This wool is from sheep kept in the town of Orwell, Vt.—where it is estimated, 100,000 lbs. of wool were sheared last year—and where, we are told, there are individuals who keep from 600 to 3000 sheep.

Fat Sheep.—A grass fed sheep was lately killed by Mr Daniel Nicholls, of Salisbury, Conn. which had 41 lbs. of tried tallow—and after which the quarter weighed 68 lbs.

CROSSING THE BREEDS OF VEGETABLES.

Observing that farmers, who rear cattle improve the progeny by means of *crossing* the breed, Knight argued from analogy, that the same improvement might be introduced into vegetables.—His principal object was to procure new and improved varieties of the apple and pear to supply the place of such as had become diseased and unproductive. But as the necessary slowness of all experiments of the kind did not keep pace with the ardor of his desire to obtain information on the subject, he was induced to institute some tentative experiments upon the common pea, a plant well suited to his purpose both from its quickness of growth and from the many varieties in form, size and colour which it afforded. In 1787 a degenerate sort of pea was growing in his garden, which had not recovered its former vigour even when removed to a better soil. Being thus a good subject of experiment, the male organs of a dozen of its immature blossoms were destroyed, and the female organs left entire. When the blossoms had attained their mature state, the pollen of a very large and luxuriant grey pea was introduced into the one half of them, but not into the other. The pods of both grew equally; but the seeds of the half which were unimpregnated withered away without having augmented beyond the size to which they had attained before the blossoms expanded. The seeds of the other half were augmented and matured as in the ordinary process of impregnation, and exhibited no perceptible difference from those of other plants of the same variety; perhaps because the external covering of the seed was furnished entirely by the female. But when they were made to vegetate in the succeeding spring the effect of the experiment was obvious. The plants rose with great luxuriance, indicating in their stem, leaves and fruit the influence of this artificial impregnation; the seeds produced were of a dark grey. By impregnating the flowers of this variety with the pollen of others, the colour was again changed, and new varieties obtained, superior in every respect to the original on which the experiment was first made, and attaining in some cases to a height of more than twelve feet.

Phil. Trans. 1789.

The practicability of improving the species is ren-

dered obvious by these experiments; and the ameliorating effect is the same, whether by the male or female, as was ascertained by impregnating the largest and most luxuriant plants with the pollen of the most diminutive and dwarfish, on the contrary. By such means any number of varieties may be obtained according to the will of the experimenter, among which some will no doubt be suited to all soils and situations. Knight's experiments of this kind were extended also to wheat; but not with equal success. For though some very good varieties were obtained, yet they were found not to be permanent. But the success of his experiments on the apple tree were equal to his hopes. This was, indeed, his principal object, and no means of obtaining a successful issue were left untried. The plants which were obtained in this case were found to possess the good qualities of both of the varieties employed, uniting the greatest health and luxuriance with the finest and best flavoured fruit.

Improved varieties of every fruit and esculent plant may be obtained by means of artificial impregnation, or crossing, as they were obtained in the cases above stated. Hence Knight thinks, that this promiscuous impregnation of species has been intended by nature to take place, and that it does in fact often take place, for the purpose of correcting such accidental varieties as arise from seed and of confining them within narrower limits. All which is thought to be countenanced from the consideration of the variety of methods which nature employs to disperse the pollen, either by the elastic spring of the anthers, the aid of the winds, or the instrumentality of insects. But although he admits of the existence of vegetable hybrids, that is, of varieties obtained from the intermixture of different species of the same genus, yet he does not admit the existence of vegetable males, that is, of varieties obtained from the intermixture of the species of different genera; in attempting to obtain which he could never succeed, in spite of all his efforts. Hence he suspects that where such varieties have been supposed to take place, the former must have been mistaken for the latter. It may be said, indeed, that if the case exists in the animal kingdom, why not in the vegetable kingdom? to which it is, perhaps, difficult to give a satisfactory reply. But from the narrow limits within which this intercourse is at all times circumscribed, it scarcely seems to have been the intention of nature that it should succeed even among animals. Salisbury is of a different opinion and considers, (*Hort. Trans.* i. 364,) that new species may be created both by bees and the agency of man; and the recent experiments of Heribert, Sweet and others, seem to confirm this opinion.—Sweet's experience leads him to conclude that the plants of all orders strictly natural may be reciprocally impregnated with success, and he has already, in the nursery gardens of Messrs Colville, produced many new geranium and rhododendrons.

A singular or anomalous effect of crossing, or extraneous impregnation, is the change sometimes undergone by the seed or fruit which is produced by the blossom impregnated. These effects are not uniform results but they are of frequent occurrence, and have attracted notice from a very early period. John Turner observes (*Hort. Trans.* v. 63) that Theophrastus and Pliny (*Theophrast. Hist. Plant. l. ii. c. 4; Plin. Hist. Nat. l. xvii. c. 25*) seem to allude to it, and that the notion was entertained by Bradley, who in his *New Improvements*

in *Planting and Gardening*, after giving directions for fertilizing the female flowers of the hazel with the pollen of the male, says, "By this knowledge we may alter the property and taste of any fruit by impregnating the one with the farina of another of the same class, as for example a codlin with a pearmain, which will occasion the codlin so impregnated to last a longer time than usual, and be of a sharper taste; or if the winter fruit be fecundated with the dust of the summer kinds, they will decay before their usual time; and it is from this accidental coupling of the farina of one kind with the other, that in an orchard, where there is a variety of apples, even the fruit gathered from the same tree differs in its flavor and times of ripening; and moreover, the seeds of those apples so generated, being changed by that means from their natural qualities, will produce different kinds of fruit, if they are sown. Turner, after quoting several instances, and among others, one from the *Philosophical Transactions*, "concerning the effect which the farina of the blossoms of different sorts of apples had on the fruit of a neighboring tree." States upwards of six cases of hybridized apples, that had come within his own observation, and concludes with the remark, that if there does exist in fruits such a liability to change, it will at once be evident to the intelligent cultivator how much care is requisite in growing melons, cucumbers, &c. to secure their true characters, even without reference to saving seed for future crops. In the same volume of the *Horticultural Transactions* (p. 234,) an account is given of different coloured peas being produced in the same pod by crossing the parent blossom. All these facts seem to contradict the generally received opinion, that crossing only affects the next generation; here it appears to affect the embryo offspring; and a gardener who had no keeping apples in his orchard, might communicate that quality in part to his summer fruit by borrowing the use of a neighbor's blossoms from a late variety. It is probable however that such counter-impregnations do not take place readily; otherwise the produce of common orchards would be an ever-varying round of monstrosities.—*London*.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1827.

EWES AND LAMBS.

It is highly important to feed your ewes well for a few weeks before and a considerable time after yearning. They should have about $\frac{1}{2}$ a gill of Indian corn a day, each, till they have produced their lambs, to give them strength; and while suckling, good roots or some other juicy food. The want of milk is the principal cause of the death of lambs. Keep your ewes well and your lambs will thrive and be strong. The Farmer's Manual says "If you have stored more turnips than are sufficient for the use of the table, give them to any stock that will eat them, except your sheep; give to them potatoes but not turnips, at this season; they will injure the lambs." "Weak lambs should be treated in all respects as if they had been drowned, and you would restore them to life. Apply gentle and regular warmth; give warm milk frequently in small quantities, (the milk of the sheep is best,) and if the ewe has milk sufficient for its support you may generally raise them; but if not they generally die. It is mere work to nurse one

such lamb for 24 hours, than to feed regularly 100 sheep for the same time, take your choice." If your flock be large, the wethers should be kept by themselves. They do not require so good keeping as ewes and young sheep. The *Farmer's Guide* says "If lambs are weak, it is necessary to give them, the first day or two, a small quantity of cow's milk, warm, three or four times in the day; if it is cold weather, the cup containing the milk should stand in another vessel that is partly filled with warm water. Should the lamb be chilled, rub his legs with tow, and take a warm cloth be put round it. But if corn, barley, oats, or white beans are given to sheep, during the winter, in small quantity, the lambs will be strong and the trouble of nursing saved."

London directs to give ewes after lambing "turnips or other kinds of green food provided for the purpose, and given them in a suitable manner; but where it can be done, it is always better to leave this sort of food untouched till about the period of lambing, when it should be regularly supplied in proportion to the necessity there may be for it." The same author says "The economy of the suckling-house, (for lambs) is as follows: The sheep which begin to lamb are kept in the close (sheep yard) during the day, and in the house during the night, until they have produced twenty or thirty lambs. These lambs are then put into a lamb-house, which is kept constantly well littered with clean wheat straw; and chalk, both in lump and in powder is provided for them to lick, in order to prevent looseness, and thereby preserve the lambs in health. As a prevention against gnawing the boards, or eating each other's wool, a little wheat straw is placed with the ears downwards, in a rack within their reach, with which they amuse themselves, and of which they eat a small quantity. In this house they are kept with great care and attention, until fit for the butcher."

Mr Lawrence in speaking of "Lambs newly fallen," says "the ancient practice was to keep them within doors, until they had acquired sufficient strength to follow their dams abroad, an usage long become obsolete, and indeed no farther necessary, than in the case of severe weather, or of weakness in the lambs, when nursing them will ever be found the best restorative, notwithstanding all the pleas of indolence to the contrary. To counsel that the suckling ewes be fed with the best food in the farmer's power, is to repeat what every one knows; it is to somewhat more purpose to say, that the articles should be at once productive of milk, and of substantial nutriment, for these animals are too often fed with such loose and watery food, that what with the floods of watery milk and of urine, which are excited, they are reduced to skeletons, before the weaning time arrives, and are not easily recruited afterwards; a plenty of such food, however, is far better than starving whilst they suckle, because in the latter case they do not always reach the weaning; and few experienced shepherds in certain districts, but have too often witnessed the horrid sight of a starving lamb tugging at the teat of its expiring mother!" See further, *New England Farmer*, vol. v. pages 3, 59, 133, 142.

Large Ox.—An ox weighing 3538 lbs, between 7 and 8 years old, is now exhibiting in New Hampshire. He was raised on the Parker farm, at Greenland, and measures 9 feet 10 inches in girth; 11 feet in length; 6 feet in height at the hips, and

2 feet 11 inches and a half in width across hips, being probably, says the Portsmouth Gazette "the largest animal of his species ever raised in this country."

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.—A bill to appropriate \$37,000 Macadamizing Pennsylvania Avenue from Capital to Georgetown, was reported. Joe Poinsett was appointed as Minister to the Congress of Tacubaya in the place of Mr Anderson deceased. The bill from the other House to increase the duty on imported woollens was referred to the Committee on Manufactures. A bill to reduce the duties on teas, coffee, and wines passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

HOUSE.—A select Committee was appointed the President's Message in regard to the conflicting claims of the State of Georgia and the Cherokees. The engrossed bill for the protective Woollen Manufactures, was read a third time passed, yeas 106, nays 95. The Committee of inquiry into the official conduct of Vice President Calhoun, when Secretary at War, made a recommendation for his exoneration from all participation in the contract.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Resolves were introduced and twice providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Internal Improvements.

HOUSE.—A Resolve providing for the appointment of Commissioners for Internal Improvements was reported and ordered to be printed. A letter received from his Excellency Gov. Lincoln declining to be considered as a candidate to office of Senator of the United States. The House agreed to postpone indefinitely the subject of election of a Senator to Congress. A Message received from His Excellency the Governor stating his objections to "an act to incorporate the Mozart Association in Salem," which was referred to a Committee, and 500 copies ordered to be printed. Resolves were passed to provide the appointment of four Commissioners of Internal Improvements. A bill to authorize the Hamps and Hampden Canal Co. to extend a Canal from Northampton, to the north line of the state, reported, read and ordered to be printed. A title for the survey of a Canal Route from Boston to Blackstone Canal, and the Connecticut line read and committed. The Messenger of the House was directed to procure 300 copies of marks on a rail road from Boston to Con. river, the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Boring for Water.—We have neglected for some time to mention, that a number of gentlemen in this Village had formed themselves into a company for the purpose of boring for Water, on Mr. Brown's plan. And we have now the satisfaction to state, that their success thus far has exceeded their anticipations. After penetrating to the depth of 30 feet, they found *Mineral Water* which was surcharged with the carbonic acid gas and contained all the mineral properties of other fountains, and rose freely from four to five feet above the surface, discharging at the rate about a gallon per minute. They have penetrated to the depth of 170 feet, and are now a magnesian calcareous slate rock; and although they have discontinued operations for the present

ing the cold weather, they intend to com-
gain on the opening of the spring. There
prospect of their finding a *Saline water*,
depth of 80 feet, it contained 210 grains
to the gallon.
(Ballston paper.)

TIMBER.

right time to fell timber for rails, buildings,
gricultural uses, generally is when the sap
ll flow; when the bark ceases to peel
the felling should be stopped.

port of this opinion, it is alleged, that the
n is performed at the time that timber will
the soonest—becomes harder and firmer,
sequence of quick seasoning—the pores,
en full of sap, the drying of which leaves
something of a gluey kind, having some-
he benefit of oil paint—being harder and
than if felled in the winter; the *worm* is
deterred from commencing its depredations,
is the main cause of the decay of all tim-

ber when the bark does not peel
is at a time of the year which takes a
period to season, in consequence of which,
the absence of the sap, it never becomes so
and solid; hence the *worm*, the great de-
stroyer of timber, commences earlier its opera-

most of the newly settled timbered countries,
the general practice to leave valuable tim-
ber standing in the fields, which were gir-
ded, this operation being performed
the bark did not peel, the tree would stand
several years longer than if done when it did
once arose the opinion that the winter was
the right time to fell timber to insure durability.
When the sap is in full flow, the sudden
leaves the trunk full of sap, a fermenta-
sourness takes place, the bark prevents the
of the moisture, the wood becomes soft and
orm soon commences—not so if the opera-
is done in the winter.

Large beech tree may be girdled in the month
bruary, and one of the same character in
respect in the following May—the latter
of two years sooner than the former; and
would be of two trees felled at the same
is, and left with the bark on; but if made
rails (the bark taken off) or for other pur-
poses, the latter would be much the most du-
(American Farmer.)

the York Legislature.—The New York House
assembly has rejected the bill for a State Road
vote of 48 to 64. The Canal Committee of
the state on Monday, made a report, in which
it stated that the gross income of the canals for
last year was equal to about 64 per cent on
whole cost. The present canal debt is \$7,814,
The income of the school fund is insufficient
to pay the annual appropriations from it by the
of \$15,000, which amount is a charge on the
eral funds of the treasury. The estimated
ue of the State, far short of the estimated
nary expenses, by the sum of \$96,750.

The Small Pox.—This disease is now prevail-
to a considerable extent in different parts of
country. Several cases have recently occur-
in Manchester, Bolton, Vernon, and Farming-
in Connecticut, some of which proved fatal.—
the necessity of vaccination, the only check to its
ages, cannot be too earnestly urged upon the
community. A little precaution seasonably ex-

ercised may avert a most distressing calamity
from our villages.

¶ We understand that *raccine virus* may be
obtained of the Physicians in this town.
(Greenfield, Mass. paper.)

The most important contract that can be made,
is that which takes place between a sick man and
his Doctor. The subject of it is human life. The
breach of this contract by willful negligence, when
followed by death, is murder, and it is because our
penal laws are imperfect that the punishment of
that crime is not inflicted upon physicians who are
guilty of it.

C. Clark, of Richmond, Va. who dreamed out
the great prize \$100,000 in the Washington city
Lottery some three or four years ago, for the re-
covery of which he instituted a suit against the
city, has obtained a judgement in his favour in the
Supreme Court of the United States. It is said
that this decision will cost that city upwards of
\$150,000.—*Con. Herald.*

Recent arrivals from Europe, have entirely dis-
pelled the "speck of war" that has appeared in
the European horizon. The decisive measures of
the British Government seem to have produced
the desired effect.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

The proprietors of the New England Farmer and
the Agricultural Establishment, No 52 North
Market street, Boston, have made arrangements
for selling *Garden, Herb, Flower and Grass Seeds,*
Bulbous Flower Roots, &c. of every description.—
They have now on hand from our most eminent
Seedmen, as well as from Europe, the most exten-
sive assortment of seeds in Boston, all of which
they warrant to be fresh and genuine.

In addition to their list of Seeds published in the
last New England Farmer, they have since receiv-
ed a supply of *Early seedling Potatoes, Lima Beans,*
a great variety of Peas, Millet, Herd's grass, Red
and White Clover, &c.—Catalogues of which may
be obtained gratis at the Farmer office.

Country Traders

are supplied with good assortments of Seeds at a
liberal discount; and for their accommodation the
Seeds are put up in small papers, and distinctly
marked.

Orders for Fruit Trees received at the Farmer
office, and Agricultural Establishment, and prompt-
ly attended to.

Orchard Grass Seed.

¶ This day received at the N. E. Farmer of-
fice, No. 52 North Market Street, one cask of Or-
chard Grass seed. Feb. 23.

Notice to Gentlemen Farmers.

FOR SALE, the very valuable farm of the late James
Gilchrist, Esq. situated in Charlestown, N. H. on the
lower meadows, so called, of the Connecticut river,
and formerly belonged to Col. Asahel Hunt.

This Farm consists of 335 acres of Land, of which 70
are meadow, of the first quality, and in a state of high
cultivation; the remaining 315 are upland, and consist
chiefly of pasture and woodland; the whole mak-
ing one entire piece. The House is large and commodi-
ous, well furnished with all useful and convenient
out buildings, and in excellent repair.

It is beautifully situated, between the great river road
and the bank of the Connecticut, on a swell of land
rising out of the meadow.

The barns are large and numerous, conveniently

placed, and have been thoroughly repaired within three
years. One large barn has been built within that
time.

The Farm is well watered, and in addition to insu-
lar springs, has running through it a never failing
stream, on which is situated a good saw mill.

Besides the Mansion House, there is also on the
premises, a small farm house, with a barn attached to it.

This is a very eligible situation for a gentle-
man farmer, with advantage of natural beauty, fertility and
site, excelled by few places in New England.

Persons wishing to purchase such a place, are in-
vited to look at this.—Terms and further particulars may
be known on application to Mrs SUSAN GILCHRIST,
on the premises, or to S. G. WILLIAMS & CO. Boston.

Wool.

On FRIDAY, 16th March, at the East end of the Hall
over the *New Market House*, under the regulation of
the *New England Society*—will be sold at Public
Auction,

A large quantity of Full Blood Merino, Grade and
Native Fleece WOOL.

Farmers and others, who wish to avail themselves of
this favourable opportunity of disposing of their wool,
are informed that we are ready to receive it at any
time previous to the 10th March, at which time the
Catalogue will be closed.

It will be understood that no wool can be admitted
at this sale except that of American growth, which is
especially exempted from the Auction Tax of 1 per ct.
Feb. 2. COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auct

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	2 00	2 25
ASHES, pol, 1st sort, - -	ton.	85 00	87 00
pearl do, - - - -		105 00	117 00
BEANS, white, - - - -	bush	1 62	1 87
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9 25	9 50
Cargo, No 1, new, - -		7 50	8 00
No 2, new, - - - -		6 00	6 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	9
skimmed milk, - - -		3	6
FLAX, - - - - -			
FLAX SEED, - - - - -	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	6 50	6 62
Genesee, - - - - -		6 37	6 75
Rye, best, - - - - -			
GRAIN, Rye, - - - - -	bush	90	95
Corn, - - - - -		80	85
Barley, - - - - -			none
Oats, - - - - -		50	52
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection, - -		10	15
LINE, - - - - -	cask	85	90
Oil, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2 75	3 10
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	12 00	13 00
navy, mess, do, - - - -		10 75	11 00
Cargo, No 1, do, - - - -		10 75	11 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	3 50	
Clover, - - - - -	ib.	12	15
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash,		35	50
do do unwashed, - - -		25	35
do do 3-4 washed, - - -		30	35
do do 1-2 & 4 do, - - -		25	33
Native, - - - - -		22	23
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		35	40
do Spinning, 1st sort		23	32
		30	33

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces, - - -	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		6	8
" whole hogs, - - - -		4 1/2	6
VEAL, - - - - -		6	10
MUTTON, - - - - -		4	8
POULTRY, - - - - -		7	10
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		17	20
lump, best, - - - - -		22	
EGGS, - - - - -			none
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	96	1 00
Indian, do, - - - - -		91	1 00
POTATOES, - - - - -		45	50
CIDER, liquor, (new) - - -	bbl.	1 7 1/2	2 12

MISCELLANIES.

From the Etonian.

If ever man died of love, it was Edward Morton. The lady to whom he became early attached was married to another. Morton was present at the marriage, and was never seen to smile afterwards. The lady, it is said, was unhappy in her union and did not survive it many months. Morton died at Corfu. A portrait of the lady was found in his possession, wrapped up in the following lines:

I saw thee wedded, thou didst go
Within the sacred aisle,
Thy young cheek in a blushing glow,
Betwixt a tear and smile.
Thy heart was glad in maiden glee,
But he, it loved so fervently,
Was faithless all the while;
I hate him for the vow he spoke—
I hate him for the vow he broke.

I hid the love that could not die,
Its doubts, and hopes, and fears,
And buried all my misery
In secrecy and tears;
And days passed on, and thou didst prove
The pang of unrequited love,
E'en in thy early years;
And thou didst die so fair and good!
In silence and in solitude!

While thou wert living I did hide
Affection's secret pains;
I'd not have shocked thy modest pride
For all the world contains;
But thou hast perished, and the fire,
That often checked, could ne'er expire,
Again unhidden reigns:
It is no crime to speak my vow,
For ah! thou canst not hear it now.

Thou sleepest beneath thy lowly stone
That dark and dreamless sleep;
And he, thy loved and chosen one,
Why goes he not to weep?
He does not kneel where I have knelt,
He cannot feel what I have felt,
The anguish still and deep;
The painful thoughts of what has been
The canker-worm that is not seen!

But I—as o'er the dark blue wave,
Unconsciously I ride,
My thoughts are hovering o'er thy grave,
My soul is by thy side,
There is one voice that waits thee yet,
One heart that cannot o'er forget
The visions that have died;
And aye thy form is buried there
A doubt—an anguish—a despair!

Use of Tea.—Bitero, an eminent Italian writer, is the first European author who mentions the existence and use of tea; "The Chinese," says he, "have an herb, out of which they press a delicate juice, which serves them for drink instead of wine; it also preserves their health, and frees them from all those evils which the immoderate use of wine produces. In the year 1606, the Dutch introduced it into Europe, who exchanged it with the Chinese for dried sage, at the rate of four pounds of tea for one pound of sage. When it could not be procured in exchange, it was purchased at 8d. or 10d. per pound, and sold at Paris for 30, and sometimes 100 livres. An act of parliament, passed in 1660, imposed a duty of eight pence on each gallon of the liquor made from tea or coffee, and officers attended twice a day to take an account of the quantity made. The first order of the East India Company to their agents for the importation of tea was in the year 1617, when they were re-

quested "to send home by these ships a hundred pounds weight of the best tea that you can get." The use and value of tea in England at a very early period after its introduction, appears from a bill of Thomas Garaway, in the Exchange-alley, London, in which, after enumerating the qualities and beneficial effects of tea, he concludes in these words:—"And to the end that all persons of eminence and quality, gentlemen and others who have occasion for tea in leaf, may be supplied.—These are to give notice, that the said Thomas Garaway hath tea to sell, from 16 to 50 shillings the pound."

From the Palladium.

The Florida Surveyors speak discouragingly of a Ship Canal across the Country, except at St. Joseph's or Tampe Bay.

The Citizens of Hudson, N. Y. have purchased two Turnpike Roads and a Bridge, connected with that place, and made them free.

The Legislature of Maryland has before it a bill to establish an Inspection of Poplar Boards, which provides for three qualities.

A gentleman who has taken considerable pains to ascertain the quantity of Snow which has fallen this winter, states the whole depth to be *sixty-one inches*. [Greenfield paper.]

The Greenfield paper asks if it is not the duty of Surveyors of Highways, to see that snow is levelled, and the roads kept in as good repair as possible in winter?

A Mr Wadsworth, an English woollen manufacturer, has established a factory at Poughkeepsie; from which specimens of Broad Cloth, equal to any imported, have recently been produced.

In the indulgence of any unfavourable feelings towards this country, on account of our Manufacturing Establishments, the British should consider that they were, perhaps, introduced by Englishmen, and many Englishmen are probably now concerned in them.

The authorities in Baltimore are authorized to take up all destitute children begging in the streets, and bind them out as apprentices; and they have more applications for such children as apprentices than they can supply.

An American Gentleman, who has just published his Tour through Europe, says—"All the sublime compositions of Haydn, Mozart, Weber and Rossini, never touched my heart like Yankee Doodle."

Recipe for finishing a young lady.—Take a daughter of a cheese-monger, a tallow chandler, or any other tradesman, who has some money but not much information, and if she be an only child, so much the better for your purpose.—Stuff her with plum cake, and praise her till she be nine, then teach her the horn book, and let her practice for three or four years at such reading as may be selected for her by Mary, the maid of all work—the said Mary taking especial care that Miss is her confidant in all her little matters in the sweet-heating line. When she enters her thirteenth year, send her to Miss Diddlefidget's "Establishment," to be finished. Here she must read a little, and spell some; but avoid every thing like grammar as a vulgarity and a plague. Put her up to "wooly-wooly parley woo play tail," and she is Frenched. Strum her up six octaves and a half of

the pianer, and down again, and make her charming at the harp, and she is Musicked. form her that Tamerlane succeeded Charles as the Emperor of China, and that Julius Cæsar defeated Cromwell on the banks of the Maco river in Nova Zembla, and she is completely torified. Tell her that Chimborazo is a great lake in Siberia, and that the Po is a burning tain in Arabia Felix, and let her give a wh two on the globe, and point out the longitude Arctic Circle and the latitude of the Equator, she is Geographied. Make her waltz for three in the week with a French valet out of place she is Attitudinized. The other accomplishments may be obtained for money, without any exertion on her part. So much for "heddication."

[London Sunday Times]

PATENT HINGE TRUSS

The entire new mode of pressure which the bined qualities of this instrument obtains in application to the disease of Hernia or Rupture, a consequent well known frequent cure accompany its use, even on the most aged sufferers, together the safety, ease and comfort, with which it is has, to the highest gratification of the inventor cured the enormities of the most scientific men of our own country, as well as its acknowledged superiority by Sir Astley Cooper, of London. A patentee may further add, that Trusses of his invention are now manufactured and sold in London, American Truss. This, it is conceived he may as a just source of national and professional gratification.

From the experiments which the patentee has for two years past, on aged persons for the rupture, he is authorized to announce to the gratifying result, that almost every person has strictly followed his instructions relative to casual increase of pressure, with auxiliary means uniformly experienced a partial closing of the within a few weeks, and what is still more pleasurable is that its efficacy has been fully and strikingly manifested in accomplishing perfect cures on the advanced age of from 60 to 75 years, and usually on youth.

The following are a few of the cures effected above Truss.

Isaac Bull, Hartford, aged 82 years; cured in one year, Aug. 6, 1824.

Thomas Hath, Carpenter, New York, cured in 3 months. July 1824.

Eli Bristol, Onondia, aged 65, cured in two after having been ruptured 30 years.

Deacon Benjamin Malthy, Conn. aged 65 cured six months.

Dr. Nash, Fairfield, (Conn.) aged 40, ruptured his infancy up, cured in 12 months.

T. Smith, Deerfield, aged 78, cured in less years.

William M. Cheever, Whitesboro, aged 40, in 10 months.

Jesse House, Westminster (U. C.) aged 45, in less than one year, after being ruptured 25 years.

Hon. Matthew McNair, Oswego, aged more than 100, cured in one year. "It is now more than one since I discontinued the use of it July 26, 1824."

In the application of this instrument in diseases of the disease, a difference of adaptation necessary, in respect to form, size and pressure; an neglect of these indispensable requisitions is the cause of its failure, where any means of the kind practicable; a careful observance of which is to all those who apply them.

EBENEZER WIGHT, Apothecary, Milk-street opposite Federal street, has just received large assortment of the above Trusses.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscription are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (opposite Faneuil Hall).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1827.

No. 32.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTURE OF SILK.

—In the course of the last year, I received a circular* from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, issued in compliance with a resolution of Congress, requesting such information as might be obtained upon the subject of the culture and manufacture of Silk, the management of the Silk Worm, and the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, as its appropriate food. Having previously known that in several towns of the county Worcester attempts had been made to prosecute this branch of domestic economy, I immediately forwarded the inquiries suggested in the Secretary's letter. The result produced the most satisfactory conviction upon my own mind, that the raising of silk might be pursued with great advantage in most parts of this Commonwealth. I do not think of any particular skill, and but ordinary attention and care are requisite to the successful rearing of the worm. The white mulberry tree, the foliage of which is the best, if not the peculiar food of the insect, is of easy culture in a warm deep mould, in almost any exposure. The soil which is favourable to the apple is equally so to the mulberry. My personal experience has shown, that it is rather prone to too great luxuriance for its strength, than slow to vegetate. It is easily raised from the seed, and I am told, although I have no practical observation, that it may be propagated by slips or cuttings. It has often occurred, as matter of interesting consideration, that the condition of our Poor House Establishments in the country, especially those connected with farms, might be much improved by introducing the culture of silk. The feeble and decrepid would thus be enabled to contribute something towards their support, in the gathering of the leaves for the feeding of the worms, which require little more than the strength and faculties of a child; while the more vigorous might well be spared, sufficiently from other occupations, to plant and dress the trees.

The Worcester Agricultural Society, for many years, offered premiums for specimens of sewing silk, the product of the County, which were uniformly exhibited, and the bounty paid. Several families in the town of Dudley, and a few, in other towns, are still partially engaged in this employment. The late Rev Mr Holcomb of Sterling, former minister of that place, who had particularly attended to this business, spoke to me, with great confidence, of its profitable results. I had not however designed this imperfect detail of personal observations. In the course of my attention to the subject of the Secretary's letter, I fortunately applied to a friend and former professional pupil, from whom I subsequently received a most instructive and interesting communication. The original was forwarded to Washington, but having preserved a copy, I trust I shall render to you and to the public no unacceptable service, in

offering it to your disposal, which was my only object in hastily addressing you on this occasion.

The figures prefixed to the paragraphs refer to the definite questions proposed in the circular.—They are so well explained by the answers, as to render their recital unnecessary.

With high esteem for your valuable labors,

Your obedient servant,

Boston, Feb. 27, 1827.

LEVI LINCOLN.

Answer to inquiries respecting the culture of the Mulberry Tree, and the Growth and Manufacture of Silk. Transmitted by GEORGE A. TERRY, Esq. of Dudley, in the County of Worcester, to Governor LINCOLN of Massachusetts, in compliance with the request of the latter.

1 & 2. The white mulberry tree was introduced into Dudley more than 40 years since. The seed of the tree was obtained from Mansfield in the State of Connecticut, and planted. Silk was first made in Dudley in 1798, by one Capt. John Eddy, who obtained the worm also from Mansfield. No varieties of the worm are known in this part of the state.

3. No kind or species of the mulberry is indigenous in Massachusetts; but the cultivated tree,—particularly the white,—grows luxuriantly in this vicinity. A deep mellow and rich loam suits the tree best. In this respect however the mulberry tree is not peculiar, as soil of this character seems most congenial to almost all our cultivated trees.

4. The experiment of feeding the worm upon the Red or Black mulberry has never been made here. Although the Black mulberry is the favourite tree, and much to be preferred to the white in some parts of France, yet it is here believed and boldly asserted that the worm will make no silk when fed upon the black mulberry, which is common to this part of the country. Whether this belief is founded on error or whether our black mulberry tree differs from that of France and Italy I know not.

The following fact related to me by one of my neighbours who is engaged in the business of weaving silk, may be relied upon as true. He says that being short on one occasion, of the white mulberry leaves, about the time the worms were preparing to wind, a quantity of the black mulberry leaves were given. The worms fed readily upon them, but immediately nauseated and performed their task of winding very imperfectly.—This effect upon the worms might arise from no other cause than a change of diet. The Currant leaf and Briar has been used as a succedaneum in cases of necessity. The worm feeds and grows upon these leaves, but will not make silk from them. They are resorted to as a temporary expedient only, in the early part of the season, when the mulberry is not sufficiently matured.

5. The method of cultivating the mulberry in this neighborhood is by standard trees. The tree is propagated from the seed and cannot be grown from the slip without difficulty. The seeds are sown in beds and in rows, two feet apart, in the same manner apple seeds are sown, where they are cultivated until they are fit for transportation, a period of two or three years. It is not uncommon

thing for the plants during the first winter to be cut down by the frost; but they shoot up again and grow with fresh vigour in the following spring. The tree will ordinarily furnish food for the worm in about four or five years. They may be stripped for that purpose as soon as the second year if the main branch or upright stem be left untouched. The trees should be pruned and cultivated with as much care as a skillful orchardist would bestow upon his choicest apple trees. I am informed that the quantity and quality of the silk depend very much upon the perfection of the leaf.

The mulberry trees have been sold from the nursery at from three to four dollars per hundred. It is thought that 160 standard trees may be planted and grown upon an acre of ground with advantage. The experiment of cultivating the mulberry in the form of a shrub or bush has never been attempted here, but it is thought to be an injudicious mode of cultivation. One would suppose indeed, that the perfection of the plant and consequently of the leaf, would be more likely to be obtained in the form of a tree, than in the form of a shrub or bush.

6. It is estimated that an acre of standard trees of moderate growth will make 40 pounds of silk. Three thousand worms are supposed to make a pound. The silk worm however is not numbered or sold by tale, but by measure. The dimensions or circumference of a silver dollar is supposed to contain 1000 eggs as the same are closely deposited by the miller on the paper.

7. & 15. In the selection of cocoons for seed a proportion of males as well as females is necessary. A much less number of males, however, is necessary, than females. The male cocoon is distinguished from the female by its shape or form.—The male is more sharp or pointed at the ends than the female. The cocoons thus selected for seed should be those that are most perfectly wound, which may be discovered by pressing the ends with the finger. If the cocoon is perfectly and uniformly wound, the ends will be hard and of equal thickness with the sides. The cocoons thus chosen are hung up in a room and suspended from the ceiling by a thread to prevent vermin or insects of any kind from disturbing them. In a few days the chrysalis is changed to the miller, whose first appearance is almost invariably about sunrise and upon the outside of the cocoon. The millers are taken from off the cocoons and placed upon paper, when the male and female have access. The females during the first day commence dropping their eggs. They continue to deposit their eggs from three to five days and then expire. The eggs adhere to the paper and the paper being folded is put into a close box to secure the eggs from the rats, mice, &c. and placed in the cellar. In the succeeding summer as soon as the bud of the mulberry tree begins to unfold, the eggs are brought up from the cellar and placed in an upper room to hatch. The usual temperature of the season is generally sufficient for that purpose. Should the weather be cold and unpropitious, a fire may be made in their apartment. The eggs always hatch in the morning. As soon as the worm appears, food should be furnished. It is not usual to remove the worm from the house to their intended place of

* See New England Farmer, vol. v. page 69.

work until they have cast off their first skin, which is in about one week. At the expiration of the first week, they are removed into a room or apartment fitted up for their labors. This room should be as dark as a common sitting room with all the outer blinds closed or windows curtained. The worm always avoids the direct rays of light. The temperature of the apartment should always be kept at about summer heat. In case of unusual cold the worms will appear torpid, and seem to make no progress in their labours. The worms are fed upon *tables* and *shelves*. These *tables* or *shelves* are placed one above another, at a distance convenient for feeding. They are from two to three feet wide and may be of any length, having ledges on their sides to prevent the worms from falling down. Care should be taken to keep the *tables* or *shelves* clean. It is usual however to change their bed twice or thrice only, while the worms are small. The worm is supposed to suffer an inconvenience from being disturbed toward the close of their labours. Yet the practice of some is to change their bed even in their last week. The *tables* or *shelves* should have no communication with the sides of the room or apartment where they are placed, and to prevent psimires or ants from ascending the legs of the *tables* or *shelves*, tar must be applied. In about four weeks from the time the worms are hatched they begin to wind.—They begin to leave their food and may be seen seeking a refuge for that purpose. Twigs or branches of trees with the leaves on must then be prepared. The chestnut or white oak twig is used for the worm to form its cocoon upon. Some prefer the one, some the other. The leaf of the chestnut will roll with greater facility but is more likely to break and crumble than the white oak.—These twigs or branches are usually placed at the sides of the *tables* or *shelves* and bent over the same, and brought so near the worm as to make it perfectly easy and convenient for the worm to ascend. The twigs may also be suspended from above for that purpose.

The mode here practised of obtaining the silk from the cocoons is to put in about one quart of the cocoons into a vessel of boiling hot water.—(The water is not suffered to boil after the cocoons are put in.) A broom corn brush, the ends of which are cut square is dipped into the vessel to catch up the ends of the silk. By this means a number of small filaments are gathered which together make a thread, and this thread is wound on to a common *Reel*. The expense of attending upon the worms is not great, if the trees are conveniently situated. An active child of 15 years of age is sufficient to attend upon 60,000 worms till within ten days of the time of winding. For the last ten days two such children may take care of them the first five days, and four the five last days. A few years since, one woman in this vicinity took care of 60,000 and did her day's work, every day, at spinning flax.

9. The experiment of raising silk in the open air was never attempted here. It cannot possibly be done however. The exposure of the worm to the open air, to direct rays of the sun or to showers of rain would be fatal, besides almost all birds prey upon the insect.

10. Two crops of silk may be raised in every part of New England in one year. The second crop will be inferior in every respect to the first and it must be an injury to the trees.

11. Thunder seems to affect the worm in no other

way except it be so hard and heavy as to jar them, in which case, if it happens at the time of winding, the worm is apt to break its thread and its labor is lost.

Cats, rats, mice, and all fowls prey upon the worm. Psimires and red ants are their particular enemies, one of which will destroy hundreds of them in a short time.

12 & 13. The quantity of silk made in any one year in this town has never exceeded 20 pounds. It has generally been manufactured into sewing silk, and has always found a ready market in the immediate neighborhood. Most of the silk thus manufactured has been of equal quality, at least, with that imported. All the varieties of colours are obtained without the least difficulty.

16. Greater efforts were made to raise silk during our late war than are now made. The price which the silk then commanded made it more of an object. It is however still persevered in here, to a limited extent.

To His Excellency Gov. LINCOLN.

RECLAIMED MARSHES.

No. III.

MR PESSENDEN.—The object aimed at in discussing the subject of diking salt marshes, has been to show how far experience has been against it in this part of the country; and that from the nature and productiveness of our marshes, a change would be unadvisable.

Nothing is more remote from the purpose of the writer, than to dissuolve the great and important utility of diking, in many cases. This has been long and well established. But true judgment consists in its right application.

Thus when banks are thrown up on the sea-coast or at the mouths of rivers, and are so much under water as to bear very little and worthless grass—or where a coarse rank growth is produced, like that on the Jersey and Pennsylvania rivers, the project is worthy of all praise. In such cases the mind is not left to balance between what is lost and what gained—for little is put at hazard. Well tried experience has established the fact, that in proper situations, and at a reasonable expense in the construction of the dike, the proprietor may be sure of a fruitful field for grazing, or for culture, in lieu of unapproachable weeds and waterbushes.

So also with the diking of the salt marshes in Nova Scotia.—It has doubtless been attended with great advantage there, and is most earnestly recommended by a writer, to whom agriculture is much indebted, under the signature of Agricola.*

But it is proposed to show from the authority of this very ingenious writer that however strong the inducement, and whatever the success of diking may have been in that province, there is yet nothing in the nature and condition of their marshes, as described by Agricola, which would so apply with us as to induce a like practice here.

First, Agricola describes the salt marshes of Nova Scotia as “with the tide covering and leaving them alternately, and as land originally gained from the sea.” The effect of this, where the tide rises over 40 feet, as in that province, in preventing the operation of the sun and air to sweeten the vegetable product for so much longer a time than with our marshes, which are seldom covered, and for a short time only, goes very far in the consideration of this subject.

* JOHN YOUNG, Esq. Secretary of the Provincial Agricultural Society.

Secondly, this writer says that in “in their natural state they are of little value, producing only very coarse herbage.” How dissimilar from what they are in this particular. Our salt marshes produce, it is thought, generally as much, or more than a good acre of average upland, say about ten, and many of them more; whilst the coarse growth on the creeks and low places is of great product, and partaking more of saline matter, carried into the interior for that reason, to season their coarse fresh hay.

Thirdly, they are described by Agricola as formed by the action of the currents and the incessant motion of the tides, suspending or rolling forward in their waters, soluble and insoluble matter, agitating and disturbing the slimy mass, a diffusing it on all sides to the enrichment of the soil.” They are also spoken of “as of great unfathomable depth, far beyond the purposes of cultivation, as abounding in clay and rich fat matter of tenacious and binding materials, forming, when diked, the richest and most valuable soil—as permanently productive and with the materials happily mixed that any attempt to modify them would be injudicious and as likely to issue in deterioration as in an improvement of them.”

Our salt marshes on the contrary are wholly the vegetable strata, loose and spongy in texture. Of this description of soil Agricola says they have an instance in one county only “where the marshes are of a light spongy nature, and cannot hold comparison with those in other parts of the province.” Our marshes too when reclaimed are wanting in tenacity and other particulars which form a perfect soil. Decomposed vegetable though the product of a rich soil, do not of necessity again resolve themselves into such; but become a new material for the ingenious application of the agriculturist in the correction and formation of an improved soil. But it would be needless to go far in comparison where the circumstances obviously differ in almost every particular.

The proposition in Nova Scotia is to exchange a useless mud bank, or “coarse herbage of little value” by a judicious system of diking, confirmed there by the test of long experience, as highly beneficial, for a soil so judiciously mixed that an attempt to modify it would be injudicious, at which Agricola pronounces perfect. With us it to be considered whether against experience, or under circumstances totally different in principle the culture of the immense tracts of salt marsh shall be changed, and whether we shall reject the tribute derived from the sea, and thus forfeit great and incalculable product. It has been said that distance and other inconveniences make the marshes of little value. How will this be, where our labour, our culture and manure are there applied? When instead of full barns and yards we take from our uplands to make up for what we have refused to receive from the overspreading tides.

There are some observations of Agricola on the absolute necessity of recruiting even these *diked lands*, and of the benefit which the sea affords to marshes—for which I may hereafter crave room.

I remain, yours with esteem,

Boston, Feb. 28, 1826. JOHN WELLES

Erratum.—In No. II. on Reclaimed Marshes page 218, 3d column, line 25, for “4 acres,” read “40 acres.”

MARSHES.

FESSENDEN.—I read in your paper of the first communication from the Hon. JOHN L. LEWIS, from which I learn from such information he has been able to obtain, "the uniform result of diking out the sea from salt marshes has been decidedly disadvantageous." Believing a further investigation of this subject may lead to the acquisition of useful knowledge, by which those who are inclined to make the experiment may be able with more certainty to calculate upon the result, either from the situation of the marshes, or from other causes, is my inducement to communicate to you the result of several experiments in this town.

As early as 1739, the proprietors of Flats and Marshes in the Little Harbor of Cohasset, and adjacent to the purpose of diking out the sea from the marshes, and to regulate the flowing of the water flats for the purpose of producing sedge and other crops. The dam or dike was built, but from some accident or neglect was suffered to decay.

In 1792 the proprietors rebuilt the dam and completely succeeded in converting the meadows (not 100 acres) into English grass which from that time to the present, has yielded a more certain crop than almost any other land. None of the meadows extend further than 30 rods from the sea and abound with fresh water springs.—There is also another body of meadows, near the present harbor of Cohasset, from which the sea is diked and with equal success, about the same time. These meadows naturally yielded red and white top with a variety of other grasses. Merely a mill pond lying between Cohasset and Cohasset has been diked, and with the same success, standing grass upon which the last year, when the crops generally failed in consequence of the drought, sold for upwards of \$500. These are the only experiments known in this neighborhood, in which it is thought we may fairly infer, that in some situations salt marshes may be diked to advantage. I would remark however, that in one instance an attempt was made to improve a piece of these meadows by ploughing which did not succeed.

Yours, D.

Cohasset, Feb. 15, 1827.

LA PLATA POTATOES.

MR FESSENDEN.—I have seen no answer to your correspondent M. in your paper of 12th January last. I should be as well pleased as he, or you could be, to know the origin of what is now called the La Plata Potato. But such has been the lapse of time since its introduction that I fear no additional knowledge can be had, however fervently we may wish otherwise. My experience is as follows:—about 25 years ago, I was told that some one not far off had a potato called the Long Red which produced wonderfully. I went and procured some of the seed. When the crop was gathered, the product was truly astonishing. They were large and linked together in such irregular and various forms, that most of the letters of the alphabet might have been selected with tolerable precision. When offered at the table they were found so watery that it was soon universally admitted that they were fit for cattle and swine only.

After a few years these began to decrease in number and size, and it was then said that the potato had improved, and in the spring one end of it was mealy and fit for the table. Certain it is that the great superiority of the crop has failed to of-

fer those inducements which were formerly so strong for its culture. In quality it is surpassed by other sorts. It was uncertain 25 years ago as to its origin, though generally said to be from South America. Of course I fear your correspondent's question will not be satisfactorily answered in this particular. The next question your correspondent asks is "as to a composition of lime, sugar, &c. as a substitute for oil painting on houses."

There was what was thought a very useful discovery made by a French Chemist communicated to a literary society, which was translated, abridged and circulated in this country. The materials were sugar, rosin, oil, lime and skim milk. The French writer spoke highly of it from his experience. In Connecticut particularly and here also it was considerably used. As the chemist gave the materials there could be no mistake but from difference of climate. It very little if at all exceeded common white wash, and cannot be recommended for use.

There is however a combination of materials discovered by Mr Hall of Boston for which he is about to procure a patent. To this, probably, your correspondent alludes, and herein we hope a better result.

Yours,

W.

Dorchester, Feb. 21, 1827.

MR FESSENDEN.—Should you think the following extract from the "Franklin Journal" worthy the notice of your readers, you will gratify one at least of your subscribers, by giving it place in your useful paper.

A FARMER.

West Boylston, Feb. 24, 1827.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRODUCTION OF SUGAR, AS AN APPENDAGE TO COMMON FARMING.

It is a general, but probably an incorrect opinion, that the sugar cane, *saccharum officinarum*, and a tropical climate, are our whole dependence, for an abundant supply of sugar. It is true that sunshine and heat, are essential to the production of vegetable oils, salts, resins, &c. but it is equally true, that all these are produced throughout the whole temperate zone; and would it not be arrogant to say, that every discovery and improvement of which agriculture is susceptible, has been already made? Agriculture, like all other arts, when united to the sciences, will give results of which we, at present, cannot form any conjecture; and I am convinced that the time will come, when sugar will be obtained from plants not at present cultivated for that purpose, and capable of being raised throughout an extent of country, not now supposed possible.

These observations were suggested by the following circumstance: late last fall, there had been some sharp frosty nights, succeeded by hot sunshiny days; on one of these, I noticed a vast number of flies, of various kinds, swarming about some bundles of broom corn, *holcus sorghum*, that had been recently cut down; it was evident that they were allured by something in which they were much interested. I at first imagined that the heat and shelter, afforded by the stalks, had brought them together; but upon examination, no remarkable degree of warmth was perceptible: heat and shelter therefore could not be their object; food next occurred as the subject of their attention, and upon carefully examining the stems, I found that on twisting them hard, a table spoonful

of remarkably sweet juice, could be pressed from a single joint, near the bottom of the plant; this solves the inquiry respecting the object of the flies, and perhaps may lead to results of greater importance.

Cuttings from two or three of the lower joints were saved, for the purpose of having them completely pressed; but this, on account of their ripe state, their hard cane-like fibres, and my want of proper means, was found to be a difficult task.—This delayed, for a few days, the completion of the experiment, and during this period, it was found, that the juice in the plant, had undergone the acetous and putrefactive fermentation, which prevents the ascertaining the quantity and quality of the sugar, by evaporation and crystallization, as had been determined.

Considering that sugar is an article in increasing demand, that the daily improvements making in the old branches of agriculture, are reducing the profits of the farmer to minimum, and that sugar, in smaller or larger quantities is found in many vegetables; would it not be wise in our agriculturists, throughout the union, to make experiments upon the cultivation of sugar. The quantity contained in broom corn, convinces me that this plant is of sufficient consequence to command their attention, and to procure for it a general and careful trial. The thing is deserving of experiment, at the north as well as at the south. The plant grows in every state in the union. It is probable that the advantage will be with those who have most heat and sunshine, provided the people are equally industrious, and have this industry under their guidance of equal skill and intelligence; for, in all comparisons of this kind there must be taken into the calculation, as in many instances, they have power, to more than compensate for some deficiency in natural advantages.

EXTRAORDINARY RISE OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA.

In April 1793, a violent wind heaped up the immense mass of waters of this river to a distance of ten leagues, so that the whole country was submerged, and the bed of the river remained dry in such a manner that it might be walked over with dry feet. The vessels which had foundered and sunk were all exposed again, and there was found among others, an English vessel which had perished in 1702. Many people descended into this bed, visited and spoiled the vessels thus laid dry, and returned with their pockets filled with silver and other precious articles which had been buried more than thirty years in the deep. This phenomenon lasted three days, at the expiration of which the wind abated, and the waters returned with fury into their natural bed. [Lon. Mec. Mag.]

Berkshire High School.—The public will be gratified to hear that a school of this character is in a state of forwardness in Pittsfield, Mass. and will be opened on the first day of June next.

The large and beautiful ground, containing 20 acres, lately occupied as a Cantonment by the United States, and sufficiently removed from the village, has been purchased of the government for this purpose, and very expensive brick buildings are erecting thereon. A distinguished Professor of one of our Colleges has been engaged to conduct the school as Principal, and the ablest and best qualified assistants in all the requisite branches of education will also be employed.

THE FARMING INTEREST.

Extract from the speech of Mr Pearce, of R. L. in the House of Representatives, on the bill for the protection of the Woollen Manufactures.

What class of the community deserves the protection and encouragement of the Government more than the farmers? I would not give my vote to aid an interest that would injure this. It has been truly said, they never petition nor complain, but are patient and quiet under their sufferings, in the worst of times. Our own observations, as well as the history of our country, show this. During our restrictive system, our embargoes, our non-importation acts, and our war, none suffered more, and none complained less. They were not for rebellion because their interests were affected, nor did they array themselves in opposition to the constituted authorities, nor unfurl the banner of opposition. On this class of the community the primeval curse still remains; the farmer has still to delve the earth, and to work, and labor, and live by the sweat of his brow; the earth is still taxed for a great share of our sustenance, and cannot be cultivated by steam-power, water-power, or any of the labor-saving machines which modern inventions have introduced: under the most favorable circumstances, his profits are small, and never sure or certain. The agriculturists are never forgotten when the exigencies of the country require the aid of its citizens; their lands are pledged, for the nation's debt; and, whenever the tax gatherer, or the tax assessor calls, their estates cannot be hidden, or their property placed under a bushel. The farmer, by his labor, sustains nearly all, and his property is liable to pay all.

Sir, if this interest is modest and unassuming, shall we neglect it? I trust not. For the last five years, no interest has suffered so much as that of the farmer. Where grain has been, and still is, the staple; where large flocks of sheep are raised, the wool-growers have incurred heavy expenses in improving their flocks; and I can very well recollect when a merino buck sold for \$1,000. I can very well recollect the time when wool was sold at from \$1 to \$2 per pound, according to quality; when, by the quantity, the sales were quick at \$1 and at 75 cents. But, sir, how stands the case now? Sheep of the choicest kind are sold at \$3 to \$4; and flocks at \$1 or \$2 per head; wool from 20 to 35 cents per pound. What interest has suffered so much, according to this statement, (and I vouch for the correctness of it,) as the wool-growers? And what interest has better claims on the Government for aid and protection? And what protection can be given but a home market. The calamities and sufferings to which I have referred are not confined to the Eastern States. The grain-growing States of New York, Pennsylvania, and other States, have their full share. But a few years ago, flour was 10 and \$15 per barrel, wheat \$2 per bushel. What is now their condition, notwithstanding the high price of labor? Why, sir, wheat at 50 cents per bushel, and flour at three and four dollars per barrel, and the same falling off in other articles. How can it be said that, in creating a home market for these articles we are taxing the interests of the poor, the interests of those who raise them? Sir, I am in favour of this bill: First, because I admire, and consider myself in duty bound to encourage and protect the enterprise and exertions of the woollen manufacturers; and I know the industry and

enterprise of those I represent. But, sir, I am more in favour of the bill because it protects or is calculated to protect and sustain, the cultivators of our soil, the interest of those with whom I became connected by the earliest associations—interests which, I trust, I shall never forget, and which I hope I shall never neglect.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

SALT.

The duty on imported salt is 20 cents per 56 pounds, which will amount to near 30 cents per bushel on Turk's Island salt. The importation in 1826 was about four millions of bushels, and the revenue \$800,000. The average net revenue for 10 years has been about 630,000 dollars a year.—The greatest part of this tax falls upon the farmers. As the cost of salt abroad is not over 10 or 12 cents per bushel, the duty ranges from 180 to 300 per cent—a much higher duty than the greatest luxuries pay.

A bill for reducing the duty on salt to 10 cents per 56 pounds passed the Senate of the U. S. Feb. 2, by a vote of 22 to 20. The bill was opposed on the grounds that it would reduce the receipts into the treasury, and operate injuriously on the domestic manufacture of the article. It was stated that the manufactories of salt on the coast of Massachusetts were valued at two millions of dollars, employed 1000 persons, and produced annually 600,000 bushels, worth from 33 to 37 cents per bushel. It was estimated that the New York salt springs yielded annually about 1,000,000 bushels; those of Virginia as much more; and other parts of the United States 2,000,000; making in all from four to five millions of domestic production.

A LYNX.

About two weeks since, Mr Zenas Sikes, of Westhampton, had 14 geese destroyed in one night. Traps were set near the carcasses, and the depredator, a large lynx, was caught.

We notice this animal for the purpose of correcting a very common error. The lynx is called the wild cat in almost all parts of New England, but these animals belong to different species, and it may be doubted whether the latter is ever found in the Northern States. The wild cat is of the same species as the domestic cat, and has a long tail. The lynx has longer legs than the wild cat, its size is that of a middling dog, and its tail is only five or six inches in length. All the wild cats, so called, that we ever saw or heard of in this part of the country had short tails.—*Ibid.*

SHOES IN LYNN.

The population of Lynn is over 5000, nearly all of whom are supported by the shoe business.—From 1,200,000 to 1,400,000 pairs of shoes are made annually in the town, of an average value of 75 cents per pair, making near 1,000,000 dollars. The females of the town earn more than 60,000 dollars annually by binding and ornamenting shoes. Millions of low priced fancy shoes have been sent to South America, and sold at a profit. There is a chocolate manufactory in Lynn, which makes sixty tons of chocolate in a year. The Lynn fishermen at this time bring in 6000 pounds of fish daily.—*Ibid.*

A bill is before the legislature of Maine to abolish all military trainings in that state, except the annual one for inspection.

AN ADDRESS,

Delivered before the Saratoga Agricultural Society by EARL STIMSON, Esq.

(Concluded from page 247.)

Tilling my land with hired hands, I found posting my account, was running me in debt instead of being a source of profit. This induced me to try some other method, and after several perimeters having for their object the economy of labor, the procuring and application of man and the rotation of crops—the following has proved the most successful.

In the first place I drew a plan on paper arranging the land into square and convenient lots containing from five to ten acres, having an eye to the convenience of water for each field and to the transportation of its produce to the barn where it was to be housed, but with no regard to the evenness of the surface on the swales of spring land. This land cost about twenty eight dollars per acre. I commenced fitting the lots and continued year after year in succession. The management of one may be taken as a specimen of whole.

I removed the rubbish at an expense of ab \$2 per acre. The loose stones were then removed and with posts and rails placed into permanent fence at an average expense of \$6 per acre. The expense added to the first cost of the land, made an average of \$36 per acre, excepting repairs buildings, when the land was fit for tillage. I then arranged my barnyards a little dishing, where it was convenient, for making and preserving manure. I drew into them in the fall a quantity of turf and dirt from the knolls around my building and the adjacent roads and yarded my stock up to during the winter. This course I pursued for few years until my crops so increased as to furnish me with manure in a sufficient quantity to give each of my lots a slight coat once in five or six years. In the spring it was thrown into separate piles in the yard. In the fall commenced ploughing with a good and faithful ploughman who turned over the soil about three inches in depth, from eight to ten inches in width. The dry plough was back furrowed into lands of twelve paces and the wet into lands from five to six paces wide leaving a deep dead furrow to answer the purpose of a drain. I spread over it from six to eight horse loads of manure per acre, and on the dried and most barren I have added three or four loads of old leached ashes—rolled it down with a rol five feet long and twenty inches in diameter. This was done to pulverise the lumps, and settle the manure and land together.*

* Shallow ploughing and the application of manure on the surface, is contrary to the common theory, as it is contended by some writers that the manure loses its strength by evaporation, and so much exposed to the sun. There may be some loss by the exposure, but not so much there is by ploughing it in deep. I should always wish however, that the manure after being spread from the wagon, might be immediately mixed with about one inch of the surface, either with the plough or harrow after rolling, as the decomposition is much quicker when it comes in contact with the soil, and in this situation it becomes a better conductor of the vegetable elements to the plant. Keeping the vegetable mould as near the surface as possible, I have found not only a greater preservation to the plant against the frost, heavy

I have done both in the spring and fall—I have found the best time, but not so convenient for carting manure. About the tenth of May it was well dragged, or ploughed with a horse plough; if ploughed it was harrowed and if it was wet and springy it was cast into ridges by throwing two furrows together at the distance of two and a half feet from the centre of the ridges, but without disturbing the sod; then marked at the same distance. About the twentieth of May it was planted with sowed yellow corn, twelve quarts to an acre with a pickle made of six ounces of saltpetre, two of boiling water, one gill of tar. This was applied to the seed boiling hot, which was immediately rolled in gypsum and planted. The head lands were planted with four rows of potatoes for the convenience of turning the horse out to break down the corn.

When the corn was out of the ground six or eight inches, it was lightly ploughed both ways—first in a row, dressed out with a hoe and then on the hill five pecks to the acre. After three weeks it was ploughed and hoed without disturbing the seed, and suckers were hoeing, leaving three or four stalks in the row.

The potatoes were hoed at the same time as the corn—the first time, the tops were covered about an inch and the hill left flat—the second time the tops were spread apart with the hoe about the same quantity of dirt applied on the hill as before. The whole of this expense including the manure and interest of the \$36 did not exceed \$10.50 per acre.

In the fall, I gathered on an average from sixty to seventy bushels of corn per acre fit for the crib, at that time, was worth fifty-six to sixty cents per bushel; and from four hundred and fifty to five hundred bushels of potatoes, worth about ten cents per bushel. After the corn was harvested, the hills were harrowed with a two-horse team. In the spring I ploughed just deep enough to turn up the old sod which had become a fine stable mould for a spring crop, and after harrowing the furrows down, sowed it with barley, rolled in strong brine and rolled in plaster about a half bushels of seed per acre, harrowed and before cross-harrowing it was seeded with three quarts of the large red clover seed and three quarts of timothy. After the barley was out of the ground one or two inches, it was sowed broadcast with plaster, five or six pecks per acre, and rolled down to pulverize the lumps and smooth the surface for mowing. The expense of this crop

was small, and severe growth, but the sod below abhors the wash of the manure, and thus prepares itself when turned back for the next crop. As the new lands are much surer for, and more productive of crops, where the vegetable mould is little at the surface, the nearer I approach the same principle in cultivating the soil, the better I succeed in raising crops. I have received more benefit from three loads of manure applied as above stated than from five when ploughed in deep. I am of opinion that the strength of our soil could never be exhausted with a proper rotation of crops, were all the manure which they produce, is carefully preserved, and once in four or five years properly applied to the surface. This I think has been fully verified by our new land; for after taking more than one hundred and fifty tons of timber from an acre, it generally produces our heaviest crops of grain and grass.

was not to exceed ten dollars per acre, an average produce, 10 bushels per acre worth 62½ cents per bushel. I took from this ground, the two succeeding years from 2½ to 3 tons of hay per acre. In this way the land was cleaned, enriched, and prepared for a further rotation of crops.

The second rotation.—The sod was turned over the last of August or first of September, manured, and rolled down as in the first instance. About the 15th of September, I sowed it with red chaff bearded wheat one and a half bushels per acre, and harrowed it in. The seed was prepared by washing it clean in a strong brine made with salt, and immediately rolled in lime, and I let it lie moist twenty-four hours to prevent smut and insect. In the fore part of May, five or six pecks of plaster were sowed broad cast to the acre. The expense of this crop including manure was about sixteen dollars per acre,—the produce from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre worth one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel.

Late in the fall or early in the spring I turned up the old sod—harrowed and planted it to corn. Tilled as before mentioned except the barnyard manure—the expense about fourteen dollars per acre—had from eighty to a hundred bushels per acre worth forty-four cents per bushel.

In the fall or early in the spring I harrowed down the hills, and in the spring sowed it with some spring crops suitable to stock down—sowed and rolled as before stated, produce from 50 to 60 bushels if barley—from 25 to 35 if spring wheat, and from 70 to 80 if oats—from 5 to 6 hundred pounds if flax, per acre; and afterwards for two or three years from three and a half to four tons of hay, or pasture in that proportion per acre. Some seasons, instead of sowing wheat on the sod in the fall, I have turned it over in the spring, rolled and harrowed it, and sowed it with three bushels of small, or three and a half bushels of large white peas to the acre. After they had been washed in strong brine and rolled in plaster they were ploughed in on the top of the sod—when out of the ground one or two inches, plastered five or six pecks to the acre, and had from thirty to forty bushels per acre—then in the fall, turned back the sod and manured it, sowed it with wheat as before stated, and have had from forty to fifty bushels per acre. The third season have taken a crop of from eighty to one hundred bushels of corn per acre. And the fourth stocked it down with barley. This I have found a good course when my ground was in heart so that it would answer to take from it four crops of grain before stocking with grass. With this mode of husbandry, as will appear from following out the above calculations, my land has afforded me a handsome profit.

The raising of stock.—I have as yet paid but little attention to this part of husbandry. However I would observe that the stock should always be proportioned to the size of the farm, that they may on the one hand be kept in good condition, and on the other consume all the hay and other fodder which is grown on the farm.

I cannot close this address without recommending to the members of this society more attention to the implements of husbandry, especially those which diminish hand labor; particularly the horse rake. With this implement one of my workmen with one horse and boy to ride, raked in three hours five acres of grass, yielding three tons per acre. Also machines for threshing and cleaning grain. I have one, of Ballou's patent, erected in

my barn by which four men and a boy, and a yoke of oxen or a span of horses can thresh more than twenty five bushels per hour.

If our farmers will but awake to a sense of their interest—break the shackles in which custom has bound them—and pursue the proper method of clearing, fencing, ploughing, manuring and cropping their land, the day cannot be far distant, favoured as we are with an excellent soil, when this county will rank with the most productive, and among the most wealthy in this State. Calculate for yourselves, gentlemen the saving of expense in cultivating a farm after the lots are well arranged and fenced, and the old rubbish and stones removed; both as it respects labor, and implements of husbandry. When your lots are well prepared for crops, one horse with suitable ploughs and harrows, will answer all the purposes of two, except to plough or harrow stiff sward or clay. It is in the saving of labor and increase of crops that we must expect the profit of our farms. It has once and again been said that the poor man cannot afford to cultivate his farm in this way—but it is a grand mistake—it is the rich man only that is able to bear the prodigal waste of time and money in half clearing and fencing—half saving and applying his manure—half ploughing and harrowing—half preparing and putting in his seed, and half harvesting and securing his crops. This is the way to make a rich man poor, instead of making a poor man rich.

Let me entreat those farmers who feel unfriendly to this society—those who are incredulous on this subject, and those who do not believe that such large crops can be produced as have been frequently reported to this society, and attested by the best authority, to try the experiment on one lot and keep an exact account as respects quantity of crop and the true cost.

I should be glad to see a liberal premium offered to the person who will raise the greatest quantity of grain the ensuing season upon an acre of old improved land, with the least expense, I am well aware that impositions have been practiced upon this society, but shall this destroy it—No. Let us rather cherish it—it has already been productive of great good.

There can be no doubt but in the past year one thousand bushels more grain have been raised in the town in which I reside through the stimulus of this society, and that other property has been increased in the same proportion, amounting to more than one thousand dollars—Admitting the same competition has been produced in other towns, we may safely calculate that this society has increased the property in the county of Saratoga more than eighteen thousand dollars. Let us suppose Agricultural Societies equally cherished in other counties and we have an increase of property in this state through their influence of more than a million and a half of money annually.

Can any man have proper views of national economy or be a friend to the best interests of his country, who instead of cherishing would raise his voice for withdrawing the patronage, of the state from an institution productive of so much good.

Laudable and becoming exertions, are made in this our land of peace and plenty, to instruct our youth in almost every art and science, and shall we not look forward with fond anticipation to the period as not far distant when we shall have seminaries also for teaching this most important,

though much neglected art,—the art of husbandry. It is the fountain from which we obtain our wealth and earthly happiness. Let us then continue to unite our exertions with the exertions of those who have recommended and patronized the best interests of the State, until the science and practice of agriculture shall excite that universal attention which its high importance demands.

To the ladies who patronize this Society after what they have here exhibited of their industry and economy—those brightest ornaments of the female part of community,—compliments are useless. The works of their own hands praise them. May others be stimulated to go and do likewise.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1827.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

The communication with which we have been honored from Gov. LINCOLN, (which is given on the first page of this paper) together with the report of Geo. A. TUTTS, Esq. will be highly appreciated by all enlightened men, who feel an interest in the prosperity of the United States. There is a fair prospect, that silk may, at no distant period, become a staple commodity of New England,—an article as well for exportation as home consumption. Where interest and intellect unite with the spirit of enterprise characteristic of the citizens of the United States, we may safely calculate on great and beneficial results.

We have likewise on hand other valuable communications and documents relating to this subject, which will soon appear in this paper. Among these is a manuscript pamphlet on the silk worm, written (sixty-six years ago,) by a gentleman in Europe, and transcribed under the directions of one of the ancestors of a distinguished family in Connecticut. This pamphlet is said to have been the principal cause which induced some ingenious and enterprising individuals to attempt the manufacture of silk in Mansfield, Con. where it has for many years been raised to the benefit of the public, as well as the emolument of those concerned. For this valuable document we are indebted to a gentleman who has before laid us under obligations, for which he will accept our thanks.

We have likewise received an interesting article on the culture of silk, from the pen of a gentleman from Europe, who has been conversant with the business in some large establishments.

An able and elaborate article, on the Manufacture of Cider, from Judge BUEL, of Albany, was received too late for this week's paper.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

VINES.

We give publicity, with pleasure, to the following facts from Mr Parmentier, so important to cultivators of the Vine in this climate. He has discovered, by actual experiment, that a great variety of the choicest Vines of the north and south of France are able to resist uninjured such severe weather as we have lately experienced. We think we may safely recommend the cultivation of these vines to farmers and private gentlemen. A number of stocks transplanted from Mr Parmentier's vineyard last season, within our own knowledge, have flourished extremely well; and we are con-

fident, that a little care would supply this country with the best grapes.

Sir—You will partake of the satisfaction I have in announcing to the amateurs of the cultivation of the vine, that the experiment which I have made, of leaving a great number of my vines without covering the present winter, has succeeded beyond my expectations, notwithstanding the weather has been so severe. The thermometer has fallen, several nights, to 28 and 30 degrees below the freezing point; and worse than that, the rain which fell during two days, and froze on the trees, threatened the greatest danger to the vines; yet they have resisted all those attacks without receiving the least injury, and remain as if they had passed the winter in France. Among these are all the 24 species I have sold at 8 dollars the dozen, a printed description of which may be had at the bookstore of Mr Hay Stevenson, No 257 Broadway.

The question, so important to this country, whether the vine can withstand the severity of the winters, and particularly such a winter as we are now escaping from, is then decided. These vines are without any protection, exposed to every wind, and they have not suffered. Nothing, then, need prevent the cultivation of this excellent fruit on a larger scale. The newspapers are the propagators of every thing interesting; and I must take this opportunity to acknowledge the disinterested manner in which the editors have treated me.—They have shown how sincerely they wish the general introduction of the vine, which would be a lasting benefit to the country.

Yours respectfully

ANDRE PARMENTIER.

Horticultural Garden, Brooklyn, L. I. Feb. 1827.

Remarks by the Editor of the New England Farmer.—We should be happy in being assured that all the species of vines alluded to in the foregoing article by Mr Parmentier can withstand the severity not only of New-York but New-England winters. But a trial for a single season can give us nothing decisive on the subject. Besides we fear the season of trial for the present year may not yet have arrived. We have always understood that plants are less liable to be destroyed by continued and uniform cold weather, even of very great severity, than by sudden alternations of frost and thaws. Sudden variations of temperature, by alternately contracting and dilating the fibres and sap-vessels of vegetables, may prove fatal to such as are not fitted by nature nor habit to endure such changes; while greater variations, if gradual, might prove harmless. Thus we say of wheat, which is sowed and begins to vegetate in autumn, but dies before the next growing season that it is *winter-killed*, when, in fact it is most commonly *spring-killed*. It will remain verdant, whether covered or not covered with snow through the winter, and perhaps till some time in March or April, and yet, by subsequent frosts be destroyed. What is called an *open winter*, in which there is but little snow is most apt to prove destructive to clover, winter grain &c. and probably to vines.

But if it be true that Mr Parmentier's vines will endure, without covering, the winters of Long Island, and the grapes they may produce will ripen in the open air of that climate, it does not follow that they could withstand a similar exposure in most parts of New England. The latter is situated farther north, and its interior further from

the sea; from those circumstances, the mean temperature of our climate is less; and tender ex- plants might flourish in Long Island, but perish in New England. So far as we can learn, cultivation in the neighborhood of Boston have rarely if ever succeeded in cultivating vines of foreign origin, without laying them down, and covering them during the colder part of the season. Something however, may be anticipated from such vines becoming *acclimated*, or accustomed to our climate; and in time so far naturalized that they may prosper in situations and aspects which have generally proved fatal to them. We wish Mr Parmentier all possible success, and think highly of his merits as an able horticulturist, but believe it our duty to warn such as are disposed to cultivate the vine not to be too sanguine in their expectations of procuring grapes of foreign origin which will brave the rigours of New England winters through a succession of seasons without shelter.

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE.

The papers from the interior of the southern and south western portions of the Union are filled with complaints of the unprofitableness of cotton plantations. They enter into elaborate statistical calculation to show the necessity of some new species of culture. The different Agricultural Societies of South Carolina have formed one general State Institution, at a recent meeting of which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That it be recommended to every member of this society, to use his best efforts in promoting in his respective district, the culture of some staple, suited to our climate, and which may divert the attention of planters from the culture of cotton, now produced in excess.

Resolved, That a premium of forty dollars awarded to any experimentalist who shall succeed in introducing such new culture, on a space ground not less than one acre."

The new cultivations which seem to be most favourable are those of the vine and silk. In various parts of the Southern States they have both been tried with considerable success. The present a favourable opportunity to push these experiments still further, since the cotton culture is so unprofitable. The climate of that part of the Union admirably adapted to both.

Resolutions have passed the Legislature North Carolina, in favour of Frances Morceau, Wilks county, giving him in fee simple 5000 acres of land on the Bushy Mountain, for the purpose of making experiments in the cultivation of the vine.

JUDGE BUEL.

The Hon. Isaac Hill, Editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, in republishing from the New England Farmer some valuable agricultural observations in answer to the gentleman who sent them for communication, and who appeared not, personally to know Judge Buel, makes the following pertinent and just remarks as to the character and useful labors of that distinguished friend and promoter of the interests of the plough.

"Our respected correspondent is informed that Judge Buel was educated originally to the business of a printer—that he was editor and publisher of that valuable political paper, the Albany Argus, during and subsequent to the last war—that by his industry and perseverance in business, he obtained a handsome property, sold the newspaper

ment, and purchased the ground for a farm in the vicinity of Albany, about ten years ago, which before he entered upon it, seemed to be of little value for the purpose of farming. On this ground Judge Buel has made a farm as that he obtained several years ago, a member of the Agricultural Society for the best most profitably cultivated farm in that flourishing county. Judge B. labours with his own hands on the farm; and although commended for generous hospitality, and ready always to make any sacrifice in trying new experiments where there is a probable prospect of success, is said to be content with increasing in wealth from the business of farming merely. A brother of the profession, and a co-worker in the great cause of the country, in a dark period of our history, we allude to, Mr. A. M. Cullenan, not without feelings of complacency and pride. He has been, and continues to be, honored with a due share of confidence from his fellow citizens—he has been a member of the Legislature, and is now, we believe, a Judge of one of the Courts. His best fame, however, rests in his merit as a practical and scientific farmer: his labors on agricultural subjects, not less than his example, rank him among our public benefactors; and his name deserves to be placed on the same page with that of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN."

Prince's Linnman Garden and Nursery.—This nursery, we believe, is now by far the largest in North America, covering an extent of thirty acres. The collection of Green House plants, now enumerates upwards of 20,000. The collection of Fruit Trees, Bulbous Flower Roots, is still more extensive. To show with what care trees and vines are packed at this nursery, we state, that of 25 varieties of apple trees, and nine varieties of grape vines, sent by Mr. Prince to a gentleman at Alabama last season, not one apple tree died. The whole were 2 months in the box before they were opened at their destination. It will be seen by an advertisement on our last page, that Mr. Russell, publisher of the New England Farmer, and Mr. N-well, have been appointed agents for this vicinity.

The Arts in France.—In the article of plated ware, the French seem to surpass the manufacturers of Birmingham. A method has been discovered there of making coffee pots, &c. of one piece of metal, and cheaper than the old method. Pins are also made at a single operation, of which the head and tail are of one piece. Immense numbers of classical books are stereotyped in an elegant manner, and afforded at very low prices to every country in Europe.

During a late fire in New York city, the proprietor of a caravan of living animals found it necessary to remove his charge. The Elephant, coolly surveying the flames, moved on at the command of his master, and the Lion suffered itself to be led by the nose through the crowd, with as much docility as a hound.

Contributions for the Greeks are making in numerous places with great spirit. It is anticipated that \$20,000 will be collected in New York.

Succession in Offices.—Among the Governors of Connecticut there have been two Trumbulls, father and son; two Griswolds, father and son; three Blounts, father, son, and grandson.

COOKING CABBAGE.

We cannot here pass over the advice of Bruyere, respecting the preparing of cabbage for the table. "I must," says he, "express an error, which is no less common than pernicious, in preparing cabbage. Most people, in consequence of the ignorance of their cooks, eat it after it has been long boiled, a circumstance which does not a little diminish both its grateful taste and salutary qualities. But observe, that those who have a more polite and elegant turn, order their cabbage to be slightly boiled, put into dishes and seasoned with salt and oil; by which method they assume a beautiful green colour, become grateful to the taste, and proper for keeping the body soluble. This circumstance ought not to be forgotten by those who are lovers of cabbage.

The ancients boiled their cabbage with nitre, which rendered it at once more grateful to the palate and more agreeable to the eye."

[Phillips' History of Vegetables.]

CURE FOR INFLUENZA.

Guinea Pepper.—The following receipt is the famous pepper medicine for the cure of malignant influenza and sore throats; which has been found highly efficacious, and is recommended as a powerful diaphoretic [promoter of insensible perspiration] stimulant [exciting to action] and antiseptic [resisting putrefaction.]

Take two table spoonfuls of small red pepper, or three of common Cayenne pepper, add two of fine salt, and beat them into a paste; add half a pint of boiling water. Strain off the liquor when cold, and add to it half a pint of very sharp vinegar. Give a table spoonful every half hour as a dose for an adult, and so in proportion for younger patients. Perhaps this medicine might merit a trial in yellow fever. [ibid.]

Potatoes for fattening hogs, seasoned with alum. Mr Somerville says in his Reports, that the fattening of hogs by potatoes is much hastened by mixing a small quantity of any astringent substance among the potatoes, especially if they show the least tendency to purging. A little alum, or Armenian bole may be used.

The income of the Philadelphia Athenaeum is \$2,850 dollars a year. The library contains 4000 books. The whole property is valued at \$6,000 dollars. About 900 strangers were introduced into the room last year.

Further supply of Seeds.

Just received at the Farmer office and Agricultural Establishment, No 52 North Market street, Boston, 12 bushels early seedling Peas, various kinds.

- 6 " Canary seed,
- 1 " " "
- 1 " Hemp seed,
- 6 " Early Potatoes,

For sale, wholesale and retail.

March 2.

A Gardener.

WANTED—A Gardener of good character. Apply at this office. 4t. Feb. 8

Wanted,

A man with his wife to attend to the work of a Farm and dairy, about 9 miles from Boston, none need apply unless they can produce undoubted recommendations. Apply at this Office. 3t. Feb. 2.

JUST Published at Davenport's Library, Court street, The Literary Gem, or Legends and Lyrics—designed for the amusement of winter evenings and summer mornings.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's

Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stock-ing their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculating and engrafting of all their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, AND PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to ZEB. COOK Jr.

Rogers' Building—Congress Street.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	tbl.	2 00	2 25
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	35 00	37 50
" pearl do. - - -		105 00	107 00
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	1 62	1 87
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9 25	9 50
" cargoe, No 1, new, -		7 50	8 00
" " No 2, new, -		6 00	6 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	9
" skimmed milk, - -		3	6
FLAX - - - - -			
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90	1 60
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	6 12	6 25
" Genesee, - - - -		58 7	6 25
" Rye, best, - - - -			
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	82	90
" Corn - - - - -		75	82
" Barley - - - - -			none
" Oats - - - - -		50	52
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		10	15
LIME, - - - - -	cask	70	80
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	12 00	13 00
" navy, mess, do. - -		10 75	11 00
" Cargoe, No 1, do. - -		10 75	11 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	3 50	
" Clover - - - - -	lb.	11	13
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		35	50
" do do unwashed		25	35
" do do washed		30	35
" do 1-2 & 3/4 do		25	35
" Native - - - - -		23	26
" Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		35	40
" do 2d sort		28	32
" do Spinning, 1st sort		30	35

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	8	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		6	8
" whole hogs, - - -		4 1/2	6
VEAL, - - - - -		6	10
MUTTON, - - - - -		4	8
POULTRY, - - - - -		7	10
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		17	20
" lump, best, - - -		22	25
EGGS, - - - - -		15	27
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	90	1 00
" Indian, do. - - -		90	1 00
POTATOES, - - - - -		45	50
CIDER, liquor, (new) - - -	bbl.	1 7 1/2	2 12

MISCELLANIES.

THE SEASON.

We have now had severely cold weather for more than seven weeks, with the exception of a few thawing days, and the ground has been covered with snow to the depth of from two to four feet. Eight days ago the snow was about four feet deep in the woods on an average, and the roads, yards, and small enclosures were filled—in some places to the height of 12 or 15 feet. We have heard of several dwelling houses in this county and Hampden, against which the snow drifted so high in some of the late storms as to completely cover the doors and windows of the lower story. Many of the roads are impassable,—farmers find it extremely difficult to get fuel from their wood lands—many children are detained from the public schools,—and the churches have been almost empty on some sabbaths. This is altogether an old-fashioned winter, though not so severe as some that are recorded in the annals of New England. We find the following account of cold winters in Mr Webster's "Letters to a young Gentleman."—*Hamp. Gaz.*

"In 1637 or 8, the winter was noted as unusually severe; the snow lay about four feet deep from the middle of November to the first week in April. But the winter of 1641—2 was of the severest kind. Boston bay was a bridge of ice as far as the eye could see—and the Chesapeake also was frozen. The Indians told our ancestors that such a winter had not been in forty years. A similar winter occurred in 1697—8. The 14th day of December, O. S. 1709, was supposed to be the coldest day that had been known in America. In February, 1717, fell the greatest snow ever known in this, or perhaps any country. It covered the lower doors of houses, so that some people were obliged to step out of their chamber windows on snow shoes. There was also a terrible tempest.—Eleven hundred sheep, belonging to one man, perished. One flock of a hundred, was dug out of a snow drift on Fisher's Island, where they had been buried to the depth of sixteen feet. This was twenty-eight days after the storm, when two of them were found alive, having subsisted on the wool of the others, and they sustained no injury."

Sententious Sentences.

Leave your purse and watch at home, when you go to the Playhouse, or an auction room.

Early rising will add many years to your life.

Dine late; it makes the day longer, and saves a supper.

Take your Tradesman's receipt though you pay ready money.

Never pay a Tradesman's bill till you have cast it up.

Paint the steps of your door and stair case, a stone color; it will save scouring and soap.

Much may be done in a short time: your barber bestows 150 strokes daily on your beard.

Pay all your bills at Christmas.

Be not a collector of books without determining to read them.

If you mean to buy a house, which you intend to alter and improve, be sure to double the Tradesman's estimate.

When you take a journey in the winter put on two shirts; you will find them much warmer than an additional waist-coat.

Idleness travels very leisurely, and Poverty soon overtakes her.

Patents.—Among the patents lately granted in London for inventions, we perceive one for "an improved escapement for watches." Such an invention strikes us as useless, for watches go with marvellous facility under the present system. We had not been five minutes in Drury Lane pit, one evening, when on looking to see if our watch was going we found it gone.—*Noah.*

[A Philadelphia paper says—Mr Noah should have carried a stop watch.]

Some of the Princes of Germany have a kingdom of the great extent of three miles square. It is related of one of them that his army consists of a general, two corporals, three privates, and a drummer. The general is the Prince's butler and steward; the privates after receiving visitors at the palace gates in front, as *guards*, run round and meet them in the hall, as *footmen*.

Sunday Countenances.—Many serious people wear a peculiar expression on Sundays: They look thoughtful as they should, and sad, or gloomy as they should not. Nothing connected with religion ought to be constrained, austere or forbidding. Banish frivolity on the first day, be serious and devout, but affect no solemnity of countenance. If affectation be unavoidable, then affect serenity of heart, benignity of countenance, and devotion of mind.

It is remarkable that the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts, established in London 1643, was suggested by Gov. Winslow, of Plymouth Colony, who was also long an active member of it. And that when the Royal Society was formed in England in 1661, or 62, Gov. Winthrop, of New-England, was an original and leading member of that learned association.

A well-known bankrupt and gambling Peer, asked a celebrated wit, the other day; to lend him £50.—"Willingly!" replied he, being one of the best natured persons in the world. "Give me pen, ink, and paper, then?" replied his lordship, "and let me give you a note of hand." "No, I thank you," rejoined the wag, "*losing the money is enough, without losing the paper to.*"

This appears to be a new edition of an old story of Dr Franklin.

We learn that on Saturday morning last, the Clover Mill of Mr Andreas in Hanover township, Luzerne Co. together with a large quantity of Clover seed, was entirely consumed by fire.—We understand the loss is estimated at about \$2000. [Wyoming Herald.]

The Larch Tree.—A late English paper announces the arrival at Leith, of the brig Betsey from Dronthiem, with a cargo of boards. This vessel is said to be the identical one, then a yacht, that brought over king William to England 137 years ago. The timber of this vessel is the Greek LARCH, or what is called in Maine where it was planted more than two centuries since, and where some fine forests of it are now growing, *Hackmatack*. It is the most durable timber ever made use of in the construction of vessels.

He who receives a good turn should never forget it—he who does one should never remember it.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nursery.



The subscribers give notice that they have been appointed sole agents for this vicinity, of the Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nursery, at Flushing, Long Island. This Nursery is well known, and contains the most extensive collection of Fruit Ornamental Trees, and Plants in America. The Fruits have been selected by actual investigation of their merits, and nearly all of which are engrafted from bearing trees.

In the selection, which has been the particular pursuit of Mr PRINCE and his father for more than half a century, he has spared neither pains nor expense, so such as did not possess particular merit have been rejected and their accuracy has been tested by the best authors of the age.

In the present catalogue he offers above 500 new varieties of Fruits not to be found in any other collection in America, and which include the most celebrated kinds that have within a few years past been brought into notice and recommended by those distinguished Horticulturalists, Van Mons & Duquesne, and by Knight, President of the Horticultural Society of London.

In regard to the character and accuracy of the Fruit sent from this establishment, the proprietor refers to the Hon. Jonathan Hueswell, and other gentlemen Boston and its vicinity, who have patronized his establishment for the last fifty years, and particularly to the fruit of the various kinds with which the Boston market is now supplied from the extensive collection trees furnished the late Dr Oliver Smith, Secretary the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, who, more than thirty years since, had several thousand trees annually, which were distributed among the members of that Association. It may perhaps be deemed worthy of notice that near 100 varieties of the fruits offered, by the proprietor, are different from those cultivated by other establishments under the same name and the identity of every fruit sent by him, the proprietor expressly guarantees.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis of the subscriber and orders left at the New England Farmer office: Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market street. (If from a distance, post paid) will meet prompt attention.

JOS. R. NEWELL,

JOHN B. RUSSELL

Notice to Gentlemen Farmers.

FOR SALE, the very valuable farm of the late Jan Gilchrist, Esq. situated in Charlestown, N. H. on the lower meadows, so called, of the Connecticut river and formerly belonged to Col. Asabel Hunt.

This Farm consists of 385 acres of Land, of which are meadow, of the first quality, and in a state of high cultivation; the remaining 315 are upland, and consist chiefly of pasture and woodland; the whole making one entire piece. The House is large and commodious, well furnished with all useful and convenient out buildings, and in excellent repair.

It is beautifully situated, between the great river and the bank of the Connecticut, on a swell of land rising out of the meadow.

The barns are large and numerous, conveniently placed, and have been thoroughly repaired within the years. One large barn has been built within the year.

The Farm is well watered, and in addition to its large springs, has running through it a never failing stream, on which is situated a good saw mill.

Besides the Mansion House, there is also on the premises, a small farm house, with a barn attached to it. This is a very eligible situation for a gentleman-farmer, with advantage of natural beauty, fertility of soil, excelled by few places in New England.

Persons wishing to purchase such a place, are invited to look at this.—Terms and further particulars may be known on application to Mrs SUSAN GILCHRIST on the premises, or to S. G. WILLIAMS & CO. Boston.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (opposite Faneuil Hall).—THOMAS G. FRENCH, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1827.

No. 33.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON THE MANUFACTURE OF CIDER.

The quality of cider depends on several circumstances, among which I will enumerate,

1. The species of fruit employed;
2. Soil and aspect of the orchard;
3. Condition of the fruit when ground;
4. The process of grinding, &c.;
5. Management of the vinous fermentation; and,
6. The precautions which are taken to prevent acetous fermentation.

I intend to offer remarks upon each of these divisions. And,

1. *The Fruit.* Apples differ not only in their flavor, colour, and time of ripening, but in the proportions of their constituent parts. The most material of these constituent parts are acid, sugar, stringency, vegetable extract and water. The properties of good dessert and cider apples are seldom found united, though they are not incompatible with each other. Table apples are esteemed a account of their bland and aromatic flavor, crisp juicy pulp, and for the property of keeping long, or ripening late. The characteristics of a good cider apple are, a red skin; yellow and often tough and fibrous pulp, astringency, dryness, and piqueness at the cider making season. "When the red and pulp are green, the cider will always be thin, weak and colourless; and when these are deeply tinged with yellow, it will, however manufactured, or in whatever soil it may have grown, almost always possess colour, with either strength or richness."—(Knight). The apple, like the grape, must attain a state of perfection, or perfect maturity, before its juices develop all their excellence; and as many of our best eating apples do not acquire this maturity until winter or spring, this affords a satisfactory reason why winter fruit is seldom or never good cider fruit. In a dry apple, the essential elements of cider are generally more concentrated, or are accompanied with a less proportion of water, than in a juicy one; of course the liquor of the former, is stronger than that of the latter. Of our best cider apples, ten or twelve bushels of fruit are required for a barrel of juice; while of the ordinary juicy kinds, eight bushels generally suffice.

The only artificial criterion employed to ascertain the quality of an apple for cider, is the specific gravity of its must or unfermented juice:—or its weight compared with that of water. This, says Knight, indicates, with very considerable accuracy, the strength of the future cider. Its weight and consequent value, is supposed to be increased in the ratio of the increase of the saccharine matter. In making wine of domestic fruit, say of the currant or gooseberry for example, we use sugar till the unfermented liquor attains a certain specific gravity; or until the saccharine matter of the fruit, and that artificially supplied, bears a certain proportion to the water. This ensures to the liquor, strength, or body, as the sugar is converted into spirit by the fermentative process.

Very little has been done to acquire a correct knowledge of the relative value of our native ap-

ples for cider. Cox has described and figured one hundred varieties of this fruit, of which about thirty are recommended for cider. Of these thirty kinds I selected the following for my nursery, as not only being best for cider, but as generally combining the desirable qualities of table fruit also: viz. the Hagloe and Virginia crabs, Harrison, Campfield, Styre, yellow Newton and Newark pippins, Priestley, Granwickle, Winesap, Carthouse and Cooper's russeting. We have undoubtedly, among our indigenous fruit, many kinds of excellent cider apples hitherto unnoticed; and it is very desirable that their properties should be tested, and the result of the investigation made public.

In Great Britain more attention has been given to this subject. The specific gravity of the juice of old cider varieties has not only been ascertained by scientific men, and their relative value fixed, but new varieties have been obtained by artificial crossing, surpassing, in richness of juice, any before cultivated. Loudon has given a table of 36 cider apples, in his Encyclopedia of Agriculture. Of these, the following are only known to be in our nurseries, viz: *Redstreak, Wine, Styre, Hagloe crab, *Maiden's Blush, *Count Pendu, *Downton and Grange pippins, Foxley, Siberian Harvey, yellow Siberian and *Minshell's crab. Those with an asterisk are also excellent dessert apples. The seven last named, five of which are new varieties by Knight, I have obtained from Europe, and propagated in nursery. None of the old English cider varieties exceed, in the specific gravity of their juice, 1,079, water being 1,000. Six of Knight's new varieties are over 1,079, and one is 1,091. Knight is of opinion, that with proper varieties of fruit, the defects of almost every soil and aspect might be corrected, and that fine ciders might be made in any part of England. In France and Italy, small berried grapes of a harsh flavour, are preferred for wine-making, (Loudon) and it will be found that the cider apples recommended by Loudon and Cox are under a medium size, and several of them austere and harsh.

2. *Soil and aspect.* The apple, like the grape, is known to take much of its character from the soil on which it grows. The best cider orchards in England, are on a stratum of red marl which stretches across the island. The soil of Herefordshire highly reputed for its ciders, is an argillaceous, or clay marl. And Knight says, the strongest and most highly flavoured cider which has been obtained from the apple, was produced from fruit growing on a shallow loam, on limestone basis. All the writers upon the subject seem to agree, that calcareous earth should form a component part of the soil of a cider orchard. It appears to have the effect of mitigating the harshness of rough and austere fruits, and of neutralizing the juices of those which are too acid. Cox says, the soil which grows good wheat and clover is best for a cider orchard. My own observation would induce me also to prefer a dry and somewhat loose soil, in which the roots, destined to furnish food for the tree and fruit, may penetrate freely, and range extensively, in search of nutriment. The juices of plants and fruits are always more concentrated when growing on a dry than

on a wet soil. Mint, or other aromatic herbs, is much stronger in the specific virtues of the plant, when grown on a dry soil, and greater in volume, when grown on a wet one. The maple yields the sweetest sap, though less in quantity, on a dry soil. Apples may grow large on a moist alluvion; but the fruit will neither be so abundant, nor so rich, as on a dry soil. The thriftiest trees produce the most wood buds; those less thrifty the most fruit buds. The best aspect for an orchard is one somewhat elevated or undulating, protected from prevailing cold winds—and facing the south, south-east or east. Ciders brought to the Albany market, from the hilly towns of Columbia and Saratoga, on the transition formation, possess the most spirit, best flavor, and resist longest the acetous fermentation.

3. *Condition of the fruit.* Fruit should be used when it has attained its perfect state of maturity, and before it begins to decay, because it then yields the greatest proportion of saccharine matter. The most certain indication of ripeness, says Crocker is the fragrance of the smell and the spontaneous dropping from the trees. Each kind of the apple should be manufactured separately, or those kinds only mixed which ripen at one time and which experience shall show, are not prejudicial to each other. Who would ever think of making a superior wine from an indiscriminate mixture of a dozen kinds of grapes? And yet we seem to expect good cider from an indiscriminate mixture of a dozen kinds of apples. It may be urged, that the evil is irremediable, because our orchards, containing these dozen varieties, have been furnished to our hands; and that neither the quantity nor quality of any one kind of fruit renders it an object to manufacture it separately. Is it not time, then, to set about correcting the evil, by selecting only the best kinds for new plantations. A farmer should make cider to sell and it is material to him whether he obtains two or ten dollars the barrel. Our manufactories, our towns and cities, and the demand for exportation, will always ensure a market and price for good ciders. Mr Wynkoop, of Lancaster, Pa. has 400 trees, of the Virginia crab, on less than five acres of ground; and when his orchard was twenty-two years old, he stated to the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, that it produced him every other year forty hogsheads of cider, of 112 galls. each; which he sold at Philadelphia at 2s. 6d. the gallon, or about \$1500 in the gross.—And yet this apple is not a first rate cider apple. It is deficient in sugar, but abounds in astringency, rather a keeping than an enriching quality.—What farmer can apply his land to better profit? Wines differ as much in their quality and price as ciders. Fruit, soil and skill make the difference in both; and upon the proper selection and expense of those depend the quality of the liquor, and the consequent profits of the cultivator. Upon this branch of the subject I will only add, that the apples should ripen upon the tree, be gathered when dry, in a cleanly manner, spread in an airy, covered situation if practicable, for a time, to induce an evaporation of aqueous matter, which will increase the strength and flavour of the liquor, and be separated from rotten fruit and every kind of filth before they are ground.

4. *Grinding, &c.* The apples should be reduced, by the mill, as nearly as possible to a uniform mass, in which the rind and seeds are scarcely discoverable; and the pomace should be exposed to the air from twelve to twenty-four hours, according to the temperature, before it is pressed.—The juices of the rind of fruit, as may be instanced in the orange and lemon, are highly concentrated; and those of the rind of the apple have a material influence, with the aromatic bitter of the seeds, upon the flavor and strength of the liquor.

On partially macerating the pulp of an apple, and subjecting it to immediate pressure, the juice which escapes will be found to be thin, nearly colourless and devoid of flavor. If the maceration is perfect, so as to crush the seeds and break down the rind, the strength, color and flavor of the must will be improved: and if the macerated pulp is exposed for a few hours to the atmosphere, and then subjected to pressure, these desirable properties in the liquor will be found to be still further augmented. "By the chemical action of the roller," says Knight, "the various fluids which occupy the different vessels and cells of the fruit, are mingled with the juices of the rinds and seeds, and with the macerated substance of the vessels and cells themselves. In such a mixture it seems probable that new elective attractions will be exerted, and compounds formed, which did not exist previously to the fruit being placed under the roller; and hence the most correct analysis of the expressed juices will convey but a very imperfect degree of knowledge of the component parts of the different fluids, as they existed in their state of separation, within the fruit. I have often extracted," he continues, "by means of a small hand press, the juice of a single apple, without having previously bruised it to pieces; and I have always found the juice thus obtained to be pale and thin, and extremely defective in richness, though the apple possessed great merit as a cider fruit. I have then returned the expressed juice to the pulp which I have exposed, during a few hours, to the air and light; and the juice has then become deeply tinged and very rich. In the former state it apparently contained but a very small portion of sugar; in the latter it certainly contained a great quantity; much of which I believe to have been generated subsequently to the juice having been subjected to the action of the press; though it may be difficult to explain satisfactorily the means by which it could have been produced. Knight ascertained, by a subsequent experiment, that by exposing the reduced pulp to the operation of the atmosphere, for a few hours, the specific gravity of the juice increased from 1,064 to 1,073; and from the experiment being repeated in a closed vessel with atmospheric air, he ascertained the accession to be oxygen, which according to Lavoisier, constitutes 64 per cent of sugar. For fine cider, he recommends, that the fruit be ground and pressed imperfectly, and that the pulp be then exposed twenty-four hours to the air, being spread, and once or twice turned, to facilitate the absorption of oxygen; that it be then ground again and the expressed juice be added to it before repressing. In straining the must too much care cannot be taken to exclude the pulp, as its presence is apt to render the fermentation too violent, and drive it into the acetous stage. A hair sieve, filled partly with straw, answers the purpose well.—The mill which most effectually reduces the pulp is to be preferred. It has been remarked with much force, that cider mills should, like school

houses be limited to one in a district. In this way it would be an object with the owner to render his implements complete, and to conduct the process with care and skill. And as the value of the cider depends so much upon its being well made, it is believed the owners of fruit, as well as the purchasers of the cider, would be benefitted by such an arrangement.

5. *Vinous fermentation.* This is commonly called *working*. It commences at the temperature of 59° Fah. and cannot be conducted in safety when the heat is over 75° for a high temperature induces a too rapid fermentation, by which much of the spirit passes off with the disengaged carbonic acid gas, and the acetous or vinegar fermentation begins at 77°. This will show the importance of conducting the vinous fermentation under a proper temperature, which is from 50 to 70° of Fah.—To show the chemical effect of the vinous fermentation, it will be proper to repeat that the unf fermented juice, or must, of the apple, consists of saccharine matter or sugar, vegetable mucilage or extract; astringency or tannin; malic, and a small matter of gallic acid, the principle of flavor, tinging or coloring matter, and water. The sugar becomes the basis, or spirit, of the fermented liquor; the spirit, after vinous fermentation, and the tannin, or astringent matter, preserve it from the acetous fermentation, if the vegetable mucilage, or yeast, is separated when it has performed its office. This vegetable mucilage acts upon the saccharine matter in a manner analogous to yeast upon the wort of the brewer—it causes fermentation, and converts sugar into spirits—by its giving off carbonic acid gas, and imbibing hydrogen; the liquor becomes clear, and part of the mucilage rises to the surface with the disengaged air, in the form of froth, and the residue is precipitated, with the heavier impurities, to the bottom, in the form of sediment or lees. This is the critical period.—The liquor may now be drawn off clear. If left longer, the feculent matter, or froth, by parting with the gas which renders it buoyant, soon settles and mixes with the liquor, renders it turbid, and as soon as the temperature attains a proper height, causes a new fermentation. This will explain the reason why ciders become harsh and sour on the approach of warm weather in the spring. The elementary principles of sugar, ardent spirits and vinegar, it has been ascertained by the experiments of Lavoisier, are the same; and these substances only differ in the proportion of their component parts, and in the modes of their chemical union. Sugar consists of hydrogen, oxygen and carbon. An increased proportion of hydrogen enters into the composition of ardent spirits, and of oxygen into vinegar. The same agent, vegetable mucilage, which converts the sugar of the apple into spirits, will convert the spirits into vinegar, under a proper temperature, and aided by the oxygen of the atmosphere. The process of making vinegar is greatly accelerated by exposing cider or wine to the atmosphere, the oxygen of which it imbibes, and which is termed by chemists the great acidifying principle. Here again we see the propriety of professional cider manufacturers, who might be provided with cellars where the temperature could be regulated, and who would carefully rack off the liquor at the completion of the vinous fermentation.

The vinous fermentation commences and terminates at different periods, according to the condition and quality of the fruit, and the state of the weather. The juice of unripe fruit, if the weather

be warm, will begin to ferment in a few hours, after it passes from the press; and seldom stops at the vinous stage. The juice of ripe fruit, when the temperature is lower does not begin to ferment under a week or fortnight, or longer, often continuing slowly through the winter, and when made from some of the finer cider a ples, is not completed under six or nine months. Indeed, in some cases, the liquor does not become clear under a year, and the sugar is not wholly decomposed under two years: For the whole of the sugar is seldom decomposed during the first sensible fermentation.—Knight considers cider at two years old as in the best state for bottling. For until the sugar is decomposed, fermentation insensibly goes on, and the strength of the liquor increases. The like insensible process goes on in wines, and when it is completed, the wines are said to be ripe, and are in their highest state of perfection. (See *AP Cullock*.) Temperature being the same I think it may be assumed as a rule, that fermentation will be rapid and short, in an inverse ratio to the proportion which the saccharine matter bears to the mucilage and water; and that the vinous liquor will be rich, high flavored and durable, in proportion as the sugar and astringency preponderate in the must.

6. *Precautions to prevent acetous fermentation.*—These are, suppressing the previous contingencies to have been favourable, a careful separation of the vinous liquor from the froth and lees,—a cool temperature,—racking and fining,—and artificial means to destroy the fermenting quality of the remaining mucilage.

I have already suggested the importance of drawing off the liquor from the scum and sediment—at the termination of the vinous fermentation. This period may be known by the cracking of the froth in an open cask, or, if in a close one by the application of the nose or ear to the bung hole. If the fermentation has not ceased, a hissing will be apparent, and the gas given off will give a pungent sensation to the nose. If the liquor is not sufficiently clear, or indications appear of the acetous fermentation having commenced, the cider should be racked into clean strong casks, and fined with isinglass, eggs, or skimmed milk. This operation may be repeated if found necessary; but it should be performed in clear cold weather. After the first racking, the casks should be kept bunged close, and further rackings be avoided if possible, as every racking reduces its strength, and much of the spirit escapes with the carbonic acid gas which is evolved in the fermentive process. The oxygen of the atmosphere, besides, increases the vinegar fermentation. But if these methods fail, resort may be had to the means of impeding the natural operation of the mucilage, or vegetable leaven. This may be done by what is called *stunning*, that is burning a rag impregnated with sulphur, in the cask in which the liquor is to be decanted, after it has been partly filled, and rolling it so as to incorporate the liquid with the gas; or by putting a drachm or two of sulphate of potash into each cask, which will precipitate and render insoluble the remaining leaven. If the fruit is good, and properly ground, and the cider racked from the fermenting casks at a proper time, most or all of the subsequent operations will be superseded.

I fear, Mr Editor, I have been too prolix upon a subject which almost every farmer professes to understand; yet considering it, as I do, of great importance to the community at large, I cannot

use this without suggesting to the consideration of the enlightened Trustees of your state Agricultural Society, the propriety of ascertaining, by experiment and analysis, the comparative value of cider fruit, and of awarding premiums, not only for the discovery of the best kinds of cider apples, but for indigenous or hardy grapes, best adapted for American wines.

J. BUEL.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]

ON PLOUGHING IN GREEN CROPS FOR MANURE.

A FESSENDEN, The use of green crops for manure is known to enlightened agriculturists, but I have rarely seen them thus used in this country. Many farms, situated in the interior, and of consequence deprived of the means of easily procuring manure, sometimes leave without culture, lands which it would cost but little expense to put in a state to yield an excellent crop the following year. This could be the use of buckwheat, sown for the first time immediately after the spring frosts. When in flower, plough it in for the first process. Then, a second time, which crop, when in flower, could also be ploughed in, which will give another process. If the season should not be too far advanced, sow a third time, sow thick (about three bushels of grain to the acre at each sowing), in order to obtain more verdure, and cause the crop to grow the taller. The year following you will have the choice of such crop as will be most advantageous to your interest. And, after having obtained a knowledge of the soil, you may restore, by these means, lands which are the most exhausted; and you could not bring the crop to a better market. These trials may be made on a small scale, for example on one acre; and they would establish the advantage which cultivators might obtain from this vegetable employed in this manner. Farmers in general are acquainted with the value of clover, ploughed in to fertilize the earth, but the use of buck-wheat, on lands nearly exhausted is a thing which deserves the particular care of the cultivator in this country, in which as yet, but little seems to be known or practised relating to this subject.

I have seen with pleasure, in a late number of your paper, the encouragement, which the Massachusetts Agricultural Society have offered to cultivators. They have a noble employment to whom is entrusted the distribution of such rewards, which have a tendency to promote the different branches of agriculture and rural economy as well as that manufacturing industry, which employs their products. I am, with regard,

ANDRE PARMENTIER.

Horticultural Garden, Long Island, Feb. 10, 1817.

Remarks by the Editor.—The ploughing in of green crops, for the purpose of manuring the soil is a practice by no means new in this country.—The Rev. Dr. Eliot, of Killingworth, Conn. in *Essays on Field Husbandry*, published 1760 takes notice of this mode of recruiting worn out lands; and recommends millet as a suitable crop for this purpose. The Massachusetts and the Essex Agricultural Societies offer premiums for experiments on this subject. Col. Pickering called the attention of agriculturists to this practice in an Address delivered to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, in 1822, and published in the *New England*

Farmer, vol. i. page 218. S. W. Pomeroy, Esq. published an "Essay on the Advantage of Manuring with Green Crops" which first appeared in the *Massachusetts Agricultural Repository* for June 1822, and was republished in the *New England Farmer*, vol. i. page 9. Mr Pomeroy recommends the trial of the White Lupine, as a "green dressing for the restoration of worn out soils." Dean's *New England Farmer*, likewise treats of this mode of enriching land. Under the head "Green Dressing" page 177, Wells & Lilly's Ed. it is observed "In Britain, buck wheat is much used, as the stalks, when green are very large and juicy, and as they require but a short time to rot. It is asserted, that about ten days are sufficient for it to lie under the furrows.

The chief difficulty I can think of, which tends to discourage this practice, is, the choking of the plough in going among a tall growth of plants. It may be needful for a boy to tend it. But in Britain, to prevent choking, they recommend to pass a roller over the crop to be turned in, which lays it flat, and in the same direction that the plough is to pass.

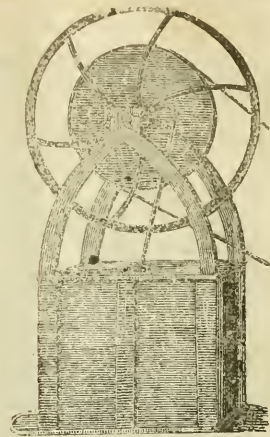
Bunister's Husbandry, an English work, says "This grain is sometimes sown for the purpose of ploughing in the stalks as a manure. On follows this method may be pursued to advantage; but then it is to be noted, that the ground should be in pretty good heart, so as to throw up a large burthen of haulm, otherwise no benefit can accrue from this mode of husbandry." Very few writers on husbandry, either in America or Europe have omitted to recommend the ploughing in of buck wheat, as a manure, but we do not recollect any directions except those of Mr Parmentier for ploughing in for manure two or three crops of buck wheat in the course of the same season.

ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS.

MR. FESSENDEN.—I think if those who have estates in your vicinity would employ Mr Parmentier to lay out their grounds in case they occupy them, they have an immediate reward, and if they sell them, they would receive for every dollar thus invested, ten. The advantages Mr P. has had are within reach of few in this country, and a man who has natural taste, and whose fortune enables him to gratify it, generally attains great perfection.—Mr P. when possessed of fortune (which the revolutions in France deprived him of) followed for amusement what he now, in addition to his Horticultural Establishment, follows for the support of his family; and as his charges are extremely low, I hope he will receive that patronage in your state which he so richly deserves, and which has been rendered him here.—I this day saw a map of 12 acres he has been laying out for Alderman King of this city, and think it is the happiest thing he has executed. The corporation here contemplate improving the Park, &c. If so he will be engaged to design and execute the improvements contemplated.—When you see a gentleman, particularly at his time of life, exerting himself for a respectable support, with cheerfulness, and treating all with the politeness that always attend those of his country, it is our duty to employ him, particularly as our interest (which we all look to more or less) will be essentially benefited by the operation. Yours &c.

IMPROVEMENT.

New-York, Feb. 8, 1827.



WING'S IMPROVED STEAM ENGINE.

The above is a drawing of Wing's Improvement in the Steam Engine, without a boiler; one of a two horse power, is about the size of a large kitchen stove; takes no more fuel than a common fire place, its Machinery is very simple, and easy to be kept in repair, and less expensive than any hitherto in use.

Any further information of the above can be obtained, by applying to W. P. Wing, *Post Master*, Greenwich Village.

Brighton Market, Monday, March 5.—Number of beeces, including 22 unsold last week, 375; 2 fine oxen, sold at \$6, average price from \$4 50 to \$5 50, 48 unsold; 405 sheep, some good, brought \$4 50 to 5 per head, average price \$2.75; milk cows and calves, none; pigs none; working cattle, few in the market, no sales.

Distressing Accident.—As Mr Earl, a respectable inhabitant of Baltimore, was preparing a few days ago, for a shooting excursion, he took a fowling piece which had been loaned to a person, and returned, as he supposed, unloaded. He put a small charge of powder into the piece, and fired, when unhappily, a full charge of shot, which without his knowledge was in it, was lodged in the body of the son of Mr H. W. Tilyard, a child about three years old, who was just entering the room, hand in hand, with the son of E. The child died immediately, and on examination, it was found that ten shots had entered the heart of the innocent sufferer.

Newspapers were first printed in England in 1663. The London *Gazette* was published on Saturdays, and so continues to the present day.

American Venison. Such is the regularity and speed of the packets from the U. States arriving at this port, says the *Liverpool Mercury*, that American venison is now no unusual dish at the tables of many of our townsmen.

Needles.—Now so much used, were manufactured in England about 1550, by a Negro from Spain; he would not impart the art, but Elias Growse, a German, some years after, taught the English the art. [Russell's England.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THE PLANE, OR BUTTONWOOD.

MR FESSENDEN.—There are few operations in husbandry that appear of more importance, and yet more neglected, than *plantations of forest trees*; and it is gratifying to observe, that the exertions of Mr LOWELL for a number of years past to excite attention to the subject, are so ably seconded by those of Gen. H. A. S. DEARBORN. The arduous manifested by this gentleman in his letter to Mr TRING on the culture of the *Plane*, and in other valuable communications published in your useful paper, is highly laudable; and we are encouraged to hope that a similar spirit will be more generally diffused. But it is not difficult to account for the tardiness of our countrymen in adopting improvements of a permanent character; such as appropriating a portion of their farms to plantations of forest trees, and constructing their buildings with more lasting materials. Although it might be demonstrated that such a system would enhance the value of their estates more than any other they could pursue.

I believe it will be admitted as a sound axiom that in any country, the exercise of the *plough*, the *spade* and *hoe*, the *hatchet* or *hammer*, must be sweetened by the prospect of reward not far distant, or few will be found to take hold. *The feelings of present ill, for such is toil, must be overbalanced by the hope of grasping future good*; and with a people whose habits and institutions are opposed to all systems of *entail* or *primogeniture*, it is very obvious that no small degree of *patriotism*, if not *enthusiasm*, will be requisite to induce them to extend their views to the *perspective* reward for planting acorns. Perhaps there is no branch of *internal improvement*, where *direct* and *liberal legislative* encouragement would be attended with more salutary effects, in proportion to the means required, than for the promotion of plantations of forest trees for timber and fuel, upon the *denuded* territory of the Commonwealth; and for the construction of buildings of more permanent materials than *wood*, especially in those sections where such of an excellent quality abound, and, in numerous instances, encumber the ground near *sites* destined for *public edifices* and *mansions* to be called *elegant*, that will become of little more value to posterity than *painted bird boxes with green blinds*.

The *Plane* or *Buttonwood* may, undoubtedly, be propagated with more ease than any other tree of the forest; and the speedy returns of fuel it will make to the planter, afford encouragement that the cultivation would become extensive, were its value duly appreciated. From an impression that it is not, I am induced to state a few facts supported by experience. I found great numbers of the *Plane* upon my estate upwards of thirty years ago,—many have since been produced *spontaneously*, and I have used considerable quantities for fuel during the last twenty years.

Those who have attended to the subject must be aware of the great difference in the *quality* of wood of the same species or variety, depending on the *soil*, as well as the *season* when felled; hence may arise various opinions as to its value for fuel. And it is not improbable that a prejudice exists against *Buttonwood*, from attempts to burn it when *green*; for in that state, if produced on deep moist soils, strong clay loams, and river flats or interval, it is with difficulty ignited, and affords little heat. But I have observed such as had grown on *dry sandy*

or *rocky soils* to burn as free, when green, as *oak* cut at the same time. Judicious men who have attended to the *economy* of fuel, speak confidently of a vast saving by felling all kinds of wood when the *sap* is *down*, and keeping it from the weather till dry; none will be more benefited by such management than *Buttonwood*, and we shall consider it as so treated in the following remarks.

It is not pretended that *Buttonwood* emits so strong a *heat* or is so *lasting* as *oak*, but I think it superior to *Chesnut*—affording a more pleasant fire, and making much better *coals*—and that it is a very valuable fuel for *stoves*. Perhaps it may be ranked with the best kind of *soft maple*. But in estimating the relative value of various species of trees to plant for fuel, it is evident we cannot arrive at correct conclusions by a simple comparison of the *combustion* of one with another. It seems necessary to inquire, what species on a given portion of land of the same fertility, can be made productive in a given time, and at least expense, of the greatest quantity of *caloric* or *matter of heat*? The fact however must be assumed at present, and from attentive observation on the growth and combustion of *Buttonwood* during the period above mentioned, I do not hesitate to declare my perfect conviction, that it will furnish results much more favorable than any tree our country produces—except the *Locust* on *dry soils*, should its destructive enemy the *Borer* be extirpated.

I have lately been enabled to compare the growth of the *sprouts* of *Buttonwood* with those of white and black *oak*, *hickory* and *chesnut*, in the same wood-lot—a *swell* of dry rocky land—the whole of which I cut off ten years before, and it appears that the *Buttonwood* will afford more than double the *bulk* of fuel than the three first mentioned, and considerably exceed the *Chesnut*. Its sprouts are now fit to cut and will make the *second crop* of fuel from the same *stools* in twenty years.

It is supposed that the depredations of *cattle* in woodlands during the last century, prevented the growth of as much wood and timber, in some sections of the country, as was consumed in fuel.—The young shoots of the *Plane* seem obnoxious to *cattle*; as I have never observed any of them cropped in *pastures*, where they have grown; nor could I ever perceive that the *herbage* under them was not as well *relished* by the *cattle* as that under any other species.

It is said that the *portable cooking furnaces* lately introduced, have caused an increased demand for *charcoal* in Boston and vicinity of more than 20 per cent. And when the economy and convenience attending their use becomes more generally known, it is not improbable but that the demand for that article will be much more increasing.—We may therefore reasonably infer, that the period is not far distant when the practice must commence of planting, what is called in England, *copse wood*, that is, such as will grow of sufficient size and make good *charcoal* if but cut off once in about ten years. We have no information of the *quality* of *charcoal* made of *Buttonwood*, but from the appearance of the coals produced in an open fire place, I am of the opinion that it will prove superior to *chesnut* and several other species now used for the purpose, and which are of slower growth. Should it be a fact, *Buttonwood* will occupy a prominent station in the system;—as a boy may collect in a single day, a sufficient quantity of the *seeds* to plant some thousands of acres,—and it will thrive on a greater variety of soils, perhaps,

than any other species that grow in our forests,—although it affects strong moist loams and flats at bottoms on the margin of rivers; where its growth is surprisingly rapid.

Buttonwood is known in the Western States by the name of *Sycamore*, and may be correctly called the *Mammoth* of the forest. I must confess that I felt somewhat incredulous of its enormous size, as represented by the early settlers of *Ohio* and by *Michaux*, but *ocular demonstration* has lately confirmed the correctness of their state statements.

I well recollect observing, in my youth, on the *alluvial meadows* of Connecticut River, fine ranges of *live fences* consisting entirely of *Buttonwood* planted four or five feet apart, and, when at a proper age, *topped*, or, as it is termed in England *splashed*, which rendered them impervious to *cattle*; and the sprouts afforded a crop of *fuel* once in eight or ten years. If planted around fields, ten feet apart on a strong or moist soil, they will in a short time grow of sufficient size to allow of being morticed for the admission of *rails*, and become *perennial posts*. But where such fences are not required it may be good management to plant them near stone walls enclosing pastures and other fields. They appear to be very suitable to fill up vacancies in *wood-lots* and other unproductive spaces, that it will not be difficult to find on almost every farm.

Whether it will be found the most profitable system upon a large scale, to form entire plantations of *Buttonwood*, or to mix it with other species, experience only can decide.

I remain, dear sir,

Respectfully yours,

S. W. POMEROY.

Brighton, March 5, 1827.

FRUIT TREES.

MR EDITOR.—If you think proper, I wish you to publish the following: I think a sure remedy for the failure of all kinds of fruits, as apples, cherries, pears, plums, apricots and peaches. Any person wishing to cultivate any or the whole of the above, may be sure of doing it if they will attend to the following directions.

First, the object is, to keep the ground well frozen until late in the spring, and to effect this, clear the ground of snow several feet from the trunk of the tree, and where the ground is well frozen, the harder and deeper the better, and when the snow is well softened either by rain or sun, bank it up round the trunk of the tree, say three feet high, and the same in width at bottom, like a small hay cock, bent it down hard with your shovel, and then cover it well with swingle tow, if to be laid, if not, with fine straw from the stable, or chip manure.—The snow thus thrown up will soon become solid ice, and if well covered, will continue until May, when the spring frosts are gone. It has been generally thought that the killing of tender fruit trees is effected by the severity of the cold in winter, but that is a mistake—all the mischief arises from the frost in the spring; peaches and apricots vegetate very early, and when the sap rises it loosens the bark, and then a frost, as far as it will freeze through a limb or twig, so far it will kill it—but keep the ground frozen until late and not the least killing of limbs or twigs will be seen on any of your trees. It has also been said and believed, that on Connecticut River we could not raise peaches and apricots, for the winter would kill

but follow the above directions and I pledge if you will not be disappointed. I know for tainty that peach trees in any good land on Connecticut will produce larger, fairer, and flavored fruit than any hill lands. The most place for fruit trees is on the north side of the wall—for in common seasons little care is used to keep the ground well frozen until in the spring, the sun in that situation will its full influence to ripen and sweeten the [Franklin Post.]

CAMELS' HAIR.

to obtain from a French paper the following concerning the manufacture of Camels' Hair. It is not obtained by shearing, like sheep's hair, but shed spontaneously by the animal every year, in the month of April, in large mats, after being protected from the cold during the winter season. The Tartars who accompany the caravans collect them with care, load the animals with their own cast off apparel. The young camel yields the finest hair; and in its best state it is finer than the most beautiful Angola. The article obtained from Africa, a great part of Asia, and some all from India. In Persia it is made into the finest carpets. It is supposed that the English spin it wet and deprived of oil. It is stated, that a single manufacturer in France has used a large quantity of camels' hair for several years; and the texture of his cloth makes it probable that he practices the mode adopted in England. Those who have tried to manufacture it without extracting the oil, have not succeeded in spinning fine threads.

At Rouen it has been successfully mixed with cotton, and stuffs made of it are much softer than ordinary mixtures of cotton and wool. Some exertions are making in France to improve and extend this branch of Manufacture.

[N. Y. D. Adv.]

CURE FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

At a recent meeting of the London Medical Society, Dr Blake stated that the extraction or excision of teeth was unnecessary. He was enabled, he said, to cure the most desperate cases of tooth-ache, unless the disease was connected with inflammation, by the application of the following remedy to the diseased tooth:—"Alum, reduced to an impalpable powder, two drachms; nitrous acid of ether, seven drachms; mix and apply to the tooth." Mr Fay, the American Dentist, who was present, admitted, with much candour, that in 95 cases out of 100, where surgeons and dentists are applied to for the purpose of extraction, relief might be obtained without that, or any excision. It may, therefore, be worth while to try the remedy prescribed by Dr. Blake, as, under many of the nostrums of the present day, it cannot do any harm, but it does not appear to possess the character of a specific.

TO MECHANICS.

The goodness of saws, chisels, and other edged tools, depends upon the quality of the steel, which should be uniform throughout, and it is always better to have them tempered rather too hard than too soft, for use will reduce the temper. If, at any time, you wish to restore the temper and to reform the operation yourself, the best method is to melt a sufficient quantity of lead to immerse the cutting part of the tool. Having previously brightened its surface, then plunge it into the mel-

ted lead for a few minutes, till it gets sufficiently hot to melt a candle, with which rub its surface; then plunge it in again and keep it there until the steel assumes a straw colour. (but be careful not to let it turn blue); when that is the case take it out, rub it again with the tallow, and let it cool; if it should be too soft, wipe the grease off, and repeat the process without the tallow, and when sufficiently hot, plunge it into cold spring water, or water and vinegar mixed.

By a proper attention to these directions, and a little practice, every workman will have it in his power to give a proper temper to the tools he may use.

If a saw is too hard, it may be tempered by the same means; if you are near a plumber's shop you may repeat the process conveniently and without expense, when they are melting a pot of lead.

In other cutting tools you must wait till the steel just begins to turn blue, which is a temper that will give it more elasticity, and, at the same time sufficient hardness.

From the Salem Observer.

LEHIGH COAL.

My room is 18 feet long, 15 wide, and 7½ high. I have burnt the Lehigh coal in this room in a cylindrical sheet iron stove, lined with pipe clay, and made in Philadelphia for this purpose. My room has been as warm as I desired; I have not measured the heat by a Thermometer, but my friends have always found it comfortable and have often complained of its heat. One ton of Lehigh coal has furnished my fire for eighty days, beginning with the 24th of November last, with the addition of a small quantity of charcoal for kindling. For eight weeks of the time the fire has been kept burning all night.

Cost of coal delivered,	-	-	\$8 50
Breaking and housing,	-	-	50
Charcoal, say 2 baskets,	-	-	60

\$9 60

Which for eighty days is 12 cents per day; that is a great part of the time twenty-four hours.—The coal has been used with the utmost freedom, and the time above named has included the coldest weather. So much charcoal is not required, where the fire is not suffered to go out. I can make a fire of Lehigh coal, using charcoal for kindling, sooner than of wood; and in point of general convenience, it is in my view far superior to wood.—Of its comparative cheapness, I leave it to others to judge from the above premises.

Yours, respectfully,

New Slate Quarry.—The Providence (R.I.) Journal mentions that a quarry of Slate Stone, such as is used for covering roofs of buildings has been lately discovered near the coal mine on Rhode Island. The quantity is inexhaustible, and can be got from the quarry at a small expense, and of any size less than 3 or 4 feet square. It is said to be very tough, and the plates are about a quarter of an inch in thickness. As the quarry is situated very conveniently for water transportation, its discovery may be expected to have some effect on the price of an article of great importance.

In 1825 \$30,000 worth of cider was exported from the town of Orange, N.J. B. B. Cooper, Esq. has upwards of 10,000 apple trees.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1827.

EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON ANIMALS.

To compensate the variations of the seasons a variety of changes take place in the circumstances of animals. The clothing of animals living in cold countries, is not only different from that of the animals of warm regions in its quantity, but in its arrangement. If we examine the covering of swine of warm countries, we find it consisting of bristles or hair of the same form and texture; while the same animals which live in colder districts, possess not only common bristles or strong hair, but a fine frizzly wool next the skin, over which the long hairs project. Between the swine of the South of England, and Scottish Highlands, such differences may be observed. Similar appearances present themselves among the sheep of warm and cold countries. The fleece of those of England consists entirely of wool; while the sheep of Zetland and Iceland possess a fleece, containing, besides wool, a number of long hairs, which give to it, when on the back of the animal the appearance of being very coarse. By this arrangement, in reference to the quantity of clothing, individuals of the same species can maintain life comfortably in climates which differ considerably in their average annual temperature.

FASHION IN FOOD.

The animals which are eagerly sought after as articles of food by one tribe, are neglected and despised by another. Thus the seals and porpoises, which, a few centuries ago, were eaten in Britain and were presented at the feasts of kings are now rejected by the poorest of the people.

MANAGING AND FEEDING ANIMALS.

Food for animals, though it must be supplied in abundance, ought not to be given to satiety. Intervals of resting and exercise must be allowed according to circumstances. Even animals grazing on a rich pasture have been found to thrive faster when removed from it once a day, and either folded or put in an inferior pasture for two or three hours. Stall fed cattle, and pen fed swine will have their flesh improved in flavour by being turned out into a yard or field once a day; and many find that they feed better, and produce better flavoured meat when kept loose under warm sheds, or hammels, one or two in a division, a practice now general in Berwickshire, Eng. Coarser food may be first given to feeding animals; and as they acquire flesh, that which is of more solid and substantial quality. In general it may be observed, that if the digestive powers of the animal are in a sound state, the more food he eats the sooner will the desired result be obtained; a very moderate quantity beyond sufficiency constitutes abundance; but by withholding this additional quantity, an animal, especially if young, may go on eating for several years, without ever attaining to fatness. Properly treated, a well fed ox, of moderate size, will feed on a rich pasture in from four to six months, and in stalls or covered pens, with green or steamed food in a shorter period.

In young growing animals, the powers of digestion are so great, that they require less food than such as are of mature age; for the same reason also they require more exercise. If rich food is supplied in liberal quantities, and exercise withheld, diseases are generated, the first of which

may be excessive fatness; growth is impeded by very rich food, for experience shows that the coarsest fed animals have uniformly the largest bones. Common sense will suggest the propriety of preparing a medium course between very rich and very poor nutriment.

Mastication and Cooking.—Unless food be thoroughly deprived of its vegetative powers before it enters the stomach, the whole nourishment which it is capable of affording cannot be derived from it. In the case of the leaves and stalks of vegetables, this is in general effected by mastication; but it requires some care to accomplish it in the case of grains. Hence the advantage of mixing corn given to horses or cattle with chaff or cut straw; and hence it is supposed by some the intention of nature, in the instinct which fowls have to swallow small stones is directed to the same object. But the most effectual mode of destroying the living principle, is by the application of heat; and if vegetable food of every kind could be steamed or boiled before it was given to animals (at least in winter, and for fattening to slaughter, or feeding for edible products) it is rendered probable by analogy and experiment, that much more nourishment would be derived from it.

Salt, it appears from various experiments, may be advantageously given to most animals, in very small quantities; it acts as a whet to the appetite, promotes the secretion of bile, and, in general, is favourable to health and activity. In this way only can it be considered as preventing or curing diseases; unless perhaps in the case of worms, to which all saline and bitter substances are said to be injurious.

That degree of heat which has by habit, and the breeding from successive generations in a cold climate, become natural to animals, is necessary to their well being; and a somewhat increased degree in the cold months, or diminished degree in such as are oppressively warm, is advantageous in the fattening process. Where a sufficient degree of warmth to promote the ordinary circulation of the blood is not produced by the natural climate, or by exercise, it must be supplied by an artificial climate. Houses and sheds are the obvious resources, both for this purpose, and for protection from the extremes of weather. Cold rains and northerly winds are highly injurious by depriving the external surface of the body of caloric more rapidly than it can be supplied from within by respiration, and the action of the stomach; and also by contracting the pores of the skin so as to impede circulation. When an animal happens to shed its covering whether of hair, wool or feathers, at such inclement seasons, the effect on its general health is highly injurious. The excessive heats of summer, by expanding all the parts of the animal frame occasion a degree of lassitude, and want of energy even in the stomach and intestines, and while the animal eats and digests less food than usual, a greater waste than usual takes place by perspiration. Nature has provided trees, rocks, caverns, hills and waters, to moderate these extremes of heat and weather, and man imitates them by hovels, sheds, and other buildings, according to particular circumstances.

Good air and water may seem unnecessary to insist on; but cattle and horses, and even poultry, pent up in close buildings, where there are no facilities for a change of the atmosphere, often suffer on this account. A slight degree of fever is produced at first, and after a time, when the habit of

the animal becomes reconciled to such a state, a retarded circulation, and general decay or diminution of the vital energies takes place.

COWS AND CALVES.

Where butter is the principal object, such cows should be chosen as are known to afford the best and largest quantities of milk and cream, of whatever breed they may be. But the quantity of butter to be made from a given number of cows must always depend on a variety of contingent circumstances; such as the size and goodness of the beasts; the kind and quantity of the food; and the distance of time from calving. As to the first, it need hardly be mentioned that a large cow will give greater store of milk than one of smaller size; though cows of equal size differ as to the quantity of cream produced from the milk of each: it is, therefore, in those cows whose milk is not only in large abundance, but which from a peculiar inherent richness yields a thick cream, that the butter dairy-man is to place his chief dependence; and where a cow is deficient in either of these, she should be parted with, and her place supplied by one more proper for this use.

Where cheese is the principal object, the management in respect to the cows must be the same.

When the object is the suckling of calves the farmer should provide himself with a breed of cows suited to the quality of his land. Large cattle for rich soil, and consequent plenty of cattle-food and vice versa. For suckling calves, cows are wanted which give a large quantity of milk, the quality being considered of less consequence. Indeed it is said that rich milk is not the most proper for calves, as it is apt to clog their stomachs. "A deep milker," says Mr Lawrence, "in the first flush of her milk, will give a sufficient quantity for two or more young small calves, but if circumstances demand that part of the cow's milk be reserved for butter, the last, which is the richest of the milk should be reserved; the thinnest or first milk being sufficiently nourishing for the calf; and if the calves should be suckled three times instead of only twice a day, allowing them still but the same quantity, there is no doubt, but the milk, in a smaller quantity would set much easier on their stomachs, and contribute more to their speedy nutrition; for the chief reason of their almost constant suffering from acidity and crudities subsists in the great load which is at once laid upon the calves' stomachs, after many hours of abstinence and pining. It requires considerable caution at first suckling of calves that their stomachs be not overcharged, in which case, obstruction puts an entire stop to their thriving, and is even fatal, as I have too often experienced; their stomachs must be inured by degrees to quantity of milk, nor should the calves be suffered to suck their fill, till towards the latter part of their time."

"The calve-pens should be in convenient proximity to the cow-stalls, warm for the winter season, since all young animals require warmth, which in fact is a constituent part of their nourishment, and possessing the means of ventilation in the summer. The bottom of the pen should be perforated boards, or at least sloping ones, that the urine may be discharged, and conveyed to the proper reservoir. Where only two or three calves are suckled, it is better to keep them separate, and they will lie quietly by themselves, if suckled three times a day; but when in company they will sometimes get the ill habit of sucking

each other. Where many are suckled, there ought not to be more than half a dozen in one pen. Perfect cleanliness and dry straw are necessary to a calf that becomes dirty should be washed clean with soap suds, and well dried; as any filth suffered to adhere to their coats will impede the thriving."

Deane's New England Farmer says, "when calves are designed for veal, they should be taken from the cow the next day after they are calve. Let them suck only two teats during the first week; three during the second, and let them have the whole of them during the third and fourth weeks; and then kill them. If they have all the milk at first, they will grow so fast that they would need more than all. The natural consequences is, that they will grow lean, and not fit for veal. Many kill them at three weeks old; but the veal is not commonly so good, as the skins of calves so young are but of little value."

"When calves are to be reared, some permit them to run with, or at least to suck the cow during the first season, and it is a prevalent opinion that they are improved by it. It is, however, certain that the best raisers of valuable stock in England and even here do not concur in this sentiment. Experience has shown that the finest possible animals have been raised in great numbers without taking any milk from the cow after the first three days. They may go with the cow the first three or four days. They should have milk more or less for about twelve weeks. They may be fed with skimmed milk, or water porridge, after the first fortnight; or hay tea may be mixed with the milk; or their milk may be mixed with meal water. After a calf has sucked or drank milk for the space of a month, take some of the freshest and sweetest hay, and put little wisps of it in some cleft sticks, stuck up in such a manner that he can easily come at them, and he will soon learn to eat."

"If skim milk is given to calves, it should be boiled and suffered to stand till it cools to the temperature of that first given by the cow. It is better boiled than when warmed only. If the milk be given too cold it will cause the calf to purge. If this is the case, put two or three spoonfuls of rumet in the milk and it will stop the looseness. If the calf is bounl, pork broth is said to be a salubrious thing to put into their milk."

"It is not true that calves are best weaned on grass; and the reason assigned is both unfounded and absurd, viz. that when raised on hay, they become big bellied. They do not in fact become so. They are much more docile when raised in the barn, thrive much faster and are as lively; and even if their bellies did grow larger we are yet to learn that such a circumstance would be a blemish in a milch cow. It is thought by many to be an excellent mark."

The following mode of raising calves is practised by the religious society denominated Shakers at Canterbury, N. H. It is extracted from a communication from Mr Winckley, received by favour of Mr Bartlett, of Warner, N. H. and published in the New England Farmer, vol. ii. page 305. We republish it because the method adopted appears to us to be judicious, and may be, new, in some of its details, to many of our recent subscribers.

"We let calves that came in the fore part of March, suck about a week or ten days, then take them from the cow, giving them a moderate allow-

of new milk to drink till they have learnt to do it freely; then put in some skimmed milk; give feed them wholly on skimmed milk, taking to give it at about the temperature of milk drawn from the cow; by heating a part of the milk mixing it with the rest. Care should be taken not to scald the milk when heated; also not to give them any sour milk, for this will make scour. The trough or vessel in which they drink their milk, should be kept clean and not suffer to get sour.

We let the milk stand about 12 hours, before skimming; giving a calf at first about four sips at night and morning; increasing the measure requires, till he is six weeks old, from half a pint till ten weeks old, he will require per about twelve quarts per day.

When about ten weeks old, we begin to diminish the quantity of milk for about the space of two or three weeks, at which time we wean them.—During the whole process from two to fourteen weeks old, calves should be well supplied with hay, salt and provender; such as oats, wheat and oil-cake ground fine; they should also be supplied with scurf or dirt (though scurf is the best) which is a preventive against scouring. The particular advantages to be derived from the above method of treatment are the following:—1. It is much cheaper than to let them suck an ordinary way; whereas it makes a great saving of cream for butter, and that without injuring the calves, if they are properly attended to. 2. It prevents calves from moaning, or pining so much while weaning, as they would otherwise do, taken from the cows.

3. It not only prevents the cows being injured by the consequence of the calves biting the teats; but prevents their holding back their milk from the milker, which often serves to diminish the milk afterwards. The only disadvantage to be derived in the above method of treatment is that it requires some more labour to feed them, where they thrive equally well in every respect, as those which are permitted to suck in the ordinary way.

Rapid Growth of the Plane Tree, or Button Tree.—Samuel W. Pomeroy, Esq. has sent to the Editor of the New England Farmer, a block, cut from a sprout of a stump of Button wood, which is 7 inches in circumference, and was part of a trunk or stem 32½ feet high. The same stump produced 10 more sprouts of nearly the same dimensions, all the growth of nine years!

LUCERNE, *Medicago Sativa*.

From some experiments made by the Hon. Robert L. Livingston, recorded in the *Transactions of the Agricultural Society of New York*, it appears that with good cultivation, and abundant manuring, six to nine tons of hay may be obtained from an acre of this grass in a season. The ground should be highly pulverized to insure a good crop. Twenty pounds of seed are required for an acre sown in broadcast, six pounds if drilled. It answers very well with red clover, and is not injured by the cold or the changes of our climate. Mr L. advises as the result of his experiments, Never to sow on ground that is not perfectly pulverized. 2. Not to sow till the ground has acquired a degree of warmth friendly to vegetation, viz. in May. 3. To sow with no crop that will probably lodge. 4. If sown with buck-wheat,

to apply no gypsum or other manure, till the buck-wheat is off. 5. When the quantity sown is small, and the farmer can afford to lose a crop, to give the ground one turn in the autumn, another in April, harrowing fine, and a third the beginning of May, and then if the weather be mild and warm, sow if the ground be in perfect tilth, otherwise give it another ploughing.

When lucerne turns yellow it should be mowed, and the plants will come up free from the disorder.

[Deane's New England Farmer.]

VINEGAR.

The method of making this liquid out of cider, wine, &c. is too generally known to need any description; but it is not so generally known that a very sharp vinegar may also be made out of whey. The method of making it, as described by Mr. Genet, is very simple.

After having clarified the whey, it is poured into casks with some aromatic plants, or elder-blossoms, as suits the fancy, and exposed in open air to the sun, where it soon acquires an uncommon degree of acidity.

Vinegar may also be made from the juice of elder berries, mixed with a suitable proportion of water, and exposed to the sun, as before mentioned. It may also be made from the juice of the black-birch, or of the maple, when either is boiled down sufficiently; or from the juice of beets, carrots, turnips, potatoes, &c. when boiled and the juice pressed out and exposed in like manner.

[Farmer's Assistant.]



Kenrick Nursery.

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES for sale as usual near the Brighton Post Office.—The Nursery contains a good variety of English Cherry Trees; and of Pear trees, from which gentlemen who seasonably apply can obtain samples of several of Mr Knight's new sorts, so highly recommended in the *Agricultural Journal*. Also many thousands of budded apple trees of superior kinds, good size, and allowed by all to be very thrifty and handsome. Several thousands of budded Peach trees, consisting of a choice collection of about 40 of the best sorts discovered in gardens or the market; the peach trees are from 5 to 8 feet high, and the buyer has his choice at 30 cents each; there are likewise plenty of Apricots and Nectarines.

Of good sized Ornamental trees, the Flowering Catalpas, and Horse Chestnut—the Mountain Ash—Weeping Willow—Silver Fir—Larch—Sugar maple—Butternut, &c. Currant bushes, the common red of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms.—Also the large Dutch White, and Red;—the Champagne and the Black,—Red, White and Damask Rose bushes.—Scum, Gum Acacia, English grapes,—Red and White Antwerp Raspberries, &c.

This Nursery, within six miles of Boston and so easily viewed, stands in no need of that incessant praise, the interested and artful lavish on some distant Nurseries, which they well know are located in a wrong direction for supplying people in these Northern States. For it is an established maxim, of which they cannot be ignorant, that trees of rapid growth ought not to be robbed of their roots in the fashionable way and removed from a mild to a colder situation,—but the reverse. However, Yankee sagacity is not easily outwitted, hence experienced Agriculturists as far south as Rhode Island, give a decided preference to trees from Northern Nurseries.

Orders addressed to J. & W. Kenrick, and sent to the Brighton post office, or left at the office of Dana & Penno in State Street, will be duly attended to; and trees will be packed in clay and mats for shipping when ordered; but distant gentlemen should always employ some agent to receive and pay for them. On Saturdays, packed trees will be delivered in Boston free of charge for conveyance.

In transplanting, one year's growth is frequently

lost, if the trees happen to survive, by an unreasonable diminution of the roots, then the special care shall be taken for their preservation. March 9.

Further supply of Seeds.

Just received at the Farmer office and Agricultural Establishment, No 52 North Market street, Boston.

24 bushels early seedling Peas, various kinds
6 " Canary seed,
1 " Rape seed,
1 " Hemp seed,
6 " Early Potatoes,
Early Yellow six weeks Beans
Dun coloured ditto
Warrington Dwarf ditto
Refugee or Thousand fold ditto
White Cluster Dwarf ditto
White Kidney ditto
Silver Skin union
20 lbs. White "
50 lbs. Red "
Potato "

1 barrel of sweet Carolina Potato slips.
For sale, wholesale and retail. March 4.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's

Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculating and engrafting of all their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS,

AND PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those who want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if a personal demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application, to

ZEB. COOK Jr.
Rogers' Building—Congress Street.

Notice to Gentlemen Farmers.

FOR SALE, the very valuable farm of the late James Gilchrist, Esq. situated in Charlestown, N. H. on the lower meadows, so called, of the Connecticut river, and formerly belonged to Col. Asabel Hunt.

This Farm consists of 365 acres of Land, of which 70 are meadow, of the first quality, and in a state of high cultivation; the remaining 315 are upland, and consist chiefly of pasture and woodland; the whole making one entire piece. The House is large and commodious, well furnished with all useful and convenient out buildings, and in excellent repair.

It is beautifully situated, between the great river road and the bank of the Connecticut, on a swell of land rising out of the meadow.

The barns are large and numerous, conveniently placed, and have been thoroughly repaired within three years. One large barn has been built within that time.

Persons wishing to purchase such a place, are invited to look at this.—Terms and further particulars may be known on application to Mrs SUSAN GILCHRIST, on the premises, or to S. G. WILLIAMS & CO. Boston.

Barley.

2250 Bushels of Barley, of a superior quality, for seed, and in lots to suit purchasers.—Now landing from Brig Sultana from Smyrna, and for sale by EBENEZER BREED, No 6½ Dock Square. March 9.

MISCELLANIES.

MAN AND WOMAN.

MAN is the rugged lofty pine,
That frowns on many a wave-beat shore ;
Woman 's the slender graceful vine,
Whose curling tendrils round it twine,
And deck its rough bark sweetly o'er.

Man is the rock whose towering crest
Nods o'er the mountain's barren side ;
Woman 's the soft and mossy vest,
That loves to clasp its sterile breast,
And wreath its brow in verdant pride.

Man is the cloud of coming storm,
Dark as the raven's murky plume ;
Save where the sun-beam light and warm,
Of Woman's soul, and woman's form,
Gleams brightly o'er the gathering gloom.

Extract from Carter's Letters from Europe.

Agriculture of Lucca.—The fields on either hand are so many gardens, every foot of which is manured and cultivated to the highest degree, by an overstocked population. Not a tendril of the vine, not a plant nor a blade of corn is suffered to be out of its place, or to occupy more ground than is just sufficient for its support. The peasantry of both sexes are always in the fields, sometimes apparently only to watch the growth of plants under their charge, which they feed and nurse with more care than they do their children. They mix manure with water in casks, forming a sort of nutritious pap, which they ladle out daily in exact proportions, for the food of vegetables. To the American farmer, who is lord of his hundred or his thousand acres, this exactness might seem piddling business, but here it is absolutely necessary, that every rood should maintain its man. It would take but few such farms, such as are found in the interior of New York, to cover the whole Duchy of Lucca, which contains only 320 square miles, more than half of which consists of barren mountains, incapable of tillage. Yet this territory has a population of 120,000, who depend chiefly on the cultivation of the soil for support. The richness of the landscape bears ample testimony to their honest industry, and to the utmost nicety in the mode of culture. Females who never saw festoons of silk or damask are engaged in adjusting festoons of vines, stretching from tree to tree in waving and graceful wreaths.

Winter in Siberia.—Mr. Ledyard, a native of Connecticut, who traversed some of the dreary regions of Russia, in a letter to Dr. Ledyard of Long Island, wrote as follows ;

"You have no idea of the excessive cold in the region of Siberia. By experiments that I made at Yakutsky, I found on the 19th of November the Mercury in my thermometer froze. In December, I found by repeated observations, that two ounces of clear quicksilver openly exposed, froze hard in fifteen minutes. I observed that in these severe frosts the air was condensed, as it is with you in a thick fog—the atmosphere is frozen—respiration is fatiguing, &c. It is a happy law of nature, that in such intense cold there is seldom any wind—when there is it is dangerous to be abroad.

"There are no wells at Yakutsky ; for it is found by experiment that the water freezes at sixty feet deep. People of these regions are therefore obliged to use ice and snow. They have also ice windows, glass is of no use to the few who have it ; the difference in the state of the air,

within and without, is so great that the glass is covered on the inside with several inches of frost, and in that situation it is less luminous than ice. The timber of the houses splits and opens with loud cracks—the rivers thunder and open with broad fissures—all nature groans beneath the rigours of winter."

It is told of the late Earl of Strathmore that he was suddenly awakened at night in his carriage, by a highwayman, who, ramming a pistol through the window, and presenting it close to his breast, demanded his money, exclaiming at the same time that he had heard that his Lordship had boasted that he would never be robbed by a single highwayman, but that he should now be taught the contrary.—His Lordship putting his hand into his pocket, replied—"Neither would I now be robbed, if it were not for that fellow who is looking over your shoulders." The highwayman turned round his head, when his Lordship, who had drawn a pistol from his pocket, instead of a purse, shot him on the spot.

Mind.—No state can be more destitute than that of a person who, when the delights of sense forsake him, has no pleasures of the mind.—*Burg.*

Social Intercourse.—From social intercourse are derived some of the highest enjoyments of life ; where there is a free interchange of sentiments the mind acquires new ideas, and by a frequent exercise of its powers, the understanding gains fresh vigor.—*Addison.*

Spirits.—It is a Spanish maxim, that he who loseth wealth loseth much ; he who loseth a friend loseth more ; but he that loseth his spirits loseth all.

Time.—Much may be done in those little shreds and patches of time, which every day produces, and which most men throw away, but which nevertheless will make at the end of it no small deduction from the life of man. Cicero has termed them *intercessiva tempora*, and the ancients were not ignorant of their value ; nay, it was not unusual with them either to compose or to dictate while under the operation of rubbing after the bath.

Trouble not yourself with wishing that things may be just as you would have them, but be well pleased they should be just as they are, and then you will live easy.—*Epicetus.*

Written at the End of his Bible by Sir William Jones.—The scriptures contain, independently of a divine origin, more true sublimity, more exquisite beauty, pure morality, more important history, and ~~far~~ strains both of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected within the same compass from all other books that were ever composed in any age or in any idiom. The two parts of which the scriptures consist are connected by a chain of compositions which bear no resemblance in form of style to any that can be produced from the stores of Grecian, Indian, Persian, or even Arabian learning. The antiquity of these compositions no man doubts ; and the unrestrained application of them to events long subsequent to their publication, is a solid ground of belief, that they were genuine predictions, and consequently inspired.

Never write a letter when in a passion.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nursery.



The subscribers give notice that they have been appointed sole agents for this vicinity, at the Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nursery, at Flushing, Long Island. This Nursery is well known, and contains the most extensive collection of Fruit Ornamental Trees, and Plants in America. The Fruits have been selected by actual investigation of their merits, and nearly all of which are engrafted from bearing trees. In the selection, which has been the particular pursuit of Mr PRINCE and his father for more than half century, he has spared neither pains nor expense, as such as did not possess particular merit have been rejected and their accuracy has been tested by the authors of the age.

In the present catalogue he offers above 500 new varieties of Fruits not to be found in any other collection in America, and which include the most celebrated kinds that have within a few years past been brought into notice and recommended by those distinguished Horticulturalists, Van Mons & Duquesne, and by Mr Knight, President of the Horticultural Society of London.

In regard to the character and accuracy of the Fruit sent from this establishment, the proprietor refers to the Hon. Jonathan Huxwell, and other gentlemen of Boston and its vicinity, who have patronized his establishment for the last fifty years, and particularly to the fruit of the various kinds with which the Boston market is now supplied from the extensive collection of trees furnished the late Dr Oliver Smith, Secretary the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, who, more than thirty years since, had several thousand trees annually, which were distributed among the members of that Association. It may perhaps be deemed worthy of notice that near 100 varieties of the fruits offered for sale, by the proprietor, are different from those cultivated by other establishments under the same name, and the identity of every fruit sent by him, the proprietors expressly guarantee.

☞ We are authorized and requested by Mr PRINCE to say, that the allusion in another advertisement, nurseries whose trees have their roots trimmed off much, can have no reference to trees sent from this nursery.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis of the subscriber and orders left at the New England Farmer office a Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Marl street, (if from a distance, post paid) will meet prompt attention.

JOS. R. NEWELL,
JOHN B. RUSSELL.

TO FARMERS.—To let, a farm containing 35 acres of land, a large and comfortable house, barn, &c. The land is of good quality, and of easy cultivation. There are on the place a variety of choice young fruit trees which are just beginning to bear ; also 10 acres of peat meadow, on which could be cut enough fuel for a family, and is an excellent manure. Said farm is situated in Cambridge, about 4 miles from Boston market. The terms will be on a lease from six to ten years, the first year's rent to be expended for manure, and a part afterwards to be laid out in the same manner every year.—The above offers a desirable opportunity to a intelligent, thorough and enterprising farmer. No one but who can bring recommendations as being such need apply. THOMAS BREWER, 416 Washington street.

Memoirs of the P. A. S.

JUST received and for sale by Hilliard, Gray & Co No 124 Washington street, a new supply of the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, with selections from the most approved authors, adapted to the use of the practical farmers of the United States.

☞ Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (opposite Faneuil Hall).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1827.

No. 34.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SILK.

FESSENDEN.—The manufacture of that noble article, silk, which has engaged lately the attention of Government, is one of the greatest industry; that produce alone will make a nation wealthy. Italy, though frequently laid waste by war, has needed but few years' respite, to repair her losses and rank again among the rich; owing chiefly to the quantity of silk made there. No other nation consumes so great an amount of foreign woolen and cotton goods and hardwares, in proportion to its population, for which they pay together with their silks and oil, but chiefly with their silks.

The Italians hold the silk trade as a noble and privileged employment, on that account their noble families engage in it, who would be looked upon as degraded if they were concerned in mercantile affairs of any other denomination. Thus immense capital has been engaged in the flax, and developed that branch of industry to a very great extent. The cocoons are raised by the peasant and carried for sale to the open markets for other articles of produce. There they are bought up by those individuals who keep filatures. Here the cocoons are wound into raw silk, and the importance of the filature is known by the number of boilers which they keep at work.—One of those establishments are of great magnitude and will turn out yearly several hundred tons of raw silk. The fineness of the silk is known by the number of cocoons wound into one thread. The finest silk is made by winding together the threads of four cocoons, and is made in Piedmont and in the State of Genoa. The coarsest is made in Calabria and Sicily, it will make the threads of 20 to 60 cocoons. Two threads of raw silk being thrown together make a warp, and if by the machinery each thread receives a separate twist, beside the twist which gives them together, it is denominated an organzine or thrown silk.

The machinery which works silk into organzine is complex, and very expensive, it works by water. The most perfect Organzine Mills are to be found in Piedmont; in 1800 there were one hundred and eleven great Organzine Mills in Piedmont owned by fifty-one companies, and they manufactured in common years 4662 bales of Organzines of 160 lbs. each. Besides these were many small mills, which together might turn out annually several hundred bales. There are also a number of mills in Lombardy, and in the Venetian states, at Bergamo and Brescia, but the organzines they make are much inferior to those of Piedmont. The fineness of a Piedmont organzine is determined by the weight of a certain number of yards, and it is denominated by the number of grains which they weigh. The finest organzine which is made, is 18 to 20 grains, and goes by that name; the coarsest seldom exceeds 40 to 45 grains; the precision with which business is conducted, is such, that the produce of each mill is of the same fineness and quality from year to year, and con-

tracts for purchases are made many months before the delivery can take place, upon the dependance of receiving the accustomed quality without fear of disappointment, so alive are they to the necessity of keeping unblemished the reputation of their filatures. The difference of value between the finest & the coarsest organzine is about thirty per cent.

It is worthy of remark that as you descend south into Italy, the inhabitants are found to be more bigotted and ignorant, and in the same proportion the quality of the silk becomes more inferior, until that of the kingdom of Naples and Sicily, compared to the silks of Piedmont, looks almost like pack thread. The effect of the climate is not less remarkable; the northern silk is the strongest and the most elastic; that of the south the most porous, soft and brilliant. The silk of Piedmont has the best staple, and there, what is raised on the high hills, where the air is lively, is much superior to that of the plain. The nature of the waters has also a great influence on the quality of the silk; limpid, soft, quick waters are very favorable.

The manufacture of silk has been attempted at various periods in Switzerland, and to this day some very excellent is made in the canton of Zurich. Some sixty years ago the thing was attempted at Geneva, and very good silk made, but the industry of the country running in a full stream upon the watch manufactory, and printing of calicoes, the new undertaking was but faintly pursued and the mulberry trees left at last to encumber the ground. Some idea of the immense wealth which Italy receives by her silks may be formed from nine months' importation into London, in the year 1799, from the ports of that country, which was no less than 337202 lbs. of organzines, and 97735 lbs. of raw silk; at the present time there is no doubt but the English market requires a much less quantity of Italian silk, because their filatures in Bengal have been so vastly improved as to satisfy their wants almost completely. About sixty years ago the Bengal silks were very coarse and inferior; they were reeled in skeins of an enormous length, which required extra machinery to wind them.

The East India Company being desirous to introduce the Italian system in their filatures, they took into their employ a Mr Baumgartner of Geneva, who had been superintendent of a large filature in Piedmont, he went to India, and being a man of great activity and intelligence he made considerable progress in effecting the views of the Company. However the climate did not suit his constitution, and he was under the necessity to return, and was succeeded by his friend and townsman Mr Wiss. These two men laid the foundation of that surprising progress which the company's filatures have made, and furnish them now with silks equal to any of European growth. They both retired to London, each with a life annuity of eight hundred pounds.

When the government of the United States got to be in full earnest about introducing with us the growth of silk, they will, no doubt, find it to be the quickest and most effectual way to form a national silk establishment at Washington, or some

other central situation, with plantations of mulberry trees, and a filature under the most approved system; they will then want a man to superintend the whole, and that man should be the best informed and the most intelligent which could be found in the filatures of Piedmont. And his feelings, permanency and ambition, should be made to concentrate by bringing him over the Atlantic on a golden bridge; if the whole expense of such undertaking should be one million of dollars, it would be after a while but a trifling percentage upon the happy results all over the union. Such establishment would become a model for erecting other filatures, and the head quarters for information for all the minutiae belonging to the business of rearing and making silk.

In Italy it is the custom to get the moth to deposit her seed on small pieces of scarlet cloth, and when the appointed time comes, the women place these pieces of cloth within their bosom. The genial warmth after a certain regular number of days brings the seed into life. If the mulberry leaves happen not to be developed yet, they make use of young lettuce, but that food will not suit the worms long. It is apt to give them a relaxation which destroys their life.

The best soil to raise the White Mulberry is a deep loam, not too dry, and if it is new land, or if old, well manured, the growth will be the quicker.

The most easy way of making a plantation is, after laying out such piece of soil, and preparing it properly, to open shallow drills at ten feet distance from each other, then cutting some pieces of rope of the same length as the drills, and after filling the hand with some ripe fruit to rub it over the rope, so that the fruit and seeds should stick round it. Then place such a piece of rope into each drill, cover it over, and close the ground well either with a hand roller, or with the hoe. The best kind of rope to use should be one made of loose yarn, and if the plantation should happen to be made in spring, the dry seed could be mixed with some gelatinous matter, such as thin paste made of wheat flour or rye meal. When the young plants come up they should be thinned to a proper distance, preserving those which appear most vigorous. They should be kept free from weeds, and hoed frequently. Potatoes or other vegetables might be cultivated between the rows. The second or third year the plantation might be ready for moderate use, and the sickle used to gather young shoots as they are wanted.

After the plants are cropped new shoots will soon come up, and by proportioning the plantation to the number of worms intended to be kept, the first row might be ready for a second crop by the time that the sickle had gone over the piece.—These matters experience will determine, and they will vary according to the soil and the climate of the spot where the filature is to be established. This mode of planting is most suitable because it saves the tedious and slow operation of picking leaves from the trees, and using of ladders and baskets.

These notes I offer you, sir, with some diffidence, because they are the recollection of information obtained many years ago, but slight as they are, the business with us being new, they

may perhaps amuse some of your readers. I shall close by offering it as my opinion that when the United States come to be a silk growing country, which will be in the course of a few years, New England will turn out the silk of the best staple, the most even, the most clean, the most perfect, because of her hills, of her pure and lively waters, of her clear and healthy atmosphere, and of the industry and intelligence of her inhabitants. The Southern States will make most in quantity; the warp and orgazine mills requiring curious machinery will be seated in New England, and also there the manufacture of silk goods, which are delightful articles for summer's wear, and well adapted for the trade with the South American republics.

With good wishes,

I am respectfully your friend,

Feston, Feb. 1827.

J. M. G.

WATER PROOF SHOES AND BOOTS.

MR FESSENDEN.—I perceive that the subject of water proof shoes and boots is going the rounds of the public papers. Having some knowledge on this subject, I feel constrained to lay it before the public through the medium of your useful paper. More than three years since I endeavored to find some menstrum that would dissolve the *India Rubber*. There are several that will effect this object in a very small quantity, or proportion, but the most active and powerful that I have tried is the oil of turpentine. I put about two ounces of the gum into one of the largest size bottles used for Day and Martin's blacking, with about a gill of the oil, and placed in a steam heat. It dissolved in about two or three days, and when dissolved was about the thickness of molasses in cold weather. I applied it to my boots with a painter's brush.—The first coat soon dried in; I applied a second, a third, and a fourth, until the leather was completely saturated. I set them away, and when they were dry, I applied the sponge blacking, used by harness makers, to prevent the glutinous qualities of turpentine from collecting the dust.—After a short time, I applied the common blacking, and the leather received a beautiful polish and remained smooth and pliable. I could easily walk in the water without having the upper part of my boots water soaked. The small quantity of the oil contained in gum, produced no bad effects upon the leather. I wore these boots longer than I ever wore a pair before. They have been twice new soled, and the third pair of soles is nearly worn out, and the upper leather has never cracked in the least, but is now in a firm state and will resist water as well as when the gum was first applied. With a little attention in making, a gentleman may have his shoes or boots entirely proof against water. I would recommend the following. Dissolve the Gum Shellac in alcohol to about the consistency of thin molasses: take a piece of felt hat, not very closely worked and fill it with the gum, so that it will take in no more; let this be put between the soles of the boots or shoes when made; take a piece of cotton cloth and also saturate this with the mixture above mentioned, and put it between the side lining and the outside of the boot. Then when the boots are completed let them be filled with the preparation of the *India Rubber*, and they will withstand the water for twenty-four hours or more. The Shellac is impervious to water. I have a pair of boots prepared in this way, and I walk in the water without the least inconvenience. The additional expense

is not twenty cents, and I presume that any shoe maker would furnish them for fifty, and consider himself well paid for his trouble.

I am satisfied from experience that the small quantity of the oil of turpentine, required to dissolve the gum, will not injure the leather; but if any person doubts this, or dislikes the smell of it, (which only lasts for a few days) the oil can easily be washed out with alcohol. I have a bottle full of the pure gum, from which I separated the turpentine, and I occasionally apply it to my boots and shoes; It makes calf skin shoes as soft and pliable as the prunella.

UNPROFITABLENESS OF VINEYARDS.

MR FESSENDEN.—The project of raising our own wine in the United States, has been quite a favorite one with some persons. I have always doubted its policy, if not its utter impracticability in the Northern States. One of my principal objections, however, was, that I did not approve the policy of forcing a culture which was not well adapted to our soil and climate, when other nations could supply us with much better wine than we could produce, at one half the expense it would cost us to make it.

I was not, however, aware, that in the most favourable countries for producing wine, it was considered a dangerous, and on the whole very unprofitable mode of investing capital. *BaiSSOT DE WARVILLE* must be well known to all politicians of fifty years of age, but as he may not be known to others, I would say, that he was one of the ablest and most distinguished men among the French revolutionists—so much so, that his faction was called by his name, *Brissonettes*. He was an eloquent and sensible man—tolerably well acquainted with our country and extremely partial to it and to its institutions.

As he was called a Girondist, I presume that he belonged to the department of the Gironde, (the region of the finest wines of France) probably represented Bordeaux in the National Convention.—He must of course have been intimately conversant with vineyards, and the profit or loss of them. Indeed it will be seen that he speaks with authority. In a work of his published in 1787, he discusses the question whether the United States can produce wine—good wine—and expresses his opinion that in some southern parts we can.—Indeed he seems to have no doubt about it, but he proceeds to caution us against the introduction of the culture, and the following are his arguments. They seem to me to deserve great weight not because he says them, as he might feel an interest in dissuading us from the culture of the vine, but because they seem to be founded in good sense.

"The culture of the vine, says *BaiSSOT*, in all countries in which it exists has made a large portion of the population wretched, and a few rich. The long and very considerable advances which this culture requires, for its preparation, preservation and sale of the produce have confined all the good vineyards to the rich capitalists, who not cultivating the land themselves, pay the real cultivator very small wages.

"Would it be believed that an abundant crop of wine is the most disastrous both to the owner of the land and the labourer employed? In fact the expense of harvesting is increased while the price of the production is lessened. There is much more labour required and at a greater price—you must increase the number of your casks—the expense of transportation is enhanced—greater

capital employed and less sales; of consequence less profit.

"Bad crops are less injurious than abundant ones at least for the owners. They are, however, cruelly felt by the common labourers in vineyard. The numerous variations and risks which affect the product of vineyards make them a very inconvenient, and unprofitable property. In great crops you must wait the returns, when they are small you must pay large sums in advance. The owner of vineyards must therefore have other resources (distinct capital) to enable him to wait for the reimbursement of his advances. The owner of a vineyard who has the misfortune of having another estate is sooner or later ruined. He is obliged to sell at low prices or to drink his own crop. From the latter alternative results his brutality, his indolence, his discouragement, his gloom and quarrelsome disposition, and the destruction of his health. He has too much wine in abundance and profitable years, and too little bread in years of scarcity. These are the two sad alternations of his life.

"Thus we see that countries covered with vineyards are generally less populous, and exhibit a picture of a population degenerate, feeble, and miserable. For the most part such countries have not the requisite number of labourers in years of plenty, and the want is supplied by a wretched set of itinerant day labourers. The disastrous effects of the culture of the vine extends in wine countries to those who are not employed directly in producing it, for the cheapness of wine induces them to take it to excess. It is of course a poison for all classes, especially for those who find in this indulgence a momentary relief from their other sufferings. It has therefore been observed that in industry studiously shuns all these tempting and dangerous wine countries. You never see in them any respectable Manufacturing Establishments, none of that assiduity and intelligence necessary to their success. Mr *BaiSSOT* in a note explains some of the causes of their ill success of the culture of vineyards.

"The proprietor who regulates his expenses by his income is every year led into mistakes in vine culture. One year he makes 20 per cent—the next year his grapes are destroyed by frost [mark this! even in the South of France] the third year he suffers by a bankruptcy, (of the merchant to whom his wine is consigned) or his wine will become acid. The fourth year he will have a moderate crop, not enough to make up the losses of the two preceding years. In ten years a proprietor will scarcely find more than one which is tolerably good. It is a proverb in France, that there is no worse property than a vineyard."

Such were the opinions of *BaiSSOT DE WARVILLE*, brought up in a wine country, a political economist, addressing his own countrymen, who must know, whether what he said was true or not. I can only add, that being in Bordeaux in 1804, at the time of the vintage, which was very abundant, I heard that a proprietor of one of the best estates offered his whole crop, gratis, to any who would gather and press it, because the wine would not pay for the casks. For the table, we in the Northern States, may, and ought to cultivate the grape. Curious men who have the ambition to produce a home bred wine, much worse than cider, may raise it, but let ingenious and speculative men beware of laying out extensive vineyards in Massachusetts.

Roxbury, March 6, 1827.

RECLAIMED MARSHES.

The following letter on reclaimed marshes was pressed by Mr BENJAMIN POOR of New York to V. PROCTOR, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of Essex Agricultural Society, and communicated publication in the New England Farmer by Mr PROCTOR:

1a—I recently examined the reclaimed meadow in this vicinity and as several of your Society are engaged in a similar undertaking (I allude in particular to our mutual friend Paul Kent, Esq.) I give you an imperfect description of a tract or Newark owned by Anthony Dey, Esq. an eminent Lawyer of this city, whose taste for agriculture has enabled him, or rather induced him to make an experiment, the result of which is not only of the greatest importance to those that own marshes so situated that they can be enclosed by dyke, but in a pecuniary point to the proprietor, the crops surpass any thing of the kind on our best lands. That the cause of agriculture will be promoted, as well directed experiments are found useful, there remains no doubt; and that of reclaiming salt marsh and on the same ground raising large crops of corn grain, hay, &c. may truly be called a well directed experiment. The meadow Mr Dey is situated on the bank of the Passaic, containing about 200 acres. The dyke enclosing it is 1½ miles in length and was first built 15 to 20 years since, but so imperfectly was the work executed that every extra tide would in some places destroy the dyke, and the objects were of course defeated and the work abandoned. Mr Dey purchased them, and the saying that "*a thing well done is twice done*," he soon demonstrated; he built the dike several feet higher than any tide had ever been known to flow—guarded it next the river with a stone wall—filled in gravel with the odds—made it permanent—so wide at top that gravel was carted and spread on the top which made it hard as a causeway. He then had it ploughed, and applied lime at the rate of 100 bushels to the acre, which answered a double purpose of destroying the sod, and at the same time manuring and warming the ground—since which he has raised by applying common manure and cultivation some of the largest crops in this vicinity. All grasses succeed well: he recommends a mixture. This scarce year for hay he has cut two crops at the lowest estimate four tons per acre, and a finer crop of Indian corn, &c. I never saw growing. He recommends those who would build a dike that it should be perpendicular next the meadow enclosed, and incline to a point on the other side. It will then bear a great pressure of water and is not so liable to be inhabited by musquash or any thing of the kind.

There are about 4000 acres called the Swartwout meadows—some years since enclosed—but as the work was executed in the same imperfect manner, as that afterwards purchased by Mr Dey was, beside the magnitude of the undertaking, and the difficulties arising from managing a concern where there are so many owners, to the satisfaction of all, that the warmest friends become disgusted with it. Fortunately it has now fallen in the hands of a company who are following the example of Mr Dey, and will soon, I have no doubt, reap ample rewards for their enterprise. Respectfully your friend and humble serv't.

BENJAMIN POOR.

New York Sept 30, 1826

P. S. When at Indian Hill Farm the past summer, I took account of the apple trees, and intended to have given you the statement, they are as follows, viz.

Natural Fruit in bearing	324
Engrafted " "	296
Nursery of young trees contain	
Apple trees	1153
Peach do.	69
Cherry do.	99

From the Medical Intelligencer.

BLACK CURRANT.

MR EDITOR,—Agreeably to your request, I have the pleasure to furnish you with the following history of the wine which I have prepared for some time past from the *official black currant*. About twenty years ago I cultivated a few plants only, for the purpose of making a *jelly* or *preserve* for family use; and some of it happening to be on the table when I was favoured with the company of that estimable man and eminent physician, the late Dr John Warren, a conversation ensued on its medical qualities, which he highly extolled, and expressed a strong desire that the confectioners in Boston should be supplied with the fruit, observing that the Faculty would often prescribe the *Jelly or Rob* if it could be procured. In consequence of his suggestion I was induced to increase the plantation, and in a few years was enabled to supply the confectioners with more fruit than they wanted. For the demand being uncertain, and as the article would seldom retain its virtues more than one year, three or four bushels only could be annually disposed of. About this time I met with an *HERBAL*, written by the late celebrated Dr. Heberden, of London; in which, after describing the species or varieties of currants, he states that the medicinal properties of wine made from the *red* or *white currant*, are much superior to those of wine from the *grape*, as it may be administered in many cases of *fever*, where the latter would be too heating. No mention was made of wine from the *black currant*, but the doctor remarks, that "*a Jelly or Rob* from this fruit was considered almost a specific for sore throat, and highly efficacious when exhibited with barley water and other beverage, in fevers, particularly in the low stages of typhus." The idea then occurred, that I could not do better with my black currants than to manufacture them into wine, as I felt confident that it might be made to possess all the mild *stimulating* qualities of the other kinds of currant wine, combined with the more valuable *astringent* and *detergent* properties so conspicuous in the *jelly*. It would be as convenient to administer,—and, what was of great importance, not liable to deteriorate by age. Accordingly I commenced operations with no small portion of enthusiasm; and notwithstanding a complete failure in all my experiments for four years in succession, with considerable loss of time and money, I persevered till a wine was produced which equalled my most sanguine expectations, and which I ventured to exhibit to most of the principal physicians in Boston, several of whom immediately began to prescribe it, and have continued the practice, as have others also in the vicinity, for eight or nine years. Being desirous to test its capacity to withstand a *hot climate*, a parcel was shipped to Savannah, where it remained in a store on the bluff two summers, and was returned perfectly sound and much improved.

Some years since I was unable, one season, to inspect the process, and, though the person employed received very particular directions, the quality proved inferior, and the reputation of the wine may have suffered in consequence. But I have of late introduced important improvements in the preparation; and that which is now exhibited will, I trust, be found to be superior to any before produced. But to arrive at this result it has demanded minute personal attention in every stage of the process—from the cultivation of the plants till the wine is fit for the bottle; and its remaining previously for a period of four or five years in the wood, seems requisite to bring it to that state of perfection of which it is susceptible. It may be proper to add that, besides the water necessary, this wine contains not a particle of *foreign substance* except sugar, and two per cent of *brandy*, which is introduced at a stage of the process when it appears to return to its original vinous state, and is of course completely incorporated.

I remain, dear Sir, truly yours.

SAMUEL WYLLYS POMEROY.

Remarks by the Editor.—We are glad to see and to publish this account of the *Black Currant Wine*, because we have been acquainted with its character and effects for several years, and think so well of it that we wish every body else to know it as well, and to estimate it as highly as we do.—So far as we can trust our own experience and observation, we deem this wine more truly cordial and medicinal than any which we have seen used by invalids and convalescents. It has all the good properties of the best Port, without any of its heating or constipating effects. We could name several instances where in great debility and exhaustion after protracted and severe fever, and from other causes, nothing else could be thought of or taken with pleasure or advantage, in which this wine proved grateful to the palate, and most friendly to the stomach; in which indeed it was the principal means of conducting the patient to health and strength.

Its exhibition has been attended with remarkable success in the early stages of cholera and dysentery,—and again also in the later stages of these diseases, after the symptoms of inflammation or febrile excitement had ceased. It has been strikingly remedial in the low states of typhoid and bilious fever. The late Captain Gilchrist, who for several years followed the Batavia trade, and who had always suffered an attack of the severe cholera which proves so destructive of human life in that climate, used to say that after he had this wine with him and took two glasses of it every morning, he escaped the disease. On one voyage, his mate, who had not taken the wine, was seized with this complaint, when a bottle or two stopped its progress. We have not room to enumerate many other morbid affections in which this wine has proved useful. In *sore throat* it has, for many years, been considered almost a specific remedy.

A CEMENT THAT RESISTS MOISTURE.

Melt without water common glue, with half its weight of rosin, to which add some red ochre, useful for cementing bones to their framps.

A CEMENT THAT HARDENS UNDER WATER.

Mix clay and calces, (oxyds) of iron plentifully with oil, the mass will harden under water—or mix terras, ochre, smithy slack, or magnesses with good common mortar. Dr T Cooper

From *Louison's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.*

MANAGING AND FEEDING ANIMALS.

Continued from page 262.

Water given to animals ought to be soft and pure, as being a better solvent than such as is hard and charged with earthy particles. It ought to be of a moderate temperature, under that of the open air in hot weather and exceeding it in winter. Deep wells afford this difference. In particular cases, as in those animals in a suckling state, or milked by man, warmed water has been found advantageous. Meals, or other light rich matters, are sometimes mixed with it; but it does not clearly appear, excepting in the last case that liquid food is so generally advantageous for fattening animals, as that which, being equally rich is solid. Some judgement is requisite as to the time most proper for giving water to animals. In general, it does not appear necessary to supply it immediately after eating, for animals in a natural state, or pasturing in a field, generally lie down after filling themselves, and after the process of digestion seems to have gone on some time they go in quest of water. Perhaps the immediate dilution of food, after being taken into the stomach with water, may at the same time weaken the digestive powers, by diluting the gastric juice. At all events the free use of water at any time, but especially during meals, is found to weaken digestion in the human species. As animals of every kind become reconciled to any habit not ultimately injurious to health, perhaps for housed animals a stated quantity of water, given an hour or an hour and an half after, what may be called their meals, may be the best mode.

Moderate exercise ought not to be dispensed with, where the flavor of animal produce is any object; it is known to produce circulation, perspiration and digestion, and by consequence to invigorate the appetite. Care must be taken, however, not to carry exercise to that point where it becomes a labour instead of a recreation. In some cases, as in feeding swine and poultry, fattening is hastened by promoting sleep and preventing motion, rather than encouraging it; but such animals cannot be considered healthy fed; in fact their fatness is most commonly the result of disease.

Tranquility is an obvious requisite, for where the passions of brutes are called into action, by whatever means, their influence on their bodies is often as great as in the human species. Hence the use of emasculation, complete or partial separation, shading from too much light, protection from insects, dogs, and other annoying animals, and from the too frequent intrusion of man.

Cleanliness is favorable to health, by promoting perspiration and circulation. Animals, in a wild state, attend to this part of their economy themselves; but in proportion as they are cultivated, or brought under the control of man, this becomes out of their power; and to ensure their subservience to his wishes, man must supply by art this as well as other parts of culture. Combing and brushing stall fed cattle and cows is known to contribute materially to health; though washing sheep with a view to cleaning the wool, often has a contrary effect from the length of time the wool requires to dry. This often brings on colds, and aggravates the liver complaint, so incident to these animals.

Comfort. An animal may be well fed, lodged

and cleaned without being comfortable in every respect; and in brutes as well as men, want of comfort operates on the digestive powers. If the surface of the stall on which an ox or a horse stands, deviates much from a level, he will be continually uneasy; and he will be uneasy during the night if the surface is rough, or if a proper bed of litter is not prepared every evening for him to repose on. The form of racks and mangers is often less commodious than it might be. A hay rack, which projects forward is bad; because the animal in drawing out the hay is tensed with the hay seeds falling into its eyes and ears; and this form, it may be added is apt to cause the breath of the animal to ascend through its food which must after a time render it rancous. For this reason hay should be as short a time as possible in lofts, but when practicable, be given directly from the rack. Poultry of different kinds are often crowded together without any regard to the comfort of the particular kinds, by attending to their peculiarities, such as the web feet of the duck tribe, and proper size of roosting sticks for the toed feet of the other tribes. Even the crowing of the cock must cause some degree of irritation; and consequently impede health and fattening by disturbing the repose of quiet fowls, such as the turkey or goose. Various other instances will occur to a reflecting mind; and surely it must be a duty as agreeable as it is conducive to our own interest to promote as much as possible the comfort and health of those animals whose lives are shortly to be sacrificed for ours.

Health. A good state of health will, in general be the result of the mode of feeding and treatment which we have described; but in proportion as our treatment either of ourselves or other animals is refined and artificial, in the same proportion are the functions of nature liable to derangement or interruption from atmospheric changes and various accidental causes. When this takes place recourse must be had to art for relief. This is an obvious, natural, and reasonable practice; though some contend that as every disease is only an effort of nature to relieve the being it ought to be left to itself. To treat animals when in health artificially, and the moment they become diseased to abandon them to nature, is a proposition so incongruous and absurd, that one would suppose it would be rejected by the common sense of mankind. There are, however, some solitary instances of medical men having adopted this opinion; but the melancholy result of their acting on it in the human species, as well as its utter rejection by all rational professors, and men in general, has reduced it to its intrinsic value. There may be much of quackery in medicine; and unquestionably, there is a great deal in the art as applied to the brute creation by common practitioners; but to reject the medical art altogether, becomes on the other hand a species of quackery just as despicable as the other, and not less dangerous; for it cannot be much better for a patient to be left to die through neglect, than to be killed by overmuch care.

Farriery, as applied to cattle and sheep, is a department of medicine in which perhaps greater ignorance prevails than in any other. The subject as applied to horses since the establishment of veterinary schools in this country [Great Britain] and in France has become better understood; but the pupils from these establishments are so thinly settled, that as Lawrence, veterinary surgeon and

author of a *Treatise on Horses* observes, it were desirable that country surgeons should in these different localities give instructions to the local practitioners in the country; and that gentlemen of property might have such a sense of their own interest as to call in a surgeon in all cases of the least difficulty. All that we can here do is to repeat our advice of studying the art of prevention rather than of cure; to suggest that, in general, an analogy subsists between the constitution and diseases of the human and brute creation, rarely to bleed animals unless by regular advice; and confine as much as possible the operations of cow-doctors and smiths to giving warm drinks, gentle purges, glisters, which can seldom do any harm.

The following extract is from the all Address of George B. Emerson, Esq. delivered Feb. 7 1827, at the opening of the Boston Mechanics' Institution.

But there are those who think that the possession of knowledge and the exercise of the understanding are incompatible with a constant and diligent use of the physical powers; that vigor of mind and mechanical skill are inconsistent with each other.

Let us ask how and why this can be done.—Will an artist perform less skillfully an operation, of which he understands the reason and the principle, than one which is dark and unintelligible? Is there any magic by which knowledge paralyses the hand of skill, unnerves the arm of strength? Let a mechanic understand the nature of the material he employs, enable him to predict the effect which heat and air and moisture will have upon it, show him how to counteract that effect; will he, in consequence of his knowledge, produce a less durable work? Give him such an insight into the secrets of nature, as to enable him often to omit and always to shorten a process, which before was long and expensive; show him how to give a new temper and a keener edge to his tools; will he, from this saving of time and labour, become remiss, and conceive a disgust to his art? Carry him on until you have formed his judgement and refined his taste; will his customers complain when he adds to the other qualities of his goods a graceful figure and fashion?

Let us interrogate history upon this point. Let us take instances, and learn from them the effect of knowledge on the character of an individual as an artist—I mean an artist in the best and widest sense of the term.

Rennie was born in obscure life, was the son of poor parents, and brought up as an apprentice to a mill-wright. He several years pursued that occupation in Scotland, with great success. Availing himself of an opportunity to attend a school of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, he so perfected his natural genius, that, leaving his former business and his native country, he became the most distinguished civil engineer in England, and left, as a monument of his genius, a structure,—we refer to the Waterloo bridge over the Thames,—which has been pronounced the most perfect of its kind in Europe.

James Watt was a mathematical instrument maker at Glasgow. By the dexterous application of a few principles in chemistry, which he had learnt of Dr Black, he carried to perfection the steam-engine, a machine, which has added more to the mechanical power of man, and produced a wide direct change upon the arts, than any other invention of modern times.

and not name to you another distinguished man, your townsman, one who was born in the spot where we are now assembled, and who has been apprentice to a printer. For years he wrought diligently in that calling; and with such skill, that there were no one could hold competition with him. He went to steal hours from sleep to give to study; the fruits of that study enabled him, many years afterwards, to sustain the reputation of the land and liberty of his country in more than one of Europe.

men all attained wealth and distinction for their services, and bequeathed a noble example, an honour to fame, to us and to posterity. What raised them and Rennie and Franklin from the humble station in which they were born? What but the cultivation of their powers by the very kind of knowledge which it is the object of our institutions to offer to all?

It may, however, it may be objected, are there any instances—exceptions from general rules—men who would have raised themselves to a distinction from any situation.

What is the effect of knowledge on great numbers of men, when it is to be estimated in millions? Do we find that the manufactures of those nations, in which the education of the people has made some progress, fall short in quantity or excellence, of those produced by the same number of men exerted with less intelligence? Hear the answer of a man, whose national prejudices have been all on the other side, but who has seen the truth to the gratification of the pride of his countrymen. "We are compelled to confess," says Dupin, "that fourteen millions of English men can catch have more industry and produce a greater number of articles to convey to distant nations, than thirty or forty millions among the people of the continent." And what is the reason? Is it that the people of the continent less quick to learn? Is it that they have less capacity than the islanders? Dupin answers the difference,—and it is not easy to get authority on this point,—to the skill which they possess from knowledge—to the union of philosophy and art.

When then the practical usefulness of knowledge to the mechanic, there are some who will say, that however desirous they may be to gain it, they have no time,—they have no time too old to begin their education, and they cannot, and cannot obtain, the previous knowledge which they suppose some of the instruction to them requires.

Let the first place with regard to time: there is only no one who cannot find one hour in a day to attend a lecture on an interesting subject which he may have in his thoughts all the rest of the week. If he do only this, he will find himself a great gainer at the end of the year. But is not enough,—to derive the greatest advantage from his lecture he must also read. And for purpose, no one, who has a thirst for information, will find it difficult to find half or an hour every day. In that short time a great deal may be done. Half an hour a day for a year amounts to nearly two hours for more than a month. This is a very short time to give to study; and this use of time, frugally used, would enable a mechanic, with the aid of the lectures, to gain what would always after consider an invaluable knowledge of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, or of any other branch of science. Let no one,

therefore, who can spare half an hour a day, and who hopes to live a single year longer, complain that he has no time.

TRANSPLANTING.

In performing this operation, on all plants of woollen texture, the essential point is to set the roots in the ground in a situation similar to that in which they were placed, before they were taken out; not only the same depth, but, as Mr Forsyth says, with the same side to the south which was the south side before: But as they cannot be got out of the ground, nor set again into it, with their full length of roots, these must be cut off to a length proportionate to their size. Where they are very small, let them be cut at the length of six or eight inches, and where they are pretty large, double that length, or more: Let them be carefully taken up, without breaking the roots, cutting off those that get broken, and cutting them all off at their proper length; and let the hole, into which they are to be set, be sufficiently large to receive the roots without cramping them: Then shake in the earth gently about them, so as that each one shall retain its proper position. As it is difficult to give the fibrous roots their proper place, it is generally best to cut most of these off. In fruit-trees, all the downright roots should be cut off.

If the roots have been some time out of ground, it is advisable to soak them in water for eight or ten hours before they are set in. In a cold or stiff soil, they should be set shallower than in a warm mellow one. After they are properly bedded in the ground, a stake should be driven in near to each one, leaning towards them, and to these they should each be tied, to keep them steady: and some chalk should be laid round the roots of each.

In transplanting the smaller kinds of plants, a wet time is to be chosen, and the evening is better than any other time. As much of the earth should be left round the roots, as possible, in taking them out of the ground; and if they are raised with a little instrument called a Gardener's trowel, by which a bunch of earth can be raised with them, they will be the better for it. The holes where they are set should be well watered, and the water should previously be well warmed by the sun.

For the times of transplanting different plants, and the distances they are to be set apart, see the different articles, which are the subjects of this operation. [Farmer's Assistant.]

From the *Indiana Whig*.

CURE FOR THE BITE OF A SNAKE.

As the public in the western country are much interested in knowing whatever may be a good remedy for the poison injected into the human flesh by the bite of a snake, I think it my duty to state a fact within my own knowledge. About the year 1815 or 1816, one of my children was bitten by a copperhead, on the inside of both ankles, nearly at the same instant. I instantly produced pulverised charcoal and mixed it with as much hoglard as made it adhere. I then made a plaster of it, and applied it to the wounds, renewing the plaster every twenty or thirty minutes, for ten or twelve hours, at the same time giving the child fresh milk to drink. This remedy had the desired effect, and very little pain was endured after the first application. Not more than five minutes elapsed from the time the child was bitten until the

cure was applied, and in that short time, so violent was the advance of the poison, being near a blood vessel, that its tongue was much swollen, and green matter was vomited by the child; but the effect of the antidote was nearly as instantaneous as the poison. Several of my neighbours in the vicinity of Newport, near Blairsville, in this county, can attest the above facts.

JAMES McCORMICK.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1827.

INCISIONS IN FRUIT TREES.

Loudon states, that incisions are sometimes necessary to the health of the tree, in the same manner perhaps as bleeding is necessary for the health of the animal. The trunk of the plum and cherry tree seldom expand freely till a longitudinal incision has been made in the bark; and hence this operation is often practised by gardeners. If the incision affects the epidermis [out side bark] only, it heals up without leaving a scar; if it penetrates into the wood, the wound in the wood itself never heals up completely, but new wood and bark are formed above it as before.

MINT.

Should be kept for drying, (says Phillips) just when it is in flower, and on a fine day; for if cut in damp weather, the leaves will turn black. It should be tied in small bunches, and dried in a shady place out of the wind, but to retain its natural virtues more effectually, it has been found better to place the mint in a screen, and to dry it quickly before a fire, so that it may be powdered and immediately put into glass bottles and kept well stopped. Parsley, thyme, sage, and other herbs, retain their full fragrance when thus prepared, and are by this mode secured from dust, and always ready to the hand of the cook.

A conserve made of mint is grateful, and the distilled waters, both simple and spirituous, are much esteemed. The juice of spearmint drank in vinegar often stops the hiccup. Lewis observes, what has before been observed by Pliny, that mint prevents the coagulation of milk, and hence is recommended in milk diets. When dry, and digested in rectified spirits of wine, it gives out a tincture which appears by day light of a fine dark green, but by candle light of a bright red colour: a small quantity is green by day light or candle light; a large quantity seems impervious to daylight, but when held between the eye and the candle, or between the eye and the sun it appears red. If put into a flat bottle it appears green sidewise; but when viewed edgewise red.

HORSE RADISH.

Phillips, in his History of Vegetables, has the following: Sydenham, who has been called the father of physic among the moderns, recommends horse radish in dropsies, particularly those which follow intermittent fevers. It is also extolled in cases of the stone. Thomas Bartholin affirms that the juice of horse-radish dissolved a calculus, or stony concretion, that was taken out of a human body.

Both water and rectified spirits extract the virtues of this root by infusion and imbibe the whole taste and pungency of the plant.

Boerhave, who was so justly celebrated through Europe as professor of physic and botany, says it

is one of those plants whose virtues are the least equivocal; its aperient, [opening] antiscorbutic, [good against scurvy] and resolvent [dissipating tumors] qualities purify the blood, agree with colds, and above all, cure dry hard coughs, and the extinction of the voice.

Dr Cullen says, "The root externally applied readily inflames the skin, [and so do the green leaves, after having been held before the fire till a little warmed and withered] and proves a rubefacient [makes the part to which it is applied appear red and almost blistered] that may be employed to advantage in palsy and rheumatism, and if its application be long continued, it produces blisters."

The German authors give many examples of its being an excellent remedy, as well internally as for the exterior, in cases of the dropsy and rheumatism.

One drachm of the root, fresh scraped down, is enough for four ounces of water, to be infused in a close vessel for two hours, and made into syrup, with double its weight of sugar; a teaspoonful of which swallowed leisurely, or at least repeated two or three times, has often been found very suddenly effectual in relieving hoarseness.

This volatile root, when received into the stomach, both creates appetite and assists digestion, and is therefore properly employed as a condiment with animal food.

M. Haller, a Swiss physician, informs us, that in Sweden they cultivate the Chinese horse radish from which they draw abundance of oil. Horse radish scraped and infused in cold milk, makes one of the best and safest cosmetics.

Horse radish possesses the same peculiar property of propagating itself as the ginger; for a small piece of the root, if buried in the earth, will form a new root and a perfect plant, which produces seed. In vain do we look into the pores of this root to discover by what wonderful means nature has endowed it with this gift; and we may justly exclaim with David, "Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high, I cannot attain unto it."

The Domestic Encyclopedia says, "If horses radish be intended for use it ought to be dug out of the ground fresh, only from October to March; or to be gathered in the spring, then dried, reduced to powder, and preserved in bottles closely stopped for occasional use; when it should be previously moistened with spring water. When steeped and digested in vinegar, during a fortnight, this is said effectually to remove freckles in the face."

To choose butter at Market.—Put a knife into the butter if salt, and smell it when drawn out; if there is any thing rancid or unpleasant, it is bad. Being made at different times, the layers in casks will vary greatly; and you will not easily come at the goodness but by unhooking the cask, and trying it between the staves. Fresh butter ought to smell like a nosegay, and be of an equal colour all through; if sour in smell, it has not been sufficiently washed; if veiny and open, it is probably mixed with staler or an inferior sort.

Domestic Encyclopedia.

JAPANESE CEMENTS, OR RICE GLUE.

This elegant cement according to the Domestic Encyclopedia, is made by mixing rice flour intimately with cold water, and then gently boiling it. Papers pasted together by means of this cement,

will sooner separate in their own substance than at the joining, which makes it extremely useful in the preparation of curious paper articles, which requires layers of paper to be cemented together. It is white, dries transparent, and is much preferable to flour paste. With this composition, made with a comparatively small quantity of water models, busts, statues, &c. may be formed. When dry, the articles are susceptible of a high polish, and are very durable. The Japanese make quadrille-fish of this substance, which so nearly resemble those made of mother of pearl, that purchasers are imposed upon.

ON FEEDING ANIMALS FOR EXTRAORDINARY PURPOSES.

The extraordinary purposes of feeding may comprehend, promoting the growth, maturity, or obesity of particular parts of the body; promoting the produce of milk or eggs; or, for fitting an animal for hard labour or long journeys, fasting, and other privations.

Feeding for extraordinary purposes, such as promoting the growth of the liver in geese; the heart in turkeys; producing excessively fat poultry, &c. seems to us utterly unjustifiable on principles of humanity, and unworthy of enlightened men. The practice of pulling out the animal's eyes, nailing them to the spot, and cramming or forcing the food down their throats, is surely as repugnant to good taste, and feeling, as the food so produced must be tasteless and unwholesome. Putting out the eyes of certain singing birds to improve their voices; and some practises in the rearing of game cocks, and, fancy pigeons (at least the two first) seem equally reprehensible.

The fattening of fowls for the London market is a considerable branch of rural economy in some convenient stations. "They are put up in a dark place, and crammed with a paste made of barley meal, mutton suet, and some treacle or coarse sugar, mixed with milk, and are found to be completely ripe in a fortnight. If kept longer, the fever that is induced by this continued state of repletion renders them red and unsaleable, and frequently kills them. (*agricultural Report of Berkshire, by William Mavor L. L. D. 8 vo. 1813.*)—But fowls brought to this state of artificial obesity are never so well flavoured in the flesh, and probably not so salubrious, as those of the same species fattened in a more natural way. The great secret of having fine pullets is cleanliness and high keeping with good grain.

The process followed in different parts of France to enlarge the liver, is described at length by Sonnini, (*Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle, art. Oie.*) "The object is to cause the whole vital forces to be determined towards this part of the animal by giving it a kind of hepatic cachexy. In Alsace the individual oys a lean goose, which he shuts up in a small box, so tight that it cannot turn in it. The bottom is furnished with a wide grating of rods, for the passage of the dung. In the fore part there is a hole for the head, and below it a small trough is kept always full of water, in which some pieces of wood charcoal are left to steep. A bushel of maize [Indian corn] is sufficient to feed it during a month, at the end of which time the goose is sufficiently fattened. A thirtieth part is soaked in water each night, and crammed down its throat next day, morning and evening. The rest of the time it drinks and guzzles in the water. Towards the 22d day they mix with the maize

some poppy oil, and at the end of the month, known by a lump of fat under each wing, or rather by the difficulty of breathing that it is time to let it, otherwise it will die of fat. The liver is found weighing one or two pounds, and besides the animal is excellent for the table, and furnishing during its roasting, from three to five pounds fat, which is used for the cooking of vegetables. Of six geese there are commonly only four, (these are the youngest) that answer the expectation of the fatteners. They are kept in a collar place with little light."

The Roman Epicureans, who prized the liver geese, had already observed, that darkness was favourable to this kind of education, no doubt, cause it prevents all distraction and directs the whole power towards the digestive organs. Want of motion and the difficulty of respiration may be taken into consideration; the first by diminishing the waste of the system and both retarding the circulation in the vena portarum, which the blood ought to become hydrogenated in proportion as the carbon unites itself to the oxygen which that liquid absorbs. This favourable fermentation of the oily juice, which after having filled the cellular system of the body enters in the biliary system and substance of the liver, gives it that fitness and size which is so delightful to the palates of true gourmands. The liver thus only becomes enlarged consecutively, and a difficulty of respiration does not appear till the end, when its size prevents the action of theaphragm.

Early Lamb. As an instance of both breeding and feeding for extraordinary purposes, we mention the practices of those farmers who furnish the tables of the wealthy with lamb, at almost a season of the year, by selecting certain breeds sheep, such as the Dorsetshire, which lamb very early, or by treating them in such a way as cause the female to come in heat at an unnatural time. In this way lamb is produced as an article of luxury, as early as November and December and on the contrary by keeping the ewe on a cold and poor hilly pasture, the lambing season is retarded, and the lamb furnished in September at October.

Feeding to promote the produce of milk or eggs. That which in plants or animals is produced for particular purposes in nature, may, by certain modes of treatment, be rendered for a time, a habit in the plant or animal, without reference to its natural end. Thus in many cases annual plants may be rendered perennial by continually pinching off their flowers as they appear; and animals which give milk or lay eggs, may be made to produce both for a much longer time than is nature to them, by creating a demand in their constitutions for these articles by frequent and regular milkings, and by taking away every egg as soon as produced; and then furnishing the constitution with the means of supplying this demand by appropriate food,—by rich liquid food, in the case of milking animals,—and dry, stimulating and nourishing food in case of poultry.

Feeding to fit animals for hard labour or long journeys. It seems agreed on that dry rich food is the best for this purpose; and that very much depends on rubbing, cleaning and warmth, in the intervals between labour and rest, in order to maintain something of the increased circulation; and, in short, to lessen the influence of the transition from the one to the other. The quantity of water

should never be considerable, at least in countries and seasons.

ISINGLASS CEMENT.

Mix about half an ounce of isinglass, beaten fine, in a pint of proof spirit (brandy or rum) in a warm place, loosely corked; not in a stopper. In two or three days pour off (or strain) the liquor; dissolve in common spirit of wine, a small nutmeg. Add this solution to the isinglass; it will make a milky liquor, which will congeal in the cold into a stiff jelly, and be used warm. When applied to broken china or glass, the pieces should be previously warmed, and on the cement with a pencil, press the pieces together, binding them with a string.

Dr T. Cooper.

For preserving wood and brick from decay, and for stopping leaks and fissures.

The cement is composed of the following materials; viz. tar pulverised coal, (Charcoal is reckoned the best) and fine well slacked lime; the coal and lime to be well mixed together, about four parts of coal, one fifth lime; tar to be heated, and the hot thickened with the mixture of coal and lime until, it becomes so hard that it may be spread on the surface of a board, and not fall when hot. Turpentine or pitch will answer only as well as tar, and plaster of paris will answer instead of lime; to be used in the same manner. The cement must be applied when warm, and is found to be used easiest with a trowel.

BORING FOR WATER.

We have just seen a letter from Mr Disbrow, who is engaged in boring for water, from a person in his employment at Albany. The shaft is on the meadows near Greenbush ferry. The letter says "we have got on to the depth of four hundred and eighty feet. The rock has become dreadfully hard, so that one foot a day is as much as we can get. We have struck a fresh supply of water, which is mineral of the same quality of the springs. There have been a number of gentlemen here to view it who pronounced it much better than the Saratoga water, and possesses the same qualities. Mr Disbrow informs us that this is the same shaft from which the inflammable gas arose a short time since. The boring has been continued until the mineral spring was reached."

[N. Y. Times.]

BRIGHTON MARKET, March 12. Whole number of Beeves at market, 450, including 28 on hand last week. One fine Ox brought \$6 the hundred; average price, \$4 25 to \$5 25—58 remained unsold. The market for Sheep was dull; 586 were offered for sale, of which two good lots brought 4 and 4 50 each—125 unsold. Working Oxen, pairs, and 6 Cows and Calves; but few or no sales, prices graduated by the wants and fancy of dealers. Pigs, none at market. [Pat.]

A fair is to be held at Baltimore, on Easter Monday, for the benefit of the Greeks, at which the ladies are invited to assist.

The population of Upper Canada, according to the census lately taken, is one hundred and sixty thousand which does not equal the population of the city of New York, by several thousand. It is, however, rapidly populated of late years.

The last number of the London Quarterly Review, just republished by Wells and Lilly, contains the following articles:

Babbage on Life Assurance Societies.
Government of India.
Servian Minstrelsy.
Hurwitz's Hebrew Tales.
Head and Miers on Buenos Ayres and Chili.
Autobiography.
Carrington's Dartmoor.
Dr. Sayers's Works.
The Greek Committee.
Electro-Magnetism.
The Corn-Laws.
Taxation and Expenditures.

For sale by P. P. Merian, Concord, Mass. 100 lbs. Union seed, various kinds, which is genuine good.

White Mulberry Trees and Seeds.

The Proprietors of the New England Farmer and Agricultural Establishment have made arrangements for supplying White Mulberry Trees of a suitable size for transplanting, and likewise seeds of the same. Persons who may be disposed to cultivate these trees with a view to the rearing of silk worms, can be supplied with seeds or trees, by leaving their orders at the Farmer's office, No. 52 North Market street, Boston.

Further supply of Seeds.

Just received at the Farmer's office and Agricultural Establishment, No 52 North Market street, Boston.

A few bushels Carolina seedling potato slips. Directions for the cultivation of Sweet Carolina Potatoes in the Northern States may be found in the New England Farmer for March 3, 1826, vol iv, page 252. Red, white and yellow Silver Skinned Onions, Potato ditto.

A few bushels of the Early Manly Potatoes, the earliest and best sort known in England, from whence the original of the seed was imported, at a very high price, by a practical farmer in New York of the first respectability. They are completely naturalized to our climate, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. The price is \$3 per bushel.

A great variety of Beans and Peas, by the bushel or smaller quantity.

Carolina Water Melon—Fine Apple, Green Citron, and Nutmeg Melon, Cantaloupe Melon.

Mangel Wurtzel, large White Norfolk Turnip, Ruta Baga &c.

24 bushels early seedling Peas, various kinds

6 " Canary seed,

1 " Rape seed,

1 " Hemp seed,

Early Yellow six weeks Beans

Dun coloured ditto

Warrington Dwarf ditto

Refugee or Thousand fold ditto

White Cluster Dwarf ditto

White Kidney ditto.

For sale, wholesale and retail.

March 16.

Copartnership Formed.

JOHN SWETT hereby gives notice that he has taken into copartnership Mr WILLIAM ATWILL—Business, in future, will be conducted under the firm of SWETT & ATWILL. JOHN SWETT, WM. ATWILL.

SWETT & ATWILL

have taken store No. 30 Broad Street, where they intend to confine themselves to the transaction of COMMISSION BUSINESS, for the disposal of

AMERICAN GOODS,

AND OTHER MERCHANDISE.

Boston, March 16, 1827.

21.

Memoirs of the P. A. S.

JUST received and for sale by Hilliard, Gray & Co. No 134 Washington street, a new supply of the Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, with selections from the most approved authors, adapted to the use of the practical farmers of the United States.

Real Estate at Auction.

Will be sold by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 26th inst. all the Real Estate lately belonging to Benjamin Teel, deceased; situated in Charlestown, viz. a valuable farm lying near the road leading from Winter Hill to West Cambridge, containing 54 acres of first rate land, on which is a good dwelling house—a large barn—corn bar—and other out buildings—2 good wells—a valuable young orchard now in bearing state; and many young fruit trees lately set; a bed of asparagus of choicé growth. Said lands are conveniently fenced into small lots by good stone walls, and are bounded in the Middlesex canal and the Medford river; and has valuable fishing privileges for shad, alewives, eels &c. The house is pleasantly situated; has a fair view of the village of West Cambridge and country surrounding. It is well calculated for a milk and vegetable farm, and particularly for the growth of hay, and is within 5 miles of the city. Also a pleasant situation on said road, containing six acres, on which are a commodious dwelling house, a good barn, wheelwright's shop, and other buildings; a nursery of apple trees containing several thousands most of which are inoculated and many are now fit to set; also an asparagus bed of about half an acre and many other improvements; 2 acres of salt marsh lying on the north side of Medford river near its intersection with the Middlesex canal; about 6 acres of woodland land in the north part of Medford; also the manure on the premises.—Reference to Aam C. Teel Cambridge or Samuel P. Teel on the premises.—Sale on the premises at 11 o'clock A. M. JOSIUA AVERY, Auct.

March 12, 1827

Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c. D. & C. LANDRETH.

Nursery, Seedsman, and Florists.

PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE constantly on hand for sale, a very extensive collection of Fruit Trees, Hardly Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, Garden seeds, &c. &c. not exceeded by any similar establishment in the United States.

In their selection of FRUITS for cultivation, every care and attention has been paid, and from an intimacy with the subject of many years, they believe it done judiciously.

THE ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, both tender and hardy, which they are now cultivating, are some of the most esteemed and admired of both native and exotic origin.

THE GARDEN SEEDS, of which a large and general assortment is cultivated, are exclusively of their own rearing, for which purpose a number of acres attached to the establishment are appropriated, and from the moment they are planted, through all the various stages of their growth and ripening are under their immediate care and superintendence, consequently they are enabled to assure purchasers not only of their age, but quality.

Orders received by Messrs. PARKER & CODMAN, No. 9 Congress-square, near the Exchange Coffee House, Boston, of whom priced Catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. 16. Dec. 15.



The subscribers give notice that they have been appointed sole agents for this vicinity, for the Linnean Botanic Garden and Nursery, at Flushing, Long Island. This Nursery is well known, and contains the most extensive collection of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, and Plants in America. The Fruits have been selected by actual investigation of their merits, and nearly all of which are engrafted from bearing trees.

In the selection, which has been the particular pursuit of Mr PRINCE and his father for more than half a century, he has spared neither pains nor expense, and such as did not possess particular merit have been rejected and their accuracy has been tested by the best authors of the age.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis of the subscribers, and orders left at the New England Farmer office and Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market street, (if from a distance, post paid) will meet prompt attention.

JOS. R. NEWELL.

JOHN B. RUSSELL.

MISCELLANIES.

MARCH.

BY WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

The stormy March is come at last,
With wind and cloud and changing skies,
I hear the rushing of the blast
That through the snowy valley flies.

Ah, passing few are they who speak,
Wild stormy month! in praise of thee;
Yet, though thy winds are loud and bleak,
Thou art a welcome month to me.

For thou, to northern lands again,
Thy glad and glorious sun dost bring,
And thou has joined the gentle train
And wear'st the gentle name of Spring.

And in thy reign of blast and storm,
Smiles many a long, bright, sunny day.
When the changed winds are soft and warm,
And heaven puts on the blue of May.

Thou sing'st aloud the gushing rills
And the full springs, from frost set free,
That, brightly leaping down the hills,
Are just set out to meet the sea.

The year's departing beauty hides
Of wintry storms the sullen threat;
But, in thy sternest frown, abides
A look of kindly promise yet.

Thou bring'st the hope of those calm skies
And that soft time of sunny showers,
When the wide bloom, on earth that lies,
Seems of a brighter world than ours.

For the New England Farmer.

CIVILITY.

Opportunities for conferring large benefits, like bank bills for \$1000, rarely come into use; but little attentions, friendly participations, manifestations of sympathy to sufferers, benevolence in trifles, are wanted daily, and, like small change, are necessary to carry on the business of life, and promote the happiness of society.

CAUSES OF OFFENCE

We can better endure opposition than neglect; and there is nothing so provoking as contempt.—Tread on a worm and it will turn; and tell the meanest mortal that ever bore the resemblance of humanity that you despise him, and he will never forgive the insult.

FALSE PRETENSIONS TO KNOWLEDGE.

The man, who pretends to know what he does not know, is as truly a liar as he who says what he knows is not true.

FALSE SHAME AN OBSTACLE TO KNOWLEDGE.

Many people refuse to make use of the means of information lest they should betray their ignorance.

HOW TO MAKE FRIENDS.

If you wish to make friends and preserve their friendship, you had better say civil things than smart things.

Discretion.—There are many shining qualities in the mind of man, but there is none so useful as discretion, it is this indeed which gives a value to all the rest, which sets them at work in their proper times and places, and turns them to the advantage of the person who is possessed of them.—Without it, learning is pedantry and wit impertinence, virtue itself looks like weakness; the best parts only qualify a man to be more sprightly in errors and active to his own prejudice.

Dirty Bar-rooms.—If there is a place on earth, which may boast a pre-eminence in dirt, that place is the bar room of a New-England tavern. Stables are cleaned daily and pig-styes, at least once a week, but the bar room (heaven help our eyes and noses!) is not washed once in six months. Nor is this true merely of some obscure, vulgar houses—vile, two-penny-taverns—no! the same stratum of dirt runs through many of the first bar-rooms, in the proudest villages, and on the most public roads in New-England. Ask mine host the reason for all this; he will fold up his arms, shrug up his shoulders, and tell you, with a most lackadaisical countenance—"It won't do no good at all to wash the floor—it will get just so again." This reminds us of a little bit of a conjugal confab, in which the husband demanded of his better half—"Why don't you comb your hair, you blowy jade, you?"—"Why she replied, "if I should, it wouldn't stay combed no how at all!"

Dead Authors.—The society of dead authors has this advantage over the living, they never flatter us to our faces, nor slander us behind our backs, nor intrude upon our privacy, nor quit their shelves until we take them down. Besides it is always easy to shut a book, but not quite so easy to get rid of a lettered coxcomb. [Lacon.]

The Secretary of the Treasury has made arrangements to collect in Europe, as well as in all parts of our Union, information concerning the growth and culture of the silk worm, and expects to be able to make a full report to Congress on the subject, at an early period of the next session.

The total number of revolutionary pensioners now on the rolls of Government is 15,535. New-York has the greatest number in any one State, there being 3,921.

'A tailor is the ninth part of a man,' said a would-be-wit in the presence of a knight of the shears. 'But,' replied the tailor, 'a fool is no part at all.'

Liberality consists not so much in giving a great deal as in giving seasonably. [De la Bruyere.]

U. S. Mint.—During the last year, 18,069 half and 7,602 quarter eagles, amounting to \$92,343, and 4,004,180 half dollars, were made at the mint. The gold, silver and copper coinage made from the commencement of the institution to the 31st Dec. 1895, was \$25,390,966, making, with the above and \$17,161 in cents, a grand total of \$27,502,462.

Luck.—A singular instance of good fortune is mentioned in the last *Louisport*, (Md.) Star. A poor labouring man having saved a lad from drowning, the father, in his gratitude, made him a present of a lottery ticket, which two days afterwards drew a prize of ten thousand dollars.

'How long have you been in this nutshell of a room?' said T. Hooke, to a young ensign, last week. 'Not long enough to become a kernel,' (colonel) was the reply.

When I see a boy at the counter, drinking a glass of Rum, because the vessel will not hold it, I could weep for him:—there is much danger of his becoming a Drunkard. Let him spill it on the ground, and take a glass of pure water.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's

Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the aid of horticulturists who may be desirous of obtaining gardens and fields with fruit trees of the best sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the production.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculation and engraving of all their fruit trees, and purchase may rely with confidence that the trees they order prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester, procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to ZEB COOK Jr

Rogers' Building—Congress Street

Notice to Gentlemen Farmers.

FOR SALE, the very valuable farm of the late Jos Gilchrist, Esq. situated in Charlestown, N. H., on lower meadows, so called, of the Connecticut river and formerly belonged to Col. Asabel Hunt.

This Farm consists of 385 acres of Land, of which are meadow, of the first quality, and in a state of cultivation; the remaining 315 are upland, and consist chiefly of pasture and woodland; the whole making one entire piece. The House is large and commodious, well furnished with all needful and convenient buildings, and in excellent repair.

It is beautifully situated, between the great river and the bank of the Connecticut, on a swell of the rising out of the meadow.

The barns are large and numerous, convenient placed, and have been thoroughly repaired within the years. One large barn has been built within this time.

The Farm is well watered, and in addition to mill springs, has running through it a never failing stream, on which is situated a good saw mill.

Besides the Mansion House, there is also on the premises, a small farm house, with a barn attached to it. This is a very eligible situation for a gentleman farmer, with advantage of natural beauty fertility, air, site, excelled by few places in New England.

Persons wishing to purchase such a place, are invited to look at this.—Terms and further particulars may be known on application to Mrs SUSAN GILCHRIST on the premises, or to S. G. WILLIAMS & Co. Boston

TO FARMERS.—To let, a farm containing 35 acres of land, a large and comfortable house, barn, &c. The land is of good quality, and of easy cultivation. There are on the place a variety of choice young fruit trees which are just beginning to bear; also 10 acres of peat meadow, on which could be cut enough fuel for the family, and is an excellent manure. Said farm is situated in Cambridge, about 4 miles from Boston market. The terms will be on a lease from six to ten years, the first year's rent to be expended for manure, and a part afterwards to be laid out in the same manner every year.—The above offers a desirable opportunity to an intelligent, thorough and enterprising farmer. No one but who can bring recommendations as being such would apply. THOMAS BREWER, 416 Washington street

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (opposite Faneuil Hall).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1827.

No. 35.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

GIRDLING FRUIT TREES.

FESSENDEN.—It is a curious, but not entire-ly new case, that the discovery of the effect of girdling fruit trees in forcing them into early bearing has been recently claimed as a new invention, for an English, a German, and a French horticulturist. Yet in truth, it was as well known to the celebrated Buffon as to any modern cultivator.

He was induced to make extensive experiments in the decortication of forest trees prior to their being felled, with a view to ascertain the comparative strength and durability of timber cut with bark on, and that from which the bark had been removed some years previously to its being felled. He found the strength of the wood of some whose bark had been previously removed a year or two before its being cut, much greater than that of trees felled with the bark on. And he found, moreover, that trees will live from one to four years after the whole bark had been removed. He then tried girdling of fruit trees, and the following sketch from his works will show, that he has completely and satisfactorily tested the effects of it, as any modern cultivator has done. "I have made, (says the Comte de Buffon), many experiments upon a variety of fruit trees. It is a simple and infallible mode of hastening the period of bearing. They (the girdled trees) blossom sometimes three weeks before others, and give earlier fruit, and equally good the first year. I have even had fruit on a pear tree, from which I removed not only the bark, but all the sap-wood (alburnum) and these premature fruits were as good as those of other trees. I have also removed the whole bark from top to bottom of large trees and vigorous plum trees. This operation has destroyed, ever after the first year, the greater part of these trees, but the large ones have sometimes resisted the effects of this barking for three or four years. They were covered earlier than other trees with a prodigious quantity of fruit, but the fruit which succeeded never ripened nor even attained any considerable size."

He availed myself (says Buffon) of the experience of the knowledge, which these various trials afforded me to attempt to force into fruit trees of various growth which seemed to throw all their strength into the production of wood. I made my experiment on a quince tree. I removed the bark in a spiral form from two branches of this tree. These two branches alone gave fruit—the others remained barren. Instead of removing the bark I sometimes simply tied a cord round a branch—the effect was the same, I had the pleasure of gathering the fruits of trees which had long been barren.

In what manner soever you interrupt or interrupt the sap, you are sure of hastening production of fruits, and especially of flowers."

Buffon, Supplement, tome iii. p. 158, &c.

The foregoing extracts prove, that Buffon knew much of the effect of girdling, or stopping the

descent of the sap as any naturalist of the present age.

One of his experiments on the pear tree shows, that neither the bark, nor the alburnum or sap wood are absolutely necessary to the production of flowers and perfect fruit. His forest trees which were girdled sometimes lived to the fourth year.

These curious experiments of that learned and ingenious man will explain the rare, and as we then deemed it anomalous and unexampled fact of the prolonged duration of life of a button wood tree, (Platanus) in the grounds of Benjamin Gould, Esq. of Brooklyn, which existed feebly for some years after the destruction of its bark and alburnum or sap wood.

I will only add a few of my own experiments on the orange and lemon trees. I found that the girdled limbs broke out into the most exuberant state of flowering the year after the experiment of girdling, while the residue of the limbs still continued and now continue, five years after, barren. The fruit, however, did not ripen.

On thirty different pear trees, girdling one limb on each, the girdled limbs produced flowers and fruit, many years before the other ungirdled limbs; but in every case, the girdled limbs have either perished, or are in a sickly state. I have tried the experiment on the fig, on the currant, and on many flower trees. The growth is improved but all the plants which have pith in the centre, are liable to be broken off by a slight stroke, or by wind. I cannot recommend girdling except for the vine, where it may be used fearlessly on healthy limbs, and in a constant succession of years. It may also be employed for the purpose of ascertaining at an earlier period than nature would ordinarily afford, the quality of unknown, and new varieties of fruits. The peach and the cherry are impatient under the process of girdling. They are liable to gummy exudations, which are often fatal to the tree. Notices of uncommon growths of trees often appear in your paper. The willow, or I should rather say, the most common species of the willow cultivated here is the most rapid in its growth of any tree we have. One on my ground planted out as a cutting, 35 years since, now measures 18 feet in circumference, and a button wood 18 years old, cut this season, measured 2 feet in diameter. These growths may very fairly be compared with any you have published.

Roxbury, March 15, 1827.

FRUIT TREES.

MR FESSENDEN.—Perceiving an erroneous remark in an advertisement in your paper, I think it should not remain uncontroverted. It is that trees transplanted from this vicinity to the Northern States are not so well calculated to thrive as those raised in your immediate vicinity. This fact is disproved by the circumstance that I never had trees to thrive more than a collection which was transplanted from South Carolina—and you will readily perceive the disparity in climate is far greater. Another proof to the contrary is the full success which has hitherto attended those sent from Long Island to your vicinity. I have made

up my opinion, sir, that Long Island is a most favourable spot for the rearing of nurseries of trees, on account of their full exposure to all winds, and its immediate proximity to the ocean itself. For the gentlemen whose names are connected with the advertisement referred to, I have the greatest respect, and doubt not for a moment their full belief in the accuracy of their opinions, although I am compelled by my experience to differ from them. You may expect frequent communications from me in future. Yours most respectfully,

WM. PRINCE.

Linnæan Botanic Garden, near }
New York, March 12, 1827. }

SALE OF WOOL.

The quantity of wool offered at the sale on the 16th inst. under the direction of the New England Society, was, we understand, much less than it probably would have been, had so active a demand been anticipated, as was the fact exhibited at the sale. From the supposed depressed state of the manufacturers, the holders of wool declined bringing forward their stocks, and that which was offered, we understand, was in general of inferior quality. The prices given were higher than expected.

Sale of American Wool, at the Hall over the Market, by Coolidge, Poor, & Head, March 16.—Terms, under \$100, cash, \$100 to 500, 4 months; \$500 and over, 6 months.

Lot, No 1, high grade Fleece Wools, 1000 lbs. 26 cents—2, do 90¢ do 37—3, 3/4 a 3/4 blood, 500 do 31 1/2—4, full blood, 300 do 23 1/2—5, Merino, 250 do 20 1/2—6, 3/4 to full blood, 300 do 32 1/2—7, unwashed, 700 do 25—8, Merino, 1st quality, 500 do 61—9, high grade, 1000 do 25—10, do 800 do 26—13, 1000 do mixed 20 1/2—14, washed, full blood Merino, with 13 fleeces Saxony, 1600 do 35—15, full blood Merino 1600 do 38—16 grade, 1000 do 25 1/2—17, full blood Merino and Saxony, 1500 do 30 1/2—18, grade, 1200 do 24 1/2—19, full blood, selected fleeces, 1300 do 38—20, do and 2 Saxony fleeces, 1200 do 41 1/2—21, full blood and high grade 2500 lbs. 22—22, full blood selected fleeces, 1200 lbs. 42—23, washed Merino, 25 cents—24, unwashed, 17—25, unwashed Merino, 300 lbs. 22 1/2—26, 3/4 to full blood Merino, and one bag Saxony. 230 lbs. 39—27, coarse Carpet Wool, 800 lbs. 9—28, grade, 1000 lbs. 28 1/2—29, full blood, fine, 30 1/2—30, Native, 2300 lbs. 4—31, do 1000 11 1/2—32, do 1200 do 20—33, Merino, 450, 37—34, Washed, 3d quality 800 lbs 45—35, do 2d do 750 do 53 1/2—36, do. 1st do 850 do 56—37, Merino, 650 do 37—38, Lamb's Wool, 1600 do 33 1/2—39, do superior quality, 2300 do 34—40, Black Lambs' do 700 do 8—41, do do 750 do 18 1/2.

CHEAP, WHOLESOME AND SAVOURY FOOD.

Take one pound of rice, steep it in cold water for several hours, (or from the night before would do better) then put it into boiling water, and, previously steeped enough it will be boiled sufficiently in about ten minutes; then pour off the water and dry it on the fire, as in cooking potatoes.—Use it with the following gravy or sauce:—Two or three ounces of mutton suet fried with onions

until done enough; then add some flour and water (as in making gravy) with salt, and about as much cayenne pepper as will lie on an English sixpence; [or half a pistareen] the different ingredients may however be varied to the taste.—At the present wholesale prices of East India rice, the above would only cost about three pence, and would be a sufficient meal for a family of six persons.—*Ibid.*

SNOW.

A letter from Dixmont, Maine, under the date of March 9, gives the following statement of the estimated quantity of snow which has fallen on a level during the winter.

December 25 there fell 6 inches.

“ 26 4

January 1 16

“ 13 8

“ 16 8

“ 21 6

February 5 2

“ 10 13

“ 11 3

“ 16 4

“ 20 2

March 2 5

77 inches.

The weather has been cold but steady. We have had three heavy thaws, which have reduced the snow to about 30 inches on a level. As yet it is excellent sleighing here.

NOVEL DEPEDATION.

MR EDITOR—I feel it a duty to state, that some person has cut off and carried away every scion from the best of the trees sent to my care by TH: A. KNIGHT Esq. From some of the trees they have taken fruit buds and all, so that unless new buds should put forth at the sides, the trees are ruined. As I have given away every graft and bud without reserving any for myself, and as I have considered the trees as public property, not my own, I felt that the public ought to be made acquainted with this base transaction. The depredation was made by some person to whom I had pointed out the most valuable sorts. JOHN LOWELL.

Roxbury, March 21, 1827.

PEACH TREES.

MR FESSENDEN—Permit me to correct an error in an article, which appeared in the N. E. Farmer No 33 of the current volume, copied from the Franklin Post, relating to the preservation of tender fruit. The writer of that article, after prescribing certain remedies for the failure of fruit (which might be beneficial if the blossom was not already dead) says “It has been generally thought that the killing of tender fruit trees,” (I suppose he means the blossoms or blossom buds) “is effected by the severity of the cold in winter; but that is a mistake. All the mischief arises from the frost in spring.” I assure you, sir, that writer is in an error, for it was known as early as February 1826, that there would be no peaches that season.

The winter past I have from time to time examined my peach buds, before those extreme cold days in January last; they were in good health. Since that time many of them have died, on some trees almost the whole are dead. If it be asked how it is known that blossoms are killed in winter, I reply it is by splitting the blossom bud in the

centre lengthwise, if there is a black speck in it, it is dead, and it would not put forth if the spring were ever so favourable; if the bud be green it is alive. There are many more buds dead in northern than in southern situations. What the spring frosts may do after the trees have blossomed and the fruit formed, is yet unknown.

Framingham, March 19, 1827.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.]

GRAPE VINES.

MR EDITOR—The remarks you made, which followed the republication of my letter written last February to the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, in the New England Farmer of the 2d March, appear to me judicious and prudent, and entirely accord with my opinions, maxims and instructions concerning the culture of the vine in the northern parts of the United States. My experience went simply to prove that the vines cultivated in the northern part of France, which form the greater part of those I have offered by subscription to amateurs, can resist the severity of winter without cover; and surely the winter we have undergone has very justly occasioned apprehensions. I do not however intend to prevent covering these vines, which omission would be in opposition to my opinion,—particularly in the north, which I compare to the culture on the borders of the Rhine. On the contrary I recommend in my instructions, which I deliver with my vines, to cover them, and not to uncover them, in the north, till towards the latter part of April. Those kinds should have shelter during the most variable season in the climate. While the vine is covered it remains in a torpid state and loses none of its properties. And as soon as it is uncovered you may perceive it shoot with renewed vigour, when the mildness of the season excites vegetation. From the first of May to the first of October, the vine should be inspected with reference to the different periods of its flowering, and for supporting its fruit and branches.

I have imported the last year twenty thousand vine roots (covering 4 acres of my establishment, which contains 24 acres.) I commenced planting them out in the month of May, and finished the 10th of June. One month afterwards many produced flowers for bearing fruit. I cut away those flowers, which were in plain view, in order to strengthen the roots; but some which escaped my researches produced fruit the beginning of September, so perfectly delicious as to surprise the admirers of the Isabella grapes, because they had never tasted so good grapes in this country, or those which would bear any comparison to them.

Those of my vines, which have produced the finest grapes, are the yellow Chasselas of Thormery, the genuine golden Chasselas, the early violet Muscadine, perfectly ripe in three months after being planted. And if the vine producing grapes for the table causes some trouble in the northern states of the union, what fruit can compare with it, uniting fine flavor with the most salutary qualities as respects health.

I think I have answered your objections to the culture of the vine. Your opinion without my explanation might somewhat discourage the admirers of this sort of fruit in New England, a country so interesting to industrious cultivators, and so solicitous to improve and increase its advantages. And have shown that any obstacle to

the culture of a fruit so excellent may be removed.

Accept the assurance of my perfect esteem,
ANDRÉ PARMENTIER,
Horticultural Garden, Brooklyn,
Long Island, March 9, 1827.

Remarks by the Editor.—We did not mean, our observations alluded to by M. Parmentier state any “objections to the culture of the vine but merely to intimate that some precautions necessary to make such culture successful. We believe the grape in some of its best varieties, be a kind of fruit which is the most pleasing to the palate as well as the most salubrious of which can be raised in this or any other country. It is true we are apprehensive that the culture the vine, in large vineyards, for the purpose selling the wine thus obtained, does not, at present, bid fair to become a profitable pursuit in the northern part of the United States. Yet, we have no doubt but raising grapes for the table may made a source of emolument, to the gardener who cultivates for profit, as well as of amusement to the amateur-cultivator. Some farmers and gardeners, may also perhaps, find their account in manufacturing wine from the grape, in small quantities, for family use.

But the way to give lasting, as well as beneficial encouragement to the culture of the grape to caution against permitting our hopes and wishes to take the lead of our judgement. The fact stated in M. Parmentier's communication for the New York Advertiser were very encouraging far as they went. But, we fear, that they are sufficient to prove that his vines, alluded to, in general, for a succession of seasons, withstands the rigours and caprices of the climate in New England or even in New York without covering, though some perhaps, might be induced to draw such a conclusion from the statement of Mr Parmentier. But since he asserts, in substance, that he recommends covering during the more severe and mutable parts of the season, such of his vines as are most susceptible of injury from hard frosts and sudden changes of temperature, our apprehensions are probably without foundation, at least, far as respects such individuals as may receive the benefit of Mr Parmentier's instructions, which he delivers with his vines.

METHOD OF SEASONING MAHOGANY IN A FEW HOURS.

The importance of this method of seasoning mahogany in a few hours, which in general has not been done in less than a year, is very great; in the first place, a considerable part of the capital which is invested in wood lying to season during many months may be saved: in the second place, as none of the small stuff from two to six inches thick is ever seasoned, according to the usual course of trade, all articles made of such wood, such as chairs, ballustrades, &c. must necessarily be excessively subject to warp, which is prevented by adopting this expeditious mode of seasoning.

Having provided a steam tight wooden box capable of holding conveniently such pieces of mahogany as are fit for chairs, &c. a pipe from a boiler is adapted to it, by means of which, after the mahogany has been put in, the box is filled with steam, the temperature of which is about equal to that of boiling water.

The time required for inch and half wood is

two hours, and pieces of this thickness will be sufficiently dry to work after being placed in a warm room or work-shop 24 hours. The by this treatment is somewhat improved in general colour, and those blemishes which are called green veins, are entirely removed. It is also obvious, that the eggs or larvae of which may be contained in the wood will be destroyed by the heat.—*Mech's Mag.*

It is used by many of our mechanics, not for seasoning timber, but for bending it into various shapes for plough handles, scythe-snaths, &c.—*Editor.*

TOWN FARM.

Our late town meeting the subject of purchasing a farm for the support of the poor—about which, our indefatigable townsman, Maj Chandler, exerted a commendable degree of activity—was taken into consideration, and met with a very favorable reception. The town, by an almost unanimous vote, appointed a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Timothy Chandler, Stephen Ambrose, J. Walker, Abel Hutchins, and Isaac Dow, to purchase such a farm as they might see fit, and suitable stock for the same; and authorised the selectmen to hire and appropriate all needful sums for the payment of the purchase money and expenses. [Concord Statesman.]

CUTTING CIONS FOR GRAFTING.

In cutting cions for grafting the following directions from Forsyth may prove useful. Select cions of the former year; for where they are cut they never succeed well. "Always take cions from healthy fruitful trees; for, if the trees are when they are taken be sickly, the grafts will often partake so much of the distemper as to get the better of it, at least for some years; and when they are taken from young luxuriant trees, whose vessels are generally large, they will continue to produce luxuriant shoots, and are seldom so productive as those which are taken from fruitful trees whose shoots are more compact, and the joints closer together; at least it will be a great number of years before the luxuriant grafts begin to produce fruit, even if managed with the greatest skill. You should prefer those grafts which are taken from the lateral or horizontal branches, to those from the strong pendicular shoots, for the reasons before given. These grafts, or cions, should be cut off from the trees before their buds begin to swell, which is generally three weeks or a month before the season for grafting; therefore, when they are cut off they should be laid in the ground with the buds downwards, burying them half their length, and covering their tops with dry litter, to prevent their drying; if a small joint of the former year's wood be cut off with the cion, it will preserve it the better, and when they are grafted this joint will be cut off; for at the same time the cions should be cut to a proper length before they are inserted in the stocks; but, till then, the shoots should remain of their full length, as they were taken from the tree, which will better preserve them from shrinking; if these cions are to be carried to a considerable distance, it will be proper to put their ends into a lump of clay, and to wrap them up in moss, which will preserve them fresh a month, or longer; but these should be cut from the trees earlier than those which are to be grafted near the place where the trees are growing."

PRINCE'S FRUIT TREES—VINES, &c.

Mr Wm. PRINCE, *Alabama, Dec. 2, 1826.*
Sir.—With much pleasure I give you an account of the *fruit trees, vines, &c.* transmitted to me from your establishment last spring. The time they remained in the box in which they were originally packed was *two months and seven days.* They were taken out as late as the 7th day of March, and planted without any unusual care.

Of the *apples*, you forwarded *twenty-four kinds.* I lost *one tree.*

Of *grapes*, I received *nine kinds*—I lost *one from accident.*

Soft-shelled almonds grew equal to any peach trees in the country—lost *none.*

Prachies—lost *none*: they grew admirably.

Figs—lost *none*: the same remark may be made of them.

The fine *Virgalien* and *St Germain pears* grow well. If the *growth of the tree* is any promise of fruit, we have reason to expect the finest pears.

The *extraordinary growth* of fruit trees cultivated in this section of the United States is generally known. The growth of the apple trees from your establishment, I found equal to the trees of the country, (generally) cultivated under similar circumstances.

I shall forward you an order in a few days for some additional kinds of fruit.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't.

JAMES MAGOFFIN.

P. S. I expect you will receive several orders for the spring, for the *wine grapes of Madeira, Bourdeaux, Burgundy—the Tokay, Sweetwater, &c.*—also, the *silk mulberry*, as the public attention is directed fast towards those objects, and will soon, I am persuaded, prove a part of the wealth of this state—it being admirably calculated from soil and climate, to produce the finest *wines* and the best *silk*. J. M.

TEA.

Mr Wm. Prince, of Long Island, has about a hundred fine flowering plants, both of the *Green* and the *Black or Bohea Tea.* He has also the *Japan Tea* of North Carolina, the *New Zealand Tea*, and some plants, the flowers of which are used with others in perfuming the finer descriptions of *Ten*.

Fruit Trees—The failure of peaches and apricots, last year, was owing undoubtedly to the frost which came after the process of vegetation had commenced. The Spring opened too early for their safety. It is well known that if the ground about such trees remains frozen until late in the Spring, there is little danger of their being injured by frosts. Now this may perhaps be effected by means of the snow now upon the ground. Let a bank of snow be thrown up round the trees, as high and broad as convenient, and let it be beat down so as to make it as solid as possible, and be covered with straw or some other substance for the purpose of preserving it in the same state as long as may be. A solid mass of ice will thus be formed, which will retard the ascent of the sap, and preserve the tree longer against the liability to be injured by frost. [Worcester Ycom.]

Cruelty.—A man was arrested in Philadelphia on the 26th ult. for forcing a horse to draw *three cords* of pine wood upon a wagon, for a bet.

At the annual meeting of the Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Agricultural Society, March 7, 1827—Isaac C. Bates, Esq. was chosen President, and Gen. E. Hoyt, Hon. M. Doolittle, Hon. Joseph Strong, Joel Norcross and Roland Burbank, Esq's. Vice Presidents; D. Stebbins, Esq. recording and corresponding Secretary; S. Wells, Jr. Esq. Treasurer.

The first premium of \$10, on Cider, was awarded to Reuben Morton, of Whately; second do \$5, to Seth Clark, of Conway.

On agricultural improvements, (a crop of flax) a premium of \$10 was awarded to Col. Elisha Edwards, of Southampton.

It is understood that the Society will take measures in connection with the civil authority to prevent all tipping stands on the day of the next public exhibition.

LAMP APPARATUS FOR HEATING WATER, &c.

The Editor of the New England Farmer has invented and obtained Letters Patent for "a Lamp Apparatus for heating water, cooking, and other economical purposes." One modification of this invention has been found very useful to druggists, as will appear by the following recommendations:

Mr. FESSENDEN, Sir,—I have for the last six months, made use of your quart Lamp-Boiler.—It is the most convenient, cleanly, efficacious and economical method I have ever made use of for preparing Infusions, Syrups or Ointments at any season of the year, but particularly in summer.—I have made several experiments, and have found that in ten minutes it will boil I quart of water. The quantity of alcohol consumed is but 1 oz. the expense 1 cent. I consider your apparatus, now I have become acquainted with it, as almost indispensable. It may be, I think, also, very useful in a nursery, a sick chamber, or for culinary purposes; your gallon boiler I have also used, and find it to answer equally well, where larger quantities are to be heated:

Your obedient servant,
 JOSEPH KIDDER, Druggist, Boston.
 Feb. 26, 1827

Mr FESSENDEN—We the subscribers fully accord with Mr Kidder in his opinion of the utility, cheapness and despatch attending the use of your Lamp-Boiler, for the purposes he has mentioned. Reed & Howard; Ebenezer Wight; Ephraim L. Eliot; W. B. & H. W. White; John J. Brown; John Thayer; John P. Whitwell; Maynard & Noyes; A. T. Lowe; Daniel Henchman; William Blasland, Druggists, Boston.

The inventor has, in addition to the above, the signatures to the same effect, of a number of other druggists, including in the whole, nearly all who are established in that business in Boston.

Lamp-Boilers, of the above description may be obtained at the office of the New England Farmer, No 52 North Market street; of Joseph Kidder, druggist, corner of Hanover and Court streets; Ebenezer Wight, druggist, Milk street, opposite Federal street; Richard A. Newell, in Summer street, and William Howe, Tin plate-worker, No 7 Marshall street, who alone has a right, under the Patent, to manufacture said Lamp-Boilers.—Patent rights to make, sell, &c. said Lamp-Boilers, may be obtained of the Editor of the New England Farmer.

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

By the late ARCHIBALD STEPHENSON, Esq. of Montgocman, in Ayrshire.*

The public attention having of late been particularly called to the possibility of growing Silk in the British Islands: the Society have been induced to direct the publication of the following observations. They have been for several years in the Society's possession: but being the result of actual practice and careful observation, will be highly acceptable to those who are about to direct their capital into this new channel of industry.

Having resided for five years in the provinces of Languedoc and Quercy, in the South of France where the utmost attention is paid to the culture of silk; I embraced that opportunity of observing with care, the manner in which this lucrative branch of manufacture and commerce was carried on; and indeed I was led to bestow the more attention upon this important subject, from an idea, I entertained, that this valuable culture, by proper care, might certainly be introduced into Great Britain, particularly in the southern parts of this island, where there are large tracts of land, which would answer perfectly for the production of the mulberry tree, and which, from the nature of the soil, can never be employed to any great advantage in rearing corn.

To show in some measure, that this object well merits the attention of this country, it may not be improper to mention that from a memorial in relation to the culture of silk in France, drawn up for the inspection of the French minister, and of which I was favored with a perusal, by the author thereof; it appeared that the value of the raw silk raised in France in the year 1764, amounted to no less than thirty millions of livres; and it must naturally be supposed, that the value of it must now be increased considerably, as the culture of silk has been extending itself rapidly towards the more northern parts of the country since that period.

Having with great pleasure observed the progress which has been made by the Society of Arts, &c. with a view to introduce this valuable culture into Britain, I must beg as a mark of the high respect in which I hold the Society, for their unremitted attention to every object which can serve to promote the prosperity of this country, to be permitted the honor of laying before them the following observations in relation to that culture, which I collected during my residence in France; and shall reckon myself particularly happy, if any of them shall be found to be of use to them, in the prosecution of the truly patriotic views of the Society.

1. It appears proper to begin by giving some little account of the mulberry tree, since, as the Society justly observes, this is the first object which claims our attention; because we must first of all make some provision of food for the silk worms, before any trials at large can be carried into execution with any propriety, or indeed with any rational hopes of success.

There are two kinds of black mulberry tree which have been cultivated in France. The first of these bears a fruit well known, and frequently presented at table, being the same which is cultivated in our gardens in the neighborhood of London. But the leaves of this tree have been found, from experience, to be too harsh and too succulent, to prove in every respect a proper food for

the silk worm, and the silk it yields turns out to be coarse, and of an inferior quality.

The second kind of the black mulberry tree carries fruit inferior to the other in point of size and improper for the table; but the leaf of it has been found superior to the first as food for the silk worm; and it is less harsh, less succulent, and yields silk of a finer quality than the one first mentioned.

This second sort of the black mulberry is, in all probability, the particular kind, which is said to be at present cultivated in the kingdom of Valencia, in Spain for the use of their silk worms; and, indeed, many of their old plantations in France consist of this sort. But their new plantations consist wholly of the white mulberry tree, hereafter to be mentioned, which is the only one they now cultivate in all their nursery grounds for the use of their silk worms; so far at least as I had occasion to see them.

There is a third sort, known by the name of the white mulberry, the leaf of which is more tender and less succulent than either of the other two, and has been found to produce silk of the finest and best quality.

Some people, I find, have been led to think, that this kind of the mulberry tree does not carry any fruit, and that it can only be propagated by layers; but in this particular the fact stands much otherwise. For, though the white mulberry may not perhaps produce any fruit in a climate so far north as ours, which, however, I do not take it upon me to say is the case; yet the truth is that in climates such as that of the South of France, this tree carries fruit in very great quantities, though it is of a smaller kind than either of the two already mentioned. It is of a dusky white colour, rather inclining a little to yellow; and contains a number of small seeds, like mustard seed; from which large nurseries of this valuable tree are now annually raised all over the southern parts of France.

For a number of years after the culture of silk was introduced into France, the people were accustomed to employ the leaves of the different kinds of mulberry trees before mentioned promiscuously; and some grafts of the white mulberry from Piedmont, and from Spain, which carried a larger leaf than the one they had got in France, having been obtained from those countries, these grafts were put upon French seedling stocks, which had the effect of increasing greatly the size of the leaves, and was regarded as an acquisition, as it certainly produced a larger stock of leaves as food for the worms. The consequence was, that this practice of grafting prevailed for many years all over Provence and Languedoc.

But Monsieur Martelov, a physician at Montpellier, who had made the culture of the silk worm his particular study for a number of years together, at last made it clearly apparent to the conviction of every body, by a regular course of attentive and well conducted experiments, that the leaf of the seedling white mulberry was the food of all others the best for this valuable insect: as the worms which were fed with this particular leaf were found to be more healthy and vigorous, and less subject to diseases of any kind than those that were fed upon any of the other kinds of leaves above mentioned; and that their silk turned out to be of the very best quality. Since that time, namely, 1765, a decided preference has been given to this particular leaf beyond all the others.

The first object in the culture of the mulberry

is to make choice of a spot of ground for a seed bed of a gravelly or sandy soil, which has been garden culture, or under tillage for some time, and in good heart. When this ground is the roughly dressed, they make drills at the distance of two feet from each other, as they usually do for lettuce or sallads. They then cover the seed lightly with some of the finest earth after putting it through a sieve; and if the weather happens to be dry, they water it slightly once or twice a week, as they judge to be necessary. These seeds they sow as above at any time from the end of April to the end of May, and even during the first week in June; and I observed that some gardeners, the better to ensure success, were in the practice of sowing the seeds at three different times during the same season; to wit, the first sowing in the last week of April; the second about the middle of May; and the third the beginning of June.

When the plants are fairly above ground, the take particular care to keep them clear from weeds, and, from time to time, to stir with a spade or hoe the ground in the intervals between the different drills.

After remaining for two years in the seed bed, they take up the plants; such of them as are of the size of a writing quill, they plant out in the nursery grounds; each plant at two feet distance from each other in the row, and the rows at three feet distance from each other, that there may be room for cleaning and dressing the ground between the plants. At transplanting they cut off nearly half the root, and also cut off the tops a about six or seven inches above the ground. All the other plants, which are too small for the nursery they plant out thick by themselves, to remain for another year, or two, if necessary; after which they plant them out in the nursery ground as above. The most proper time for transplanting the mulberry tree is just after the fall of the leaf in autumn.

When the plants in the nursery are sprung they take care to strip off the side buds, and leave none but such as are necessary to form the head of the tree.

If the plants in the nursery do not shoot well the first year, in the month of March following they cut them over, about seven inches from the ground, which makes them come on briskly the year following.

When the plants are grown to the size of one inch in diameter, they plant them out in the fields where they are to remain, making the pits where they plant them of the size of six feet square, and dressing the ground for twenty inches or two feet deep.

During the first year of planting out they leave the whole buds which the trees have pushed out on the top until the following spring, when they take care to leave none but three or four branches to form the head of the tree; and as the buds come out they take off all those which appear upon the body of the tree, from the bottom all the way up to those which are left to form the head of the tree; and for several years after, at the seasons above mentioned, they take care to open the heads of the trees, when too thick of wood, and particularly to cut off any branch, which takes the lead from the rest, and to engross more of the sap than falls to its share, that the different branches may increase equally as much as possible.

After the trees are planted out, and likewise while the plants are in the nursery grounds, they

* From the Transactions of the Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce.

care to dress the grounds about the trees early three or four times a year, which greatly assists the trees to get on.

(To be continued.)

LIST OF PREMIUMS

Cattle Show, Exhibition of Manufactures, Houghing Match, &c. at Pawtuxet, R. I. on Wednesday and Thursday, the 3d and 4th of October, 1827.

Standing Committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, offer the following premiums:

FOR STOCK.

the best Native Bull, to be kept in the State a year after the Fair, \$15
the next best do. Bull, on like conditions, 10
the next best do do do 8
the best Bull Calf, 5
the next best do do a vol. New England Farmer, and 1
the next best do do the N. E. Farmer. 20
the best Bull, of foreign breed, 10
the best half blood Bull, 10
the best Cow, 10
the next best do. 8
the next best do Vol. N. E. Farmer, and 2
the 4th best do. N. E. Farmer, 6
the best yearling Heifer, 6
the next best do Vol. N. E. Farmer, and 1
the next best do. N. E. Farmer. 5
the best Heifer Calf, 1
the next best do Vol. N. E. Farmer, and 1
the next best do Vol. N. E. Farmer. 10
the best Ox, fattened in this State, regard to be had to, and a particular statement to be given of, the mode and expense of fattening, 10
the next best do do 6
the next best do do Vol. N. E. Farmer and 1
the best pair of Working Cattle, to have been owned in the State at least 3 months before the Fair, Vol. N. E. Farmer, and 2
the next best do do N. E. Farmer and 1
the next best do do N. E. Farmer 1
the best pair of Steers, 3 years old, 1
the next best pair do N. E. Farmer, and 1
the next best do do N. E. Farmer. 5
the best pair of Steers, 2 years old, 5
the next best pair do do Vol. N. E. Farmer, and 1
the next best pair do do N. E. Farmer, 10
the best Merino Ram, 6
the next best do. 6
the next best do. N. E. Farmer, 10
the best Boar, to be kept in the state till the first of April, 1827, 10
the next best do do 8
the 3d best do do N. E. Farmer. 6
the best Pigs, not less than two in number, no less than four months old, nor more than eight months—to have been raised in this State, 6
the next best do do Vol. N. E. Farmer, and 1
the 3d best do do N. E. Farmer. 1
the best stud Horse, to be kept in the State the season after the Fair. 50
No Stock from distilleries or breweries, will be entitled to any premium. No animal on which a premium has heretofore been awarded, shall be entitled to a second premium, except it be for an entirely distinct premium, and for qualities different from those for which the former premium was awarded.

FOR GRAIN, VEGETABLE CROPS, AND AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Indian Corn, on not less than four acres in one piece of ground, \$20
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity, ditto, on not less than one acre of land, 10
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Barley on not less than 2 acres, 8
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Omons, in proportion to the land cultivated, 5
To the person who shall raise the next greatest quantity, a Vol. of the N. E. Farmer.
To the person who shall raise the greatest crop of Millet on an acre, cut and cured for hay, the claimant giving evidence of the time of sowing, the quantity of seed sown and the quantity of hay produced, 10
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of vegetables, grain, pea-, and beans, excepted, for winter consumption, of the stock on his own farm, and not for sale, in proportion to the size of the farm and stock kept, having regard to the respective value of the said vegetables as food stating the expense of raising the same, and the best mode of preserving the same through the winter, 15
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Potatoes, on an acre of land. 10
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Mangel Wurtzel, on not less than a quarter of an acre, 5
To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of Sugar Beets, on not less than a quarter of an acre, 5
To the person who shall make the most satisfactory experiment, to ascertain the best mode of raising Indian Corn, in hills, in rows, or in ridges; not less than half an acre being employed in each mode, in the same field, the quantity and quality both of land and manure to be equal and uniform in each mode; all to receive a cultivation requisite to produce a good crop, 12
To the person who shall introduce any Grass not before cultivated in this State, and prove by actual experiment, tested by satisfactory evidence, its superiority to any other grass, now cultivated, 20
To the person who shall, by actual experiment, prove the best season and modes of laying down land to Grass, whether spring, summer, or fall seeding be preferable, and with or without grain, on different soils, 10
Neither of the above crops must have been raised on land where the same crop was raised the year previous.
To the person who shall raise the best Celery, not less than six bunches, 3
To the person who shall take up in the season, on his own farm, the greatest quantity of good honey, and shall at the same time exhibit superior skill in the management of Bees, 5
Competitors for the above premiums must furnish the Secretary, on or before the first of December, 1827, with written statements certified by disinterested and respectable persons, as to the following particulars:
1. The state and quality of the land in the spring of 1827.
2. The product and general state of cultivation and quantity of manure employed on it in the year preceding.

3. The quantity of manure used the present season.

4. The quantity of seed used, and, if potatoes, the sort.

5 The time and manner of sowing, weeding and harvesting the crop and the amount of the product ascertained by actual measurement, after the whole produce for which a premium is claimed, is harvested, and the entire expense of cultivation.

The statement of crops must also be accompanied by a certificate taken under oath, of two persons who assisted in measuring them, as well as with the certificate of a surveyor of the measurement of the land, together with a plat of the same.

FOR SHOP MANUFACTURES.

For the best side of Sole Leather, with a written statement duly certified, of the mode and time of tanning, \$4
For the best Belt Leather, 4
For the best white oak Hogshead, 4
For the best do Barrel, 2
For the best imitation beaver Hat, 3
For the best woollen do 1
For the best cast-steel Rollers, not less than eight in number, 5
For the best throstle Spindles and flyers, not less than 12, 5
For the best Mule Spindles, not less than 12, 5
For the best top rollers, 5
A Volume of the New England Farmer to each of the following Implements.
Best cast iron Plough, Best Ox Waggon,
" Horse-Harrow " Ox-Harrow,
" Corn Shelter, " Horse do,
" Apple Pearer, " Vegetable Cutter,
" Straw Cutter,
A Volume also to each of the following, not less than twelve in number:
Hoes, Axes,
Scythes, Rakes,
Fly Shuttles, Morocco Sheep Skins,
Iron Shovels, Top Rollers—Leathern.
Implements of husbandry, and articles of Shop Manufacture of superior excellence, not particularly enumerated, may receive premiums at the discretion of the Examining Committee.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES

For the best Cheese, all from the same dairy, not less in quantity than 100 pounds, 8
For the next best do. 6
For the next best do Vol. N. E. Farmer and 1
4. premium N. E. Farmer.
For the best Butter, not less than 40 weight, 8
For the next best, 6
For the next best do Vol. N. E. Farmer and 1
4. premium N. E. Farmer.
For the best Bennet Manufactured of native straw or grass, 6
For the next best do. 4
For the best piece of Carpeting, 4-4 wide and not less than 15 yards, 6
For the next best do do 4
For the next best, Vol. N. E. Farmer and 1
4. premium, Vol. N. E. Farmer.
For the best lot of woollen knit Hose, at least 3 pair, 2
For the best Flax or Hemp do 2
For the best cotton and woollen do do 2
For the best do worsted do 2

For the best piece of woollen Flannel, 7-8 wide 5
30 yards at least, 5

For the best do. cotton and woollen do do 5

For the best piece of woollen Cloth, fulled and 5
dressed 3-4 wide, and 16 yards long at least, 5

All to have been manufactured in this State and 5
within the last year, and a certificate thereof re-
quired.

For the best specimen of Cider, not less than one 5
barrel, made in 1826, manufactured by the
person who shall exhibit the same and from
apples grown on his own farm 10

For the second best barrel, 8

The person obtaining the first premium shall be 5
entitled to a further sum of 3 dollars as a compen-
sation for the premium barrel of Cider, which will
be retained and used, at the anniversary dinner.

For the best specimen of bottle Cider, not less 10
than 12 bottles—same conditions, 10

For the next best do 8

Premiums for the best Cider will be offered at 5
the fair succeeding this. Persons claiming a pre-
mium must state in writing their process of mak-
ing and managing their cider, and the kind of ap-
ples used.

MILL MANUFACTURES.

For the best piece of Broadcloth, 7-8 wide, and 8
14 yards long; at least, 8

For the best do. of Plains 20 yards at least, 6

For the best do. of Kerseywre, 3-4 wide, and 6
20 yards at least, 6

For the best do. of Satinet, 3-4 wide, and 20
yards at least, 6

For the best do. of Bedticking, at least 28 yards, 3

For the best bale or box bleached cotton shirt- 15
ings, do over No. 25 18 pieces, 15

For the best bale or box brown do. from 12 to 15
20, 15

For the best piece of woollen Flannels, 28 yards 5
at least, 5

For the best do. of cotton and woollen do do 5
For the best case of Calico, 15

All to have been manufactured within the last
year, and in mills owned by citizens of this State.

FOR BREEDING FISH IN FRESH WATER.

For the most successful experiment in breed- 10
ing and fattening Fish in fresh water ponds,
for market, 10

For the most successful experiments in breed- 15
ing sea fish in fresh ponds, 15

Many kinds of salt-water Fish, it is well known,
increase rapidly in fresh water.

PLOUGHING MATCH.

First Plough, \$10	Third Plough, 6
Ploughman, 1	Ploughman, 1
Driver, 1	Driver, 1
Second Ploughman, 8	Fourth Plough, \$1
Ploughman, 1	Ploughman, 1
Driver, 1	Driver, 1

5 Volumes of the N. E. Farmer to be disposed
of at the discretion of the Committee, among those
who do not obtain cash premiums.

In each case if there be no driver, both sums to
be awarded to the Ploughman.

The depth to be ploughed will not be less than
five inches and the breadth of the furrow not
more than twelve inches.

The strictest regulation will be adopted to en-
sure the proper management of the cattle. They
will not be permitted to be driven faster than
their natural pace; and these premiums will be

adjusted for the best work with least expense
of labour.

All persons engaged in the ploughing match
must own the plough and cattle which they enter.
It must be understood, that in all cases, wheth-
er there be any competition or not, it is at the dis-
cretion of the Committees to withhold a premium,
if in their opinion the object so offered is not de-
serving of reward.

Any attempts to obtain premiums by unfair prac-
tices will be punished by a forfeiture of the pre-
mium, should it have been awarded before a discov-
ery, and will also preclude the offender from being
permitted to apply for premiums in future. Pre-
miums not demanded within six months after they
are awarded, will be considered as given to pro-
mote the objects of the Society.

For the Standing Committee,
JAMES RHODES.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1827.

HOT BEDS.

Hot-beds are things not merely of luxury, as
has been asserted, but of real utility, especially
to farmers and gardeners, who send their produc-
tions to market. Plants which are brought to ma-
turity in the open air, may often be rendered fit
for the table a month earlier in consequence of
being sown, and forwarded during the earlier
stages of their existence in hot beds.

The most plain and simple directions for mak-
ing hot beds, which we remember to have seen,
are the following from Mr Butler's Farmer's Man-
ual.

"Mark out your bed, to the size of the frame
you design to cover it, which is generally six feet
in length, and three in breadth, covered with
glass set in sashes of 12 panes each, of 7 by 9
glass. These sashes are hung with hinges upon
the back side, to admit of their being raised up,
and let down in front, at pleasure. The front side
of the sashes to incline from the back side about
six inches. The frame, or box, is light upon all
four of its sides, and generally, about 12 inches
high in front, and eighteen inches on the back
side.

"Dig your bed thus marked off, and cover it with
litter from your horse-stable; stamp down your
several layers, until your bed is raised to the
height you wish, then cover the bed with a layer
of rich earth, from 6 to 12 inches thick, and set
on your frame, in 8 or 10 days, it will generally
be ready for planting, if the weather is mild. If
the fermentation is too powerful, and the heat too
active, give it air by raising the lights in your
frame, until you have obtained a right tempera-
ture; (which you may determine by placing your
hand upon the bed, or even thrusting your hand
into it.) You may then plant your early cucum-
bers, radishes, sallads, &c.: those plants will soon
come forward, and may be transplanted into other
hot-beds, not so powerful, or promiscuously, into
the garden, and covered with other small frames,
of 1, 2, or 4 panes of glass, according to circum-
stances, and the remainder may stand for use.—
These plants may be brought to perfection, gen-
erally, about one month earlier than in open
ground.

"Asparagus may be forced in hot beds to advan-
tage, in the following manner. Draw, or dig

from your asparagus bed, as many roots as will
fill your hot-beds, and set them in rows that will
admit the hoe between, and from one to three
inches asunder in the rows, (roots of four year
old, and that have never been cut, answer best,
cover with your frame, and when you pick for use
cut within the ground."

In the cultivation of Carolina potatoes, it is bet-
ter to start them in a hot bed, and afterwards trans-
plant them, by which a good crop is obtained.

INDIAN CORN FOR FODDER.

A cultivator, who the last season, was success-
ful in raising Indian corn for fodder, sown broad-
cast, solicits further information on this subject.
He wishes in particular to know what has been
found the most eligible mode of cutting, drying
and securing a crop of this kind, and whether the
scythe, sickle or cradle is to be preferred for cut-
ting.

It would also be a favor to inform what quanti-
ty of seed on an acre, when the corn is sown
broad cast, is most likely to produce the best re-
sult. The gentleman to whom we allude thinks
that three bushels is the proper allowance of seed.
But agriculturists differ on this subject.

PEAS.

When peas are sown in autumn or early in spring
they are liable to be eaten by mice. To prevent
this, an English writer recommends soaking the
peas for a day or two in train oil, before you sow
them, which (he says) will encourage their vegeta-
tion, and render them so obnoxious to mice that
they will not eat them. It is recommended in all
these sorts which grow high, to have only 1 row in
a place, and then leave a bed 10 or 12 feet wide
for onions, carrots, or any crops which do not grow
tall. The advantages are that the peas will not be
drawn up so much; will be stronger—will flower
nearer the ground—and in wet weather can be
more easily gathered without wetting yourself.—
"But (says a writer in the Repository of Arts,) in-
stead of sowing peas in straight rows, if you will
form the ground into circles of three feet diameter,
with a space of two feet between each circle, in a
row thirty feet long, you will have six circles of
peas, each nine feet,—in all fifty-four feet of peas,
instead of thirty on the same extent of ground.

"If you want more than one row of circles, leave
a bed of ten or twelve feet before you begin an-
other.

"For the very tall sorts, four feet circles will
afford more room for the roots to grow in, and care
must be taken, by applying some slender twigs to
prevent the circles from joining each other."

Dr Anderson says that lime is the best manure
for land intended to be sown with peas.

Loudon, in giving directions for the field cul-
ture of this valuable vegetable, says "the quanti-
ty of seed must be different in different cases and
circumstances, and according to the time and man-
ner in which the seed is put into the ground; but
in general it may be from two and a half to three
bushels, the earliest sowings have the largest pro-
portion of seed. The most common mode of sow-
ing peas is broad cast; but the advantages of
the row culture in a crop so early committed to
the soil must be obvious. The best farmers there-
fore always sow peas either after the plough, the
seed being deposited commonly in every second or
third furrow, or if the land is in a pulverized state,
by drawing drills with a machine or by ribbing.—

Carolina Water Melon—Pine Apple, Green Citron,
and Nutmeg Melon, Canteloupe Melon.
Mangel Wurtzel, large White Norfolk Turnip, Ruta
Baga &c.

NOTICE.

To Editors of the Glasgow Mechanic's Magazine.

METHOD FOR DRYING CORN, [GRAIN.]

GENTLEMEN,—I have long thought that there might be some better and cheaper plan constructed for drying grain (say oats) previous to their being ground into meal, the present mode being both tedious and expensive.

I should therefore propose to dry the oats for meal in a large cast iron pan, and this heated by steam; this pan might be from 6 to 8 feet diameter, with a smooth flat bottom, and 6 or 8 inches deep; this is for holding the corn, and under this vessel is another of cast iron or of wood, 2 or 3 inches deep, and made steam tight; the steam is introduced betwixt these vessels, which will raise such a heat in the upper one as will be sufficient for the purpose proposed and the painful of corn would be dried in a very short time; when this is done, the process can be repeated as often as necessary.

Where corn mills are driven by steam engines, a little steam can be brought from the boiler by a small pipe, which would answer the purpose, but when water is applied as the moving power, a small boiler might be erected for the purpose.—The corn could be dried much faster in this way than any mill could grind it, and without the least chance of burning it, or giving it a bad taste by over-heating. M. P.

The use of steam admitted into metallic cylinders for the purpose of drying cloth, &c. is well known to clothiers and dyers; but we have not heard of its application as above, in this country. Might not something of the kind answer a good purpose in kiln drying hops.—Editor.

TO REMOVE SPOTS OF GREASE, PITCH OR OIL FROM WOOLLEN CLOTH.

In a pint of spring water dissolve an ounce of pure pearl ash, adding to the solution a lemon cut in small slices. This being properly mixed and kept in a warm state for two days, the whole must be strained and kept in a bottle for use. A little of this liquid poured on the stained part, is said instantaneously to remove all spots of grease, pitch or oils, and the moment they disappear the cloth is to be washed in clear water.—Glasgow Mechanic's Magazine.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

Put into a sugar hogshead a small barrel of tar, pour upon it a pailful or two of boiling water, stir it, and then fill it up with cold; with this water the ground, and it will destroy all worms, grubs, and other larvae, which are within a considerable distance of the surface of the soil. Should any escape, and make their appearance in the caterpillar state, immediate resource should be had to a strong infusion of elder tops or leaves, the moment the elder becomes green; this will effectually check the advance of all insects.—*Ibid.*

The Poor.—The writer of a communication in the Baltimore Patriot, on certain institutions for the benefit of the poor, concludes with the following sentence, which contains, we believe, in a small compass, the essence of all the wisdom which has hitherto been learned upon the subject, and which the charitable should always bear in mind, when they engage in any plan to improve the condition of that class. Any assistance ren-

dered to the poor, which is not promotive of industry, is actually a premium for idleness.

[N. Y. Ev. Post.]

Coal.—We understand that for some weeks past a few enterprising individuals have been boring for coal in the northern part of South Hadley, near Mount Holyoke, and that there are indications that a coalfield exists at no great distance.

On Professor Hitchcock's "Geological Map of the Connecticut," about half of South Hadley, all of Granby, the greater part of Ludlow and a small portion of Belchertown, are marked as belonging to the "Coal Formation,"—that is, in those places all the rocks are found which usually contain or accompany beds of coal, viz. greenstone, micaceous sandstone, shale, puddingstone, &c. Professor H. says the coal hitherto discovered along the Connecticut occurs in thin beds or veins only, which renders it doubtful whether extensive beds of this valuable mineral will be found, but he remarks that he would not wish to discourage further search.—*Hump. Gaz.*

Signs.—The following lines, says an English paper, are written upon a public house, in a village of Westmoreland:—

John Standly lives here, and sells good ale;
Walk in to get some before it grows stale.
John succeeded his father Peter;
But in the old man's time the ale was never better.

It has often afforded us amusement in travelling, to copy from sign boards such inscriptions as were remarkable for their oddity or quaintness of wit.—About the year 1899, when the country between Rome (old Fort Stanwix) and Sackett's Harbor was chiefly a wilderness, we had occasion to make two or three journeys through those gloomy forests; and never were our eyes more delighted than when, during one of the latest of these journeys, on a very hot day, a *shantee* erected amidst the lofty trees a few rods beyond Fish Creek, arose to our view, (now, we believe, in the town of Taubough) and kept by a jolly yankee, with the following inscription upon its walls, which we think beats the English:—

Cakes and beer,
For sale here,
Cider and cheese,
If you please,
Walk in I swear,
And take a chair.

In Albany we recollect an old sign, erected by one of the earliest interlopers from New-England, which read as follows:—

I put this board up here,
To tell you that I sell good beer.

In process of time, Jonathan, finding his earthly store increasing, extended his business. An additional piece of board was nailed to the old sign, with the following additional couplet:—

And I have made it somewhat wider,
To tell you that I keep good cider.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's
Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.

IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculating and engrafting of all their fruit trees, and purchasers

may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if peculiar demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester purchased from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to
ZEB. COOK Jr.
Rogers' Building—Congress Street.



Kerrick Nursery.

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES for sale as usual near the Brighton Post Office.

The Nursery contains a good variety of English berry trees; and of Pear trees, from which gentlemen who seasonably apply can obtain samples. Several of Mr Kerrick's new sorts, so highly recommended in the Agricultural Journal. Also many thousands of budded apple trees a superior kind, good size, allowed by all to be very thrifty and handsome. Several thousands of budded Peach trees, consisting of choice collection of about 40 of the best sorts discarded in gardens or the market; the peach trees are from 5 to 8 feet high, and the buyer has his choice at each; there are likewise plenty of Apricots & Nectarines.

Of good sized Ornamental trees, the Flowering Alpas, and Horse Chestnut—the Mountain Ash—Weeping Willow—Silver Fir—Larch—Sugar maple—Birch—ternut, &c. Currant bushes, the common red of sizes, by the dozen hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms.—Also the large Dutch White, and Red, the Champagne and the Black, Red, White, Damask Rose bushes, Senna, Gum Arabic, Fig grapes, Red and White Antwerp Raspberries, &c.

This Nursery, within six miles of Boston and so easily viewed stands in no need of that incessant praise, the interested and artful lavish on some distant series, which they well know are located in a wide direction for supplying people in these Northern States. For it is an established maxim, of which they can be ignorant, that trees of rapid growth ought not to be rooted of their roots in the fashionable way and removed from a mild to a colder situation,—but the reverse. However, Yankee sagacity is not easily outwitted; hence experienced agriculturists as far south as Rhode Island, give a decided preference to trees from Northern Nurseries.

Orders addressed to J. & W. Kerrick, and sent to the Brighton post office, or left at the office of Dana Fenn in State Street, will be duly attended to; the trees will be packed in clay and matts for shipping and ordered, and distant gentlemen should always expect some agent to receive and pay for them. On Saturday, packed trees will be delivered in Boston free of charge for conveyance.

In transplanting one year's growth is frequently lost, if the trees happen to survive, by an unreasonable diminution of the roots, therefore special care shall be taken for their preservation. tf. March 9.

Barley.

2250 Bushels of Barley, of a superior quality, for seed, and in lots to suit purchasers.—Now landed from Frig Sultana from Smyrna, and for sale at EBFNZER BFTED, No 64 Dock Square. March 9.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure for responsible subscribers are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 57 North Market Street, (opposite Faneuil Hall).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

DL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1827.

No. 36.

AGRICULTURE.

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Continued from page 277.

it is proper to mention, that it is the practice in France to plant out some of their young from the nursery by way of espalier in a sheltered situation, in a garden for example, where the soil is not over rich; and if it can be procured where the soil has a great proportion of gravel, and the intention of which is to procure leaves for the worms in their infant state; these leaves generally come out more early than dwarfish plants in a sheltered situation, than the trees planted out in a more open exposure, and upon this occasion they have also reason for tender leaves to the young plants in the seed bed and nursery ground.

A quantity of the seed of the white mulberry may be procured either from Montpellier or Marseilles, where it is regularly to be found for sale at seed shops. And if you do not choose to go entirely to the seed shops, a friend at either of these places may be applied to, who will take the trouble to procure for you the freshest and best seed. It may also be obtained by the same means from the seed from which country is even preferred to that of France, as the Spanish tree carries a larger leaf than that of France, and has the leaves usually tender and good as the other, when used on the seedling trees.

In the experiments carried on by Monsieur de Roy, that gentleman made it fully appear that the leaves of the trees which grew in a rich soil are by no means proper food for the silk worms; they are too luxuriant and full of juice; and that the leaves of those trees which are raised in a gravelly or sandy soil where no manure was employed, were greatly to be preferred.

In these experiments also one of the means, apparently the principal one may now be clearly pointed out, which rendered abortive the trials made in England, during the reigns of James I. and Charles II. for introducing the culture of silk into Great Britain; though that was altogether unknown in England at the time these different trials were made. It appears to have been only this, that they had no food to give their worms but the leaves of the black mulberry, carrying the large fruit usually presented at our tables, which is now altogether rejected in France as an improper food for the worms; and which was rendered infinitely more objectionable to those insects by the trees which were used them having been all of them reared in the richest grounds in England, namely, in the garden grounds about London, which we know to be a manner loaded with dung.

The mulberry trees ought not to be pruned the year after planting out, for fear of making them bleed too much; but in the second spring it is considered advisable to dress their heads, and to repeat that dressing yearly, during the next ten or twelve years, taking care to make a hollow in the middle, so as to give a free passage for the air, and to render it easy to gather the leaves. After the first twelve years are

over, it will be sufficient if a dressing of the same kind is regularly given them once every three years. But as some of the branches may probably be broken annually, in gathering the leaves, care must be taken to prune all such branches as may happen to be thus broken, to prevent the trees from suffering materially from such accidents.

In planting out the mulberry tree in the field where it is to remain, care must be taken to cover the roots properly, so that the earth may not lie hollow upon them which would injure the plant. They should also take care to prop the different trees with stakes to prevent them from wind-waving; placing straw next the body of the tree, to prevent the bark from being hurt.

Here it is proper to remark, that the second crop of leaves which come out of the mulberry trees, after having been stripped of their first leaves for the use of the silk worm are not allowed to fall off themselves in the autumn. They are gathered for the second time with care, a little before the time they would fall naturally, and are given for food to sheep, and eaten by them with greediness, and by that means turn to good account to the farmer. Before the culture of silk was introduced into that part of Languedoc which is near to the mountains of Cevennes, the peasantry over all that neighborhood were miserably poor, as their soil which is mostly gravel and sand, was incapable of carrying crops of any kind of grain whatever. But as it was found upon trial to answer remarkably well for the mulberry tree, the people entered with great alacrity into the culture of silk; and they have succeeded so well in that lucrative branch, that from having been amongst the poorest, they are now more at their ease than most of the peasantry of that kingdom.

When I happened to be at Gange, which is within the district above mentioned, and which is remarkable for the manufacture of silk stockings, I was carried to see some mulberry trees belonging to a farmer in the neighborhood of that village, which were the first that had been introduced into that part of the country. The trees were remarkably large and fine, and little inferior in point of size to our elm trees of the middling sort. The people who obligingly attended me to show me these favorite trees assured me that a good many of the largest of them brought a return to the farmers family of a Louis d'or each of them yearly.

As an encouragement to the small heritors and farmers to plant mulberry trees upon their grounds the French government are at an expense in keeping up large nurseries of those trees in many different parts of the country, from whence the small heritors and farmers are liberally supplied gratis with whatever number they desire to plant out on their grounds; and proper directions are ordered to be given along with the trees, by the gardeners, who are charged with the care of those public nurseries, that the people to whom the trees are thus given, may know how to treat them properly. This beneficent public measure is attended with great advantage to the country, as the poorer people are by this means saved from the trouble and expense of rearing the trees, until they come to be of a proper size for planting out

in the fields, where they are intended to remain.

From the extension of the culture of silk over all the southern parts of France, there is a great increasing demand yearly for mulberry leaves, so that they are now become as much an article of commerce as any other vegetable production; the peasants with eagerness buying them up annually with ready money at the proper season for the use of their silk worms.

This last circumstance has given great encouragement to gentlemen of property to raise extensive plantations of mulberry trees on their estates; as they bring in a certain and steady revenue, with little trouble or expense to the proprietor, after the trees have once passed the risk of being hurt by cattle. And this improvement is of the more consequence, because the grounds that are found to be the fittest for production of mulberry trees, which afford the best food for the silk worm being gravel or sand, cannot be employed to any advantage in raising corn, more especially where manures lie at a distance from them.

Grounds of the above description had formerly been in use to be planted with vines; but the returns from these were far from being equal to what is obtained from grounds of the same quality when planted with mulberry trees. As an instance of this I shall take the liberty of mentioning the following particulars, which I had from a gentleman, on whose veracity I am certain I could fully depend. He told me there was a gentleman, a surgeon, at Nismes, in Languedoc, who had a tract of very poor ground in that neighborhood left him by his father; which when it came into his possession, yielded him a rent of three hundred livres, which amounts in our money to twelve guineas and a half. As this gentleman observed that the culture of silk was extending rapidly over that part of the country, he planted the whole of his little property with white mulberry trees, the leaves of which as his plantations advanced, he found he could regularly sell annually for ready money to the people in the town of Nismes and in the neighborhood, who employed themselves in the culture of silk; and my friend informed me that these very grounds after having been only sixteen years planted, gave a return to the proprietor of twelve hundred livres yearly; amounting to fifty guineas of our money. This improvement having been carried on under the eye of the neighboring heritors, several of them pursued the same plan with equal success; and some of them had grounds of the same quality which had been long planted with vines, actually grubbed up their vineyards, and planted their grounds with the white mulberry; and here let me add that the mulberry tree is long lived, there being many instances where they stood perfectly good for above one hundred years.

When the young mulberry trees are in the seed bed, and even afterwards when planted out in nursery grounds, and likewise for several years after they are planted out in the fields to remain, you must be careful every night in the spring and summer seasons to examine all round your plants, for a little snail without a shell, which is very fond of the bark of those trees when young, and preys upon them prodigiously. These snails will cut

over your young plants in the seed beds and nursery grounds, and will even continue to prey upon the trees till they are pretty old; and though they do not absolutely kill the trees when planted out, yet they hurt them greatly and retard their growth. These snails, therefore, must be gathered up every night as above mentioned a little after sun-set, which is better than in the morning because the mischief they occasion is generally done in the night; and they must be burnt, or otherwise effectually destroyed; for if you do not kill them they will find their way again to the trees.

The winter of 1765 I passed at Montauban in Quercy, when the frost was so extremely severe that it not only destroyed the greatest part of their leguminous crops and almost the produce of their kitchen garden, but also many of their vines, fig and olive trees, and a great part of the orange trees in their green houses; yet that frost with all its severity, did not occasion the smallest injury to the mulberry trees, nor to the eggs of the silk worm. This frost continued for two months together, and was within two degrees and a half of the great frost in 1769. But what is still more remarkable I was assured from the most respectable authority, that even the frost of 1769 did not cause the smallest injury to the mulberry trees, though it destroyed many of their vines, and almost their whole fig and olive trees all over Provence and Languedoc. From which two instances I think it may be fairly inferred that we have no reason to dread any danger to the mulberry trees from the severity of our British climate.

(To be continued.)

Copy of a letter from Wm. Cox Esq of Burlington N. J. to G. W. Jefferys of North Carolina.

FRUIT TREES.

Sir—I have been favoured with a letter from you of the 29th of May requesting some information on the cultivation of apple orchards and other kinds of fruit trees. It has ever been an object particularly interesting to me, as a source of rational and pleasing occupation—and I have been gratified by the improvements which have been progressing rapidly in our country since I first turned my attention to the subject. I proceed to answer your queries as they respectively occur, but in a very summary and condensed manner;—and for more full information I refer you to a work now publishing by Carey & Son of Philadelphia, wherein I have treated at large the subject of fruit, orchards, and cider, and have described and delineated by engravings of the full size and natural formation, about 200 kinds of fruits cultivated in this state.

1. The soil best adapted for an orchard is a loam or loamy clay; but any soil which will produce good wheat and red clover, will answer, a wet sub-soil or quicksand excepted.

2. Nurseries are best situated when on soils of the foregoing description. The apple seeds from the pumace of the latest ciders are scattered on ground previously well cultivated and cleaned from the seeds of weeds; then covered and neatly raked. They remain during the winter in this state. The next season they are thinned and weeded. The following fall or spring, they are planted in rows four feet apart, one foot distant; well ploughed and harrowed to promote their growth. They are inoculated the next autumn, or engrafted the next spring if the growth be vig-

orous; if not, they must remain a year longer.—The buds are inserted about two inches from the ground, and the grafts may be inserted just under the surface, which is removed by a hoe for this purpose, and then returned so as to cover the fissure and lower ends of the scions, which require no bandage or composition when carefully treated in this mode. In every stage of a nursery, and also of an orchard, the trees grow in proportion to the frequency and perfection of their cultivation. In two or three years from engraving, if well managed, and when planted in good ground, they will be large enough to plant out. Their stems should be from 1 to 2 inches in diameter, a foot from the ground. Scions should be cut in February, from the last year's growth of healthy bearing trees, and kept till wanted on a cellar floor, or the lower ends buried in cold situations to retard the flow of sap. Trees of more than two inches diameter are best engrafted in the limbs; whether engrafted in the nursery or orchard, must depend on convenience alone, provided they are high enough to be protected from cattle.

3. Trees should never be planted deep. One or two inches lower than their growth in the nursery is best. My rule is to dig two spits deep, a hole large enough to hold the spade horizontally laid down. The best earth should be laid round the roots. Rich earth, or ameliorated ditch bank, is better than dung, which attracts ground mice, and is liable to be affected by the dry weather of our summers. I prefer surface manuring to any other mode of applying dung—ploughing it in—from fifty to thirty feet is the distance I adopt, according to the soil and natural size of the trees when full grown. At thirty feet, forty-eight trees will stand on an acre; thirty-five trees at thirty-five feet; twenty-seven at forty feet, and only eighteen at fifty feet. I have 144 acres planted with 4000 apple trees, with these several differences, from seven to twenty-two years old. Probably forty feet is a good medium distance.

4. Mud from meadows on sandy soils; marl on all soils, and barn yard manure on all soils; ashes I use to a great extent. In general, the better the farming and the richer the ground, the more will trees grow. Fallow crops of all kinds, viz: Indian corn, potatoes, pumpkins, &c. are preferable to culmiferous grains. Buckwheat is a good crop; grass only is injurious in proportion as it prevents cultivation, and hinders the beneficent effects of light, heat, and moisture to the roots, which grow best when extended as much as possible in a horizontal direction.

5. Our climate does not require such close pruning as the cold and moist one of England. I, however, trim closer than my neighbors. Branches should never cross each other; they should extend as equally as possible from the centre in increasing distances, to admit light, heat and air to every part. The lower limbs should be so high as to permit the horses and ploughman to pass under them. This opens the ground and its products to the rays of the sun. Trees should be carefully kept free from suckers from both the roots and branches.

6. Moss is best destroyed by scraping in damp weather; whitewash is highly useful; but the best preventive is good cultivation and rich ground. Caterpillars are easily destroyed in the morning and evening, when in their youthful stages, and in wet weather; at all which times they remain in their nests. I know little of the canker. I

have in the few instances in which I have observed it, found the best cure was to dig up the tree and replace it with another.

7. In light soils, fall planting is equally good with that of spring. It is a season also of leisure I have used both modes, as suited my convenience and the cultivation of my grounds, with the difference in the success of the operation. A crop of Indian corn, or any other fallow crop, is good preparation—the previous loosening the soil by cultivation facilitates the operation of planting. In light grounds, I generally throw the second spit some distance from the tree, supplying the place by the superior surface earth. Most frequently I plant in the fall; immediately after, through the whole of the winter, I cast rich ditch bank earth or meadow mud, several loads around each tree, spreading it when ameliorated by frost, five, six or seven feet from the tree, according to its richness and quantity. On one farm have used 5000 loads of mud around 1300 trees on 40 acres of ground on a light sandy loam. The growth of the trees and the size of the fruit thereby much promoted. I have particularly tended to this mode in the cultivation of the Virginia or Heaves' crab, of which I have about 100 trees on 50 acres. The small size of this apple much improved, and its disposition to hang on the tree is increased by manure and cultivation. I have forwarded a catalogue of the fruits raised in this neighborhood. That of 1810, was the collection owned by me, and cultivated by Mr. Du Smith. I found it a losing concern from the extent of the establishment, and from the war.

I hope to make up a very heavy loss by my chards, which are in the highest state of vigour and perfection, on the banks of the Delaware. I have about 150 varieties of the apple, selected according to their quality—two thirds for cider, one third for the table, for the Philadelphia market. I have obtained almost every valuable one that I know of, foreign or native. The apple our own country are unquestionably superior to those of Europe, from whence I have imported, and am now cultivating, most of the apple of high reputation.

Peach stones from natural fruit, usually produce the same kinds. Those cultivated for the Philadelphia and New York markets, are raised by inoculation from the finer European kinds, which many exquisitely flavored varieties have been imported. These will produce fruit of quality much improved, compared with the common peaches of our country, although of different kinds from the original planted fruit. Cider stones from the natural black mazard and the morello, will produce the same kinds; but all the numerous varieties of the heart, duke, other imported kinds, are raised by inoculation from the first mentioned two kinds. Cider stones will produce cherries resembling the Kent stock. The same remark applies to all stone fruits. Of the apple and pear, the seeds never be relied on to produce any specific fruit, whether natural or engrafted. We always resort to inoculation or engraving, when we are desirous of possessing any particular kinds.

I am, sir, respectfully, and with my best wishes for your success in your laudable plan of improvement,

Your obed^t serv^t,
MR. G. W. JEFFERTS.

WM. COX

From the American Farmer.

COCOA.

A Virginian, who has published, in the *Richmond Enquirer*, "Sketches of Caracas," in South America, describes the mode of cultivating cocoa (cacao) in the valley of Caracas. The seeds are sown, and after the young trees have attained the height of 18 or 24 inches, they are transplanted into rows 12 or 15 feet apart, and plantain and banana trees are planted in the same ground to shade them. The plantations are provided with ditches, and in dry seasons the ground is over-watered with water. The trees begin to bear in 4 years, but are not in full vigor until the 7th year. They are about as high as peach trees, and last nearly 50 years. The pods are from four to six inches in length, and three or four in diameter, and grow both on the trunk and branches. The trunk produces more than the branches, the pods sometimes growing so low, that they touch the ground. The cocoa is gathered every 15 or 20 days, and the pods, which usually contain 15 to 30 seeds or grains, are opened by women; and the seeds after being fermented in a heap, are dried in the sun till they are fit for market. The trees yield from one to one and a half pounds each, and one man can manage 1000 trees.

Large quantities of cocoa are imported into the United States for the purpose of making chocolate. In the year 1823 a duty of 2 cents per pound was paid on 787,586 pounds.

Chocolate is said to be prepared in the following manner: The cocoa is first roasted, then pounded in a mortar into a coarse powder, which is pounded very fine on a stone, and heated, when it is put into flat moulds, in which it congeals and makes cakes. Sugar and various other ingredients are sometimes mixed with the cocoa. We believe that cocoa of the first quality commonly sells at 8 or 10 cents per pound more than 'Welsh's' chocolate. It may be inferred from this, that chocolate is composed in part of cocoa of inferior quality, or some other cheap ingredients.—The shells sold by the merchants are the husks that envelope the cocoa kernels.

The *cocoa-nut-tree* that grows in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, and many other places, is entirely different from the cocoa tree described above. It attains the height of sixty feet; the leaves are 15 feet long; and a full grown nut contains about a pint of liquor. This tree affords meat, drink, cloth and oil. [Hamp. Gaz.]

RATS, RATTLE-SNAKES, AND SPIDERS, IN BRAZIL.

"The city of Rio Janeiro and its environs are infested to a surprising degree by a large variety of rats. Many of the first houses are so full of them, that during dinner it is by no means an unusual circumstance to see them playing about the room. The canine race appear quite regardless of them, and they are often seen feeding at the same heap of garbage. Their dental powers are such, that a thick clumsy door of hard wood is frequently perforated in one night.

"In this climate, it may easily be imagined, that the number of reptiles is very considerable. The rattle-snake does not exist near this part of the coast, but in the province of the mines it proves very destructive to negroes. At Saint Joao del Rey, a young man went into the woods, was bitten on the instep by a rattle-snake, came home ill and died. His widow (time being very precious with the fair-sex in Brazil) soon married again,

and her second availed himself of the clothes of the first, and among other things but on a pair of boots. He was shortly afterwards taken ill and died. A third husband followed, and experienced the same fate. Another Brazilian, little alarmed by what had happened, and induced perhaps, by the accumulation of wealth, became the fourth husband, and by chance discovered the fang of a rattle-snake, striking through the instep of the boot, which being worn by his predecessors, had, in a climate where mortification soon occurs, been without doubt the cause of their deaths.

"The spider reaches an enormous size, with different habits from those of Europe. It stretches its web from tree to tree, and no longer appears a solitary insect; many hundreds live together, and form nets of such strength, that I have assisted in liberating a bird of the size of a swallow, quite exhausted with struggling, and ready to fall a prey to its indefatigable enemy."

[Caldecough's Travels in South America.]

AGRICULTURE IN CHINA.

The most prevailing crop in China is rice, especially in the southern provinces, and wherever there is a sufficient command of water. Next to rice, barley is most generally cultivated; wheat is very common, particularly in the northern districts; and the other grains are buck-wheat, millet, maize, peas and beans. The principal plants and shrubs cultivated as crops, are the sugarcane, cotton, hemp, lint, tobacco indigo, the tea-tree, the mulberry-tree, the varnish-tree, the camphor-tree, the tallow-tree, the cinnamon tree, &c.

Their method of propagating fruit trees is curious, and may be worthy of notice. In the spring season, they strip a ring of bark, about an inch wide, from a bearing branch; surround the place with a ball of fat earth or loam, binding it fast with a piece of matting; and suspend directly above it a pot or horn full of water, with a small hole in its lower part, sufficient to let the water drop in such quantities, as to keep the earth constantly and uniformly moist. The branch, when treated in this manner, throws out new roots into the ball of earth just above the ring, from which the bark was taken; and, if sawn off and planted at the fall of the leaf, it bears fruit the following summer.

The Chinese are particularly eminent in the art of embellishing garden grounds, which may be considered as the only one of the fine arts, in which they display either genius or taste. In this department, they are said to have attained a high degree of perfection.

[New Edinburgh Encyclopedia.]

Maryland Cotton.—The culture of cotton in this State, particularly east of the Chesapeake, appears to be susceptible of great increase. It is stated that Dr. Muse, of Dorchester county, raised a considerable crop last year, and that it yielded one third clean Cotton, whereas one fourth has been common in Southern States. A gentleman of that peninsula (Northampton, Va.) had at 11 cents a pound, \$800 worth from 30 acres.

Animal Longevity.—A correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser says: "There are now at Greenwich village, town of Horse Neck, two Geese, both of the age of 82 years—one is now sitting. They have both laid regularly for 81 years. They now belong to Mr Jared Mead, and were hatched on his father's place."

A pamphlet has recently been published in England, entitled a *Complete View of Joint Stock Companies*. It is compiled by a Mr English. (a person competent to the task) and presents a summary of the modes, the means and pretences, through which the profit loving Englishmen, whether cheaters or cheatees, contrived to waste some few dozen millions of good solid money. It appears that the years 1821 and 1825 gave rise to no less than 624 new money making projects, requiring towards their completion the reasonable sum of rather more than 372 millions stg. and this exclusive of many provincial Scotch and Irish companies. Upon the above projected capital there was actually paid, not including premiums, £17,600,000, which at the present price of the several stocks, is worth in the market about £9,000,000 stg.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.—The books for subscription to 15,000 shares in the capital stock of this rail road company, were opened in Baltimore at 10 o'clock on Friday last, to be kept open ten days. At half-past one o'clock on the first day, nearly 14,000 shares were subscribed.

Shares to the number of 13,581, in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, were subscribed on the day that the books were opened, and 1,566 on the second day, making in the two days an excess of 155 shares above the amount to be taken by individual subscribers. The books are to remain open eight days longer. In consequence of the regulation, that in case of an excess of the amount subscribed, it shall be reduced by a deduction from the large subscriptions, it is understood that gentlemen who wish to be large proprietors, have procured proxies authorizing them to take shares in the names of a great number of individuals.

[Balt. Adv.]

Rich Soil.—On the 4th inst. a lot in the village of Rochester, of 34 feet front by 65 deep sold for \$5134.

The proprietors of Waterloo Bridge London, are going to dispose of that splendid structure by lottery. They have been driven to this measure by the smallness of their profits.

Legislative grant to the Greeks.—The bill which had passed the Senate of New York, to grant 1000 barrels of flour for the relief of the Greeks, after a debate of four hours in the House of Assembly, was lost by a vote 42 to 48.

The U. S. ship Peacock caught 300 turtle in 4 days in Essex Bay, Gallapagos Islands. At the Marquesas many of the young natives wished to come away in the Peacock, and two were received on board of her. At Otaheite, at the last dates, a civil war appeared on the point of breaking out against the Queen Regent, because she had got married again.

It is expected in England that in a short time silk manufactures will be exported. This is the opinion of the ultras in the free trade notions.

The following lines ought to be pasted up in every Editor's Closet, in characters so large that he who runs may read.

"Friend, whosoe'r you be,
That come to visit me,
Make quite despatch, and go away,
Or labour with me, if you stay."

(Selected for the American Farmer.)

HORTICULTURAL ITEMS.

From Loudon's Gardener's Magazine for 1836.

Among the new and remarkable varieties of fruit presented to the London Horticultural Society, we notice the following:

"Esopus Spitzenberg apple, an American sort, requiring the protection of a wall: large, beautiful, and of an exquisite flavour. It is said to have originated in the neighbourhood of Albany. By Geo Caswell, Esq. in his garden at Saccombe park, Hertfordshire."

This apple, if I am rightly informed, was first produced as a seedling, in the garden of the ancestors of General Stephen Van Rensselaer, near this city. It shows indications of having passed its meridian, as both the tree and fruit seem to have deteriorated. In some situations, however, particularly on the alluvions of the Mohawk, it still retains its high reputation. And I think from calcareous soils it is more bland, or less acid, than from soils which are not so. It has been the most esteemed dessert apple of our orchards; and it cannot but be gratifying to the lovers of good fruit to learn, that a new seedling Spitzenberg, in Ulster county, promises to supply the place of the declining parent. The fruit is rather more flat, and somewhat less acid, and yet possesses the high flavour of the old variety. I introduced it into my nursery in 1835.

Among the books presented to the same society, I notice several volumes of the New York Board of Agriculture.

Action of poisons upon the vegetable kingdom.—M. T. Marut, of Geneva, has lately made some curious experiments upon the effects of poison upon the vegetable kingdom. By causing plants to grow in poisonous mixtures, or by introducing poisons into their system, it was found that the effect upon vegetation was nearly the same as upon the functions of animals. The experiments were generally made with plants of the kidney bean, and the comparison was always made with a plant watered with spring water.—*Jour. Roy. Inst., Oct.*

[We have two diseases, one of the plum and the other of the pear and apple, which I have long ascribed to animal poisons. That the canker of the plum and morello cherry is owing to something more than an extravasation of the natural sap, is evident from the fact, that the natural sap, or prepared juice, of stone fruit, becomes a vegetable oxide, or gum, on coming in contact with the oxygen of the atmosphere; also from another fact, that gum has only a slight tendency to putrefaction, and but partially and seldom affects the health of the trunk or branch from which it exudes. The canker of the plum, on the contrary, seems to undergo a rapid decomposition, is in a short time reduced to an impalpable powder, and if left to its natural course, soon poisons and destroys branch, trunk and root. This disease is not owing to climate, to soil nor to aspect: for where care is used to cut off and burn the affected branch, the disease is stopped; and where these precautions are omitted, it continues to increase. The experiments of M. Marut show, that an animal poison, injected into a tender branch, might cause tumors; that the poison might be disseminated in the sap, and produce ultimate death.

I have read much that has been written on the disease of the pear, but nothing that has been perfectly satisfactory. The disease shows itself first

in the extremity of the branches. The leaves and bark become brown, then black, and the limb is found to be dead to its extreme point. Some have found insects in the bark, and in the pith of the affected branch. I have not been able to discover any, on critical examination. I therefore suspect that they are rather a consequence, than a cause, of the disease. On examination, I found that the dark, or diseased colour, extended farther down the branch in the cambium, or the new forming concentric layer, than in either the bark or sapwood. I inferred from this fact though I do not intend to say that my inference is correct, that poison had been injected into the cambium through the bark, near the extremity of the limb, and had been carried down, by the descending sap, to the extent of the affected part; and that the vitiated sap and the disease had been stopped only by the want of circulation or propulsion in the extremity. For it will be remembered, that sap must pass to the leaves, and be elaborated, before it can pass down between the bark sap-wood.]

Grapes.—The physicians of Geneva send some of their patients to the Pays de Vaud, during vintage, to take what is called a regular course of grapes; that is, to subsist three weeks entirely on this fruit, without taking any other food or drink. In a few days a grape diet becomes agreeable, and weak persons, and also the insane, have found great relief from subsisting on it for three or four weeks.

[I can corroborate the value of "a course of grapes" from personal experience. When recovering from a severe bilious fever, my physicians permitted me to eat grapes and peaches. They constituted almost my entire diet for weeks; and I experienced no injury, but essential benefit from their use.] J. B.

PLOUGHING IN GREEN CROPS AS A MANURE.

The mode of enriching land by ploughing in green crops was practiced by the Romans 1800 years ago, and is now in use in England, Italy, and other parts of Europe. In this country the practice is very limited, though highly recommended by some of our agricultural writers. In this vicinity the few attempts to recruit worn out lands in this way, which have come to our knowledge, have not been very successful, and have tended to discourage the practice. In a neighboring town, a farmer turned in successively on the same land three green crops—rye, oats, and buckwheat, and then, in the autumn of 1835, and was a very light crop; the clover was cut the last season, and was hardly worth mowing. The crops did not indicate that the soil had been much meliorated by the vegetables ploughed in, and the farmer is half inclined to be of Lord Kames' opinion, that "the best way of converting a crop into manure is to pass it through the body of an animal." The experiment was made on a silicious sandy soil. The result might have been different on a clayey or loamy soil. [Hamp. Gaz.]

PORES OF THE HUMAN BODY.

By applying a good microscope to the skin of the human body a multitude of small pores will be seen, through which perspiration is continually issuing. It is calculated that there are a million of these pores in every square inch, and 2,016,000 in the whole body of a middle-sized person.—The naked body, exposed to the rays of a burning

sun, appears through a microscope to be surrounded with a cloud of steam. Let any person by the tip of the finger at the distance of the 12th part of an inch from a looking glass, and the surface, the glass will soon be dimmed by the matter issuing from the finger.

Many experiments have been made to ascertain the quantity of perspirable matter which is emitted from the skin. It is stated in the N. E. Encyclopedia, that Mr Cruickshanks put his hand into glass vessel closed at the wrist, and by keeping there an hour, he collected 30 grains of a liquid which had issued through the pores of the skin. On repeating the experiment in the evening, he collected 12 grains. The mean of of these is grains. Taking 21 grains per hour, and supposing the hand to be one sixtieth part of the surface of the body, the perspiration in 24 hours would amount to 5 pounds 3 ounces troy. Sanctorius says five-eighths of all the aliment (food and drink) received by the mouth is carried off by perspiration. Dolart says seven-eighths. Others estimate it much less, making it about two pounds per day. The quantity of sweat, or perspirable matter varies according to the climate, season of the year, age, sex, state of the health, &c.

It is by the peculiar smell which the substance emitted from the skin gives to each individual that the dog can discover his master, and even trace him to a distance. [Hamp. Gaz.]

FLAX DRESSING.

A machine for breaking and dressing Flax, lately been introduced into the state of New York which is said to be a valuable improvement on any machine before used for that purpose. Judge TIFFANY of Schoharie (N. Y.) states in a letter to a gentleman of this town, "that this machine is very cheap and simple, the flax is struck and dressed on both sides at once, by a single and simple operation. It dresses perfectly and with silky softness. I have seen women spinning the tow, who pronounced emphatic approbation of the ease with which it was spun."

"On comparison by weight, it shows a great saving over any flax dressing machine yet known to me, and a very great saving over flax dressed by hand. Any number of persons may dress at the same machine, that the propelling power admits. I should think a horse power quite adequate for three or four persons to dress, and each person to dress from six to ten pounds per hour, according to the state of the flax. It is also very useful in dressing broken hemp."

The soil of our state is well adapted to the growing of flax and hemp, and both can be raised with little labor and expense; the great difficulty is in dressing, as the ordinary way by hand labor, is so slow and expensive, that our farmers find it an unprofitable and discouraging branch of Agriculture. By the use of the improvement suggested, these objections would, in a great measure be done away,—and we should enjoy the satisfaction of no longer being so largely dependent on foreign countries, for the important articles of linen and hemp.

The machine will not cost more than 25 or 30.

Bath Inquirer.

A Savannah paper of the 14th inst. states that the market there is already supplied, in considerable abundance, with the flowers and vegetables of spring. Green peas have made their appearance.

FIRE.

the destruction of property by conflagration in the United States probably amounts to an average of \$300,000 annually, reducing many estimations to an hour or two, from a state of port to extreme distress, and some to absolute ruin. To prevent or mitigate this mass of suffering, is highly desirable, and every thing calculated to produce this beneficent result, is surely called to the most serious attention of the public.

A simple and unexpensive plan of preventing the spread of Fire was proposed in various newspapers throughout the United States, about twenty years ago, and from time to time repeatedly repeated, by which it is probable that three-fourths of the destruction by fire that has since taken place, might have been prevented. Yet, strange to tell, it has not been adopted, any where.

The plan is, to procure as many coarse and thick mats, of suitable lengths, as would suffice to cover the roofs of ten or a dozen houses; and, as they break out, spread them over the roofs of the adjacent houses, keeping them constantly saturated with water by means of engines. Two engines used in such cases afford more effectual protection against the spread of fires, than six or eight playing on naked roofs. For, however numerous the engines may be, and however great a quantity of water they discharge, the roofs, in a few minutes after they cease, become as combustible as before they began. Whereas a single engine playing moderately on roofs covered with mats, would afford protection to one house on one side of the one in flames, however violently it might rage.

Although this would be highly beneficial every where, it is peculiarly important in places where fire is scarce, as is the case in various towns and cities of the United States.

The cost of a single engine, would probably purchase cloths enough for any city, however large.

The idea was suggested by the effect, about twenty years since, of the use of common blankets, in preserving a large pile of buildings in Philadelphia, which were in imminent danger of destruction. Its utility was further confirmed by a similar result in Newburyport, during a tremendous conflagration about 17, 18, or 19 years ago. One or four houses protected by blankets, at the corner of a street, escaped almost wholly unharmed, while the houses on each side, for a considerable distance, were involved in one indiscriminate destruction. Numerous instances have since occurred, in different places, of equally extraordinary preservations by the use of blankets. It need not be urged, that cloths in sufficient quantity, and of lengths to extend from eaves to eaves, would be in comparatively more efficient blankets, for reasons too obvious to require an illustration.

The cloths ought to be deposited in the house appropriated to the fire-engines, for the convenience of transportation to the scene of conflagration.

The solution of pearl ash, in the water cast by engines, would speedily arrest the destructive career of the flames.

Dobson's Encyclopedia Vol. VII, page 247, contains the following simple but efficacious directions for extinguishing fires.

Dissolve a quantity of pearl ashes in a copper tub of water, and as soon as it dissolves, which

will be in a few minutes, mix a pail full with the water in the engine, pretty often. Whatever burning wood it is played on, will be extinguished as if dipped in water—and will not burn afresh in the part extinguished." [U. S. Gaz.]

LIME NECESSARY FOR PEAS.

It is observed, that the common pea, whether white or gray, cannot be reared to perfection in any field which has not been either naturally or artificially impregnated with some calcareous matter. And hence it is supposed to happen, that peas are rarely cultivated universally as a field crop, unless in those parts of the country where either lime, marl, or chalk abounds, or upon strong clays; except, indeed, on the sea coast, where shell fish are often caught in abundance, and where the fields are manured with their shells in a state of mixture with dung. But it is remarkable, that a soil that could scarcely have brought one pea to perfection, although richly manured with dung, from their running too much to haulm, and, after blossoming, dying away without becoming ripe, if it has once had lime applied upon it, is capable, when properly prepared in other respects, of producing plentiful crops of peas ever afterwards. It is further remarked by the same writer, on the result of an experiment, in which the ridge of a field had been missed in liming, produced no good wheat, while all the other parts afforded a full crop, that lime, or some other calcareous material is equally necessary for the production of good wheat crops as for those of the pea kind. The general observation that the wheat, where this sort of manure has been employed, is thinner in the skin, more plump, and yields better, seems also to favor the same conclusion. Impregnations of this sort appear likewise, it is supposed particularly favourable for the production of barley crops, much more so, especially if in large proportions, than for those of oats.

Dickson's Farmer's Companion.

A HINT TO MOTHERS.

All young animals naturally delight to be in the open air, and in perpetual motion; but we signify our disapprobation of this intention of nature by confining our infants mostly in houses, and swathing them, when born, as tightly as possible. This natural instinct appears very strong, when we see a child released from its confinement in the short interval betwixt pulling off its day clothes, and swathing it again before it is put to sleep. The evident tokens of delight which the little creature shows in recovering the free use of its limbs, and the strong reluctance it discovers to be again remitted to its bondage, one should think would strike conviction of the cruelty and absurdity of this practice into the most stupid of mankind.—*Dr. Gregory.*

Simplon road.—The Simplon road, which surmounts one of the snowy summits of the Alps, and opens a communication between France and Italy, was projected by Napoleon, and constructed by his order. It is a stupendous work and excites the admiration of every traveller. The highest part of the road is 6000 feet (upwards of a mile) above the level of the sea. It is 40 miles in extent, and passes on the extreme declivity of ridges, over awful chasms and foaming torrents, and through prodigious masses of rock. The road is so constructed that the slope no where exceeds two and

a half inches in six feet, and carriages can descend without locking the wheels at any place. There are six galleries cut through the solid rock, the most prodigious of which is 40 rods long, 27 feet wide, and 30 feet high, with three wide openings cut through its sides to admit light. Thirty men were employed night and day, (being relieved every 8 hours by as many others) for 18 months, in effecting this gallery. On the lower side of the road, there is a wall laid with stone and mortar, with posts ten feet high erected at intervals to distinguish the road from the precipice, when the whole is covered with snow. The quantity of masonry on this wall and the abutments of the bridges is immense. The road passes over 264 bridges. Fourteen stone houses are built at suitable intervals across the mountain, the occupants of which are bound to keep their stoves heated night and day in cold weather, and a room ready for travellers. The catholics have several small oratories on the route, containing each a small crucifix, where they stop and perform their devotions; and near the top is a convent of monks.—On the Italian side of the mountain, is the village of Simplon with 20 houses; and cottages, where the poor remain in the summer to feed their goats, are found in every part of the Alps, some of them at an amazing height.

"Nothing which Napoleon has executed, (says professor Griscou) will be regarded with more unmixed satisfaction, or furnish a more striking and durable monument of his public spirit, than the Simplon road. It must ever command the plaudits of Europe." [Hamp. Gaz.]

INDIAN RUBBER.

The milky sap of which Indian Rubber is made has been carried from Mexico to England, where it has been united to various fabrics which have been thereby rendered perfectly water-tight. By placing a layer of it between two layers of cotton, silk, linen, leather, woollen, &c. the adhesion is so perfect that it seems but one web. Several folds of calico or linen cemented by this substance produce a material answering many of the purpose of leather, and surpassing it in value.—*Ibid.*

The Season.—A North Carolina paper of 9th inst. states that the martins, the harbingers of spring, have arrived. They have returned sooner than usual, which (says the editor) announces a great fruit year. A New York paper says the robins begin to sing on Long Island on the 11th inst. several days earlier than usual—an indication that the spring is fully commenced. The meadow lark has been observed practising his note near Hartford, and "a black triangle of wild geese," says the Hartford Mirror, "have sounded their bugle in the sky, and gone to the northward with the tidings of spring." The steam boats have commenced their trips between New York and Hartford. The Hudson is open to Poughkeepsie, and the steam boats are running between that place and New York. [Hamp. Gaz.]

Ma Ennon.—The following is a recipe for ink which has been used by a gentleman in this city for forty years past, who says it retains its colour perfectly well. Boston, March 28, 1827.

Into a quart of soft water put 5 ounces best Aleppo galls, broken into small pieces—Let this stand exposed to the air (but secure against the dust) for 5 days.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1837.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRUIT TREES.

SIR—I observe in your last paper an article relating to the destruction of the fruit blossoms of peach trees, and an assurance that they are already frost bitten and black, so as to leave no hopes of a crop of this delightful fruit this year any more than the last. I hope, Mr Editor, that your correspondent is mistaken in regard to his facts. It would be uncommon to have them destroyed two years in succession; and from the little observation I have been able to make, I think he is. It does not follow because a number of the fruit blossoms are black in the centre, that all the fruit is destroyed, for if one fourth part of the blossom buds which are annually formed on peach trees were to set fruit, the trees would be overloaded.

I have no doubt that the writer of the article in question, is right in believing that the fruit buds are killed by the first severe frosts that set in during the winter, and not in the spring, as is generally supposed. I recollect that in the winter of 1825-6 there was a sudden and severe change in the temperature about the middle of December, when the mercury fell to five or six degrees below zero, from a very temperate and delightful one that had existed during the greater part of the autumn and previous part of that month. I then thought, and said, that both the peach trees and fruit buds would be injured by it,—and it proved that both were very much injured; for most of the young shoots of the preceding summer's growth were killed, in part, if not in whole; and all the fruit buds on the trees were destroyed. But it was said that this ravage of the Peach trees took place the 12th or 14th of April, when the frost was very severe for the season. This is a mistake as I shall show you.

In the first place it would be extraordinary indeed that the wood and buds of a tree that had stood through the whole winter without being injured, when the mercury was frequently at five or six degrees below zero, should be killed by cold from a higher temperature by 20 or 25 degrees than they had already been exposed to; particularly as both the wood and the buds are better prepared to resist frost after having endured it for two or three months, than they are in the early part of the winter before the wood and buds had become ripe and hard enough to resist the cold.

But there is another reason which is conclusive, I think, as to this fact. My Peach house was left open during the winter until the 15th March, when I shut it up. I then saw that the fruit buds on my trees were principally killed; and I in fact had no fruit, or but very few, on my trees. Now, as my house was shut up after the 15th March, the fruit could not have been injured by the frosts in April.

Dry warts falls prepare the wood best to resist the severe frosts of winter. If the early part of winter is dry and moderately cold, the wood and buds will bear severe frosts without injury; but warm wet falls and early winter leaves both the wood and buds unripe and very tender, as the sap in such cases is kept in an active state, & of course is more liable to be seized on by the frost than when the albumen has become hard and woody; and the bark ripe and hard. It is advantageous

therefore to brush off the leaves of peach trees as soon as the first frost has attacked them in the fall, that the shoots and buds may be exposed to the sun and air as much as possible before the winter sets in Yours, &c.

March 27, 1837.

BOTANY.

The celebrated Dutch naturalist, Dr C. C. Blume has returned to Europe after nine years' residence in the island of Java. Favored by circumstances and devoting himself with indefatigable zeal to the natural history of that remarkable island, he has brought home immense collections of natural productions of every kind.

CARROTS.

Carrots are used in soups and stews and as a vegetable dish. They require a light mellow soil, mixed with sand, which should be dug or trenched one or two spades deep, breaking well all the lumpy parts so as to form a porous bed and an even surface. The orange and red sorts, on account of their longer roots, require a soil proportionably deeper than the horn.

Seed estimate and sowing.—The seeds have numerous forked hairs on their borders, by which they adhere together, and therefore should, previously to sowing, be rubbed between the hands and mixed with dry sand, in order to separate them as much as possible. They are also very light and therefore a calm day must be chosen for sowing; and the seeds should be disseminated equally, and trodden in before raking. Previously to sowing if convenient, the seed should be proven, by sowing a few in a pot, and placing it in a hot bed or hot house, as it is more frequently bad than most seeds. For a bed 4½ feet by 30, one ounce will be requisite, and the same for 150 feet of drill row.

Times of sowing.—To have early summer carrots, sow on a warm border in the beginning of February; [in New England the last of April is a suitable time] or to have them still more forward, sow in a moderate hot-bed, giving copious admissions of air. In the open garden begin with the early horn as soon as dry fine and open weather may occur. The first sown beds should be assigned a favorable situation, and covered for a time with hawthorn. Sow next with the orange, and make a few successive sowings for main crops.—Add smaller sowings in May or June for plants to draw young late in summer; also a few in July for a later succession of young carrots in summer and autumn. Lastly, in the beginning of August, two separate small sowings may be made, for plants to stand the winter, and afford young roots early in spring, March and April.

Culture. When the plants are up two or three inches in growth, in May and June, they will require thinning and clearing from weeds, either by hand or small hoeing. Thin from three to five inches distance such as are designed for drawing in young and middling growth. But the main crop, intended for larger and full sized roots, thin to six or eight inches distance. Keep the whole clean from weeds in their advancing young growth. Some of small and middling growth will be fit for drawing in June and July; large sizeable roots, in August and September; and those of full growth, by the end of October.

Abercrombie.

Preserving during winter. Carrots are taken up at the approach of winter, cleaned, and stored among sand. They may be built very firm, by

laying them heads and tails alternately, and packing with sand. In this way, if frost be excluded from the store house, they keep perfectly well till March or April of the following year. Some persons insist that the tops should be entirely cut off at the time of storing, so as effectually to prevent their growing; while others wish to preserve the capability of vegetation, though certainly not to encourage the tendency to grow.—*Loudon.*

To preserve Butter for use at Sea.—The principal objection to the use of butter at sea, is its tendency to rancidity, and to corrupt in a warm climate; but even this inconvenience may be counteracted by proper precaution. By the following method it may be preserved sweet, and in a solid state during a three years tropical station, provided it was originally in this condition. Instead of firkins let it be put in waxed canvass bags, containing each about fifty pounds weight. Let these bags be thrown into casks constantly kept filled with salt water, which should be renewed once or twice a week, according to circumstance, by drawing off the old by a cock fixed near the lower end, while the new water is admitted from a bung hole made in the upper end. By this plan the butter will be preserved always sweet.

[Sailor's Physician.]

Filtering Machine for purifying Water. A very simple filtering machine is mentioned by J. Blanc, "Let the narrow mouth of a large funnel be filled with a bit of sponge, over which let there be a layer of clean gravel, or of sand, covered with flannel, and over the whole another layer sand. Muddy or offensive water, being poured into this, runs or drops out clear; and care may be taken to change the sand, sponge, &c. frequently, as they will become loaded with impurities of the water." [Ibid.]

Fire and water proof Cement.—Pour a pint of vinegar into a pint of milk; when the latter has fully coagulated, clear it off the lumps, and let settle, then mix the whole together; now sift in the liquid quick lime, till upon stirring the whole we obtain a thick paste. This cement will permanently unite marble, earthen ware, china, &c. [French paper.]

To preserve Potatoes.—Mr Roberts has taken out a patent for the following method for keeping potatoes, carrots, turnips, and other vegetables, the warmest climates for a considerable time.—"Take the potatoes, or other vegetables when thoroughly ripe, and before they have grown the spring, cut out with a knife the germs or eyes or destroy them. The more they are kept from the air, the finer they will be. [Mech's Mag.]

Carus of Dresden, the celebrated comparative anatomist, has, it is said, discovered the circulation of the blood in insects.

Extraordinary Ox.—There is now in exhibition at a temporary building adjoining Faneuil Hall, an uncommon OX, as respects size, symmetry of form, weight and agility; and which those who have seen it, consider as being the finest animal ever raised in New England, or any other land. Our townsman Penniman, we learn, is engaged in making a drawing of this beautiful animal, which we predict will become an ornament for the walls of our agriculturists and friends of domestic productions.—*Centinel.*

past, after it has become putrid and useless to brewer and baker, is a powerful manure.—When mixed with water, it will effect wonders, if applied to plants as a liquid manure.

Recipe for making Kiltredge's celebrated Nerve Tincture, which is remarkable for its good effects on pains, swellings, and rheumatism.—Take of sweet oil half pound—brandy one gill—spirits turpentine one gill—and simmer them together 15 minutes. [Communicated.]

Money is beginning to increase in London. It is attributed to the peace of Europe having been served by the measures of England in Portugal. The value of annuities increases.

A memorial has been sent from Leeds to Parliament against the free exportation of machinery.—There were 500 signatures. This affects the United States.

A London paper says, "since the adoption of Huskisson's free trade doctrines in the silk trade, these manufactures have declined 50 per cent in value, and the consumption increased fourfold."

Grass-hoppers, alive and nearly half grown, are seen in Williamsburg, Mass. on the 11th day of March instant.

A Miss Sherrill, in North Carolina, has lately adorned a garment without a seam. It shows her industry; but must be an *unseemly* garment.

A general Vaccination, under authority, is taking place at Baltimore.

Public Lands.—Between the years 1797 and 1819, the United States sold public lands to the amount of 41 millions of dollars. These lands were mostly purchased of the Indians at a low rate.

The authorities in Baltimore are authorized to take up all destitute children begging in the streets and bind them out as apprentices; and they have more applications for such children as apprentices than they can supply.

Fruit Trees.

For Sale, by Joseph P. Leland, in Sherburne, Mass. 20 miles S. W. of Boston, consisting of the following kinds of Apple Trees.

Large size.—Roxbury Russetts, Greenings, Baldwins, Golden Pippins, Porters, English Junetings, very early and large fruit.

Common size.—Orange Sweeting, Winter Porter, Blue Pearmain, Spitzenburgh, Orange Harvey, Pecks Pleasant, Pearmain, Spice Apple, Red Steak Greeni g, Mackey's Large Sweeting, Nonesuch, &c. Also, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees.

The above Fruit Trees are not excelled by any in the State, many of them are of a large and thrifty growth. Particular care will be taken in regard to the roots, packing and labelling each kind.

Orders left with Col. DANIEL L. GIBBENS No. 172 Washington Street Boston, or forwarded to JOSEPH P. LELAND, Sherburne, will be duly attended to.

Apple Trees.

For Sale, about one thousand thrifty Russeting and Baldwin Apple Trees, part of them two, and a part three years growth, from the huds. Please apply to Roxbury, March 28. E. CRAFFTS.

Barley.

2250 Bushels of Barley, of a superior quality, for seed, and in lots to suit purchasers.—Now landing from Brig Sultana from Smyrna, and for sale by EBENEZER BREED, No 83 Dock Square. March 9.

White Mulberry and Wood Seed.

George Murdock, No 14 Market Square, has received a quantity of the above named seed, of the last years growth, and of a superior quality, to sell by the quantity or at retail.

Also a general assortment of Garden Seeds. 6w.

Further supply of Seeds.

Just received at the Farmer office and Agricultural Establishment, No 52 North Market street, Boston.

A few small boxes of Garden Seeds, assorted for family use. Each box contains forty-five different kinds, including Peas, Beans, Sweet Pot Herbs, and every vegetable usually raised in a Kitchen Garden. Price \$5.00 per box.

A few pounds of the celebrated Altringham Carrot Seed This seed was originally from Altringham, Cheshire, England. It has been raised a few years by Mr PRINCE of Roxbury, and several other gentlemen in the vicinity of Boston, who speak of it in high terms. This seed was procured from Mess. Thorburn & Son.

Orchard Grass Seed.

A few bushels of Foul Meadow Grass Seed.

Early Golden Sioux Corn—ripens in 65 days.

Sweet or Sugar—best for boiling ears.

A great variety of Beans and Peas, by the bushel or smaller quantity.

Carolina Water Melon—Pine Apple, Green Citron, and Nutmeg Melon, Canteloupe Melon.

Mangel Wurtzel, large White Norfolk Turnip, Ruta Baga &c.

6 " Canary seed,

1 " Rape seed,

1 " Hemp seed,

Early Yellow six weeks Beans

Dun coloured ditto

Warrington Dwarf ditto

Morse's Improved School Geography.

Lately published, and for sale by Richardson & Lord the twenty-fourth edition of the Rev. J. and S. Morse's School Geography with Ancient and Modern Atlases. This Geography has become a standard work in many of the first academies and schools in the United States, and has deservedly gained what is believed to be an unprecedented popularity. It has received the public approbation of the following gentlemen amongst many others, whose opinions are to be relied on, viz. F. Porter, J. Wood, and J. Murdock of the Andover Institution J. Y. N. Yates secretary of the state of New York and superintendent of public schools throughout the state Professor Silliman, New Haven—F. Beasley, University of Pennsylvania—Rev. Wm Allen, president of Bowdoin College—Dr S. L. Mitchell, New York—T. Jefferson and J. Madison late presidents of the United States—A. Partridge, Military Academy Norwich Vt. Rev. Dr Jenks Boston—Benjamin Farnsworth academy Worcester—Parsons Cooke preceptor of Westfield Academy—Benjamin Greenleaf of Bradford Academy.

Alum and Refined Salt Petre.

constantly for sale in lots to suit purchasers by E. COPELAND, Jr. No. 65 Broad Street.

Gunpowder

for sporting—shipping—or blasting rocks, at the lowest prices, and in such quantities (wholesale and retail) as may be required.

Shott—Balls—Flints—and—Perussion Caps, of the best quality at wholesale and retail.

Roman Vitriol

of a superior quality, for sale as above by the cask or larger quantity. 3m March 23

For a Nursery.

From five to fifteen acres of land a short distance from the city, having water communication, and all the various soils and sites requisite for an extensive nursery. A person of skill and experience who has some property and is desirous of commencing the business on shares or other mode, may consult the owner and view the ground.—Inquire at the Farmer office. March 23

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nursery.



nearly all of which are engrafted from bearing trees.

In the selection, which has been the particular pursuit of Mr PRINCE and his father for more than half a century, he has spared neither pains nor expense, and such as did not possess particular merit have been rejected and their accuracy has been tested by the best authors of the age.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis of the subscribers, and orders left at the New England Farmer office and Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market street, (if from a distance, post paid) will meet prompt attention. JOS. R. NEWELL, JOHN B. RUSSELL.

Notice to Gentlemen Farmers.

FOR SALE, the very valuable farm of the late James Gilchrist, Esq. situated in Charlestown, N. H. on the lower meadows, so called, of the Connecticut river, and formerly belonged to Col. Asahel Hunt.

This Farm consists of 385 acres of land, of which 70 are meadow, of the first quality, and in a state of high cultivation; the remaining 315 are upland, and consist chiefly of pasture and woodland; the whole making one entire piece. The House is large and commodious, well furnished with all useful and convenient out buildings, and in excellent repair.

It is beautifully situated, between the great river road and the bank of the Connecticut, on a swell of land rising out of the meadow.

The barns are large and numerous, conveniently placed, and have been thoroughly repaired within three years. One large barn has been built within that time.

The Farm is well watered, and in addition to insular springs, has running through it a never failing stream, on which is situated a good saw mill.

Besides the Mansion House, there is also on the premises, a small farm house, with a barn attached to it. This is a very eligible situation for a gentleman farmer, with advantage of natural beauty fertility, and site, excelled by few places in New England.

Persons wishing to purchase such a place, are invited to look at this.—Terms and further particulars may be known on application to Mrs SUSAN GILCHRIST, on the premises, or to S. G. WILLIAMS & CO. Boston.

TO FARMERS.—To let, a farm containing 35 acres of land, a large and comfortable house, barn, &c. The land is of good quality, and of easy cultivation. There are on the place a variety of choice young fruit trees, which are just beginning to bear; also 10 acres of peat meadow, on which could be cut enough fuel for the family, and is an excellent manure. Said farm is situated in Cambridge, about 4 miles from Boston market. The terms will be on a lease from six to ten years, the first year's rent to be expended for manure, and a part afterwards to be laid out in the same manner every year.—The above offers a desirable opportunity to an intelligent, thorough and enterprising farmer. No one but who can bring recommendations as being such need apply. THOMAS BREWER, 416 Washington st't.

Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants, &c

D. & C. LANDRETH.

Nursery, Seedsmen, and Florists,

PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE constantly on hand for sale, a very extensive collection of Fruit Trees, Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, Garden Seeds, &c. &c. not exceeded by any similar establishment in the United States.

Orders received by Messrs. PARKER & CODMAN, No. 9 Congress-square, near the Exchange Coffee House, Boston, of whom priced Catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. Dec. 15.

MISCELLANIES.

WAR.

When'er contending nations fight
For private pique or public right;
Armies are rais'd, the fleets are mann'd,
They combat both by sea and land.
Then, after many battles pass'd,
Both tir'd of blows make peace at last;
What is it after all the people get?
Why—widows, tax— wooden legs and debt.

DOMESTIC BLISS.

The camp may have its fame, the court its glare,
The theatre its wit, the board its mirth;
But there's a calm, a quiet heaven, where
Bliss flies for shelter—the domestic hearth!
If this be comfortless, if this be dear,
It needs not hope to find a haunt on earth;
Elsewhere we may be careless, gay, caress'd—
But here, and only here, we can be blest!

Anecdote of the Rev. S. Wesley.—Mr Wesley had a clerk, who believed the rector, his master, to be the greatest man in the parish, if not in the country; and himself to be the next in worth and importance. He had the advantage and the privilege of wearing out Mr Wesley's cast-off clothes and wigs, for the latter of which his head was far too small. The rector finding him particularly vain of one of those canonical substitutes for hair which he had lately received, formed the design to mortify him in the presence of that congregation before which John wished to appear in every respect what he thought himself. One morning before church time Mr W. said, "John, I shall preach on a particular subject to day; and shall choose my own psalm, of which I shall give the first line, and you shall proceed as usual."—John was pleased—and service went forward as it was wont to do till they came to the singing, when Mr Wesley gave out the following line:—

"Like to an owl in ivy bush."

This was sung—and the following line, John peeping out of the huge canonical wig in which his head, was half lost, gave out with an audible voice and appropriate connecting twang—

"That useful thing an I!"

The whole congregation, struck with John's appearance, saw and felt the similitude, and burst out into laughter. The rector was pleased; for John was mortified, and his self-conceit humbled. This is the same man, who, when King William returned to London after some of his expeditions, gave out in Hepworth church.—Let us sing to the praise and glory of God, a hymn of my own composing:—

"King William has come home, come home,

King William home is come;

Therefore let us together sing

The hymn that call'd *Te Deum*"

Clerk's Memoirs of the Wesley Family.

"I live in Julia's eyes," said an affectionate dandy in Colman's hearing. "I don't wonder at it, replied George; since I observed she had a *sty* in them when I saw her last."

In Sweden, robbing the mail is considered as one of the most serious offences, and is punished by amputation of the right hand, then decapitation, the mutilated members being afterwards gibbeted in the public highway upon a wheel.

Quacks.—Labour to prevent diseases by temperance, sobriety and exercise; but if sickness comes never go to quacks for physic. To take their prescriptions is next to self murder. The only remedy they can afford a patient is their absence.—A quack's prescribing to a sick man is like a child's snuffing a candle,—it is ten to one but he snuffs it out.

Dean Couper of Durham, was very saving of his wine. Decanting one day on the extraordinary performances of a man, who was blind, he remarked that the poor fellow, could see no more than that *bottle*—I do dot wonder at all sir, replied Mr Drake, (a witty minor canon) I do not wonder at all, Mr Dean, for we have seen no more than *that bottle* all the afternoon.

Real Estate falling in the West.—We learn by the papers, that a considerable part of a Tannery near Natchez lately *sunk* fifty feet, and it was feared the remainder would soon follow.

The Jews, in former times in England, because they cherished and cultivated the "Talmud," and other Hebrew works, were accused of studying the *black art*; the belief lingered in the superstitions of this country, and the Witch read her magic rhymes *backwards* for no other reason than because such is the method of reading Hebrew.

De Moivre, the celebrated calculator, makes the probability of human existence at any given age, equal to half the complement of that age to 86.

On Tuesday last 13586 shares of stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company were subscribed in four hours. The books were to remain open nine days.

An excellent ship, of near 400 tons, launched at Medford last week, has been named the *Arnold Welles*, as one tribute of respect to the memory of that exemplary individual.

On the 16th or 12th of March the trees in Charleston, S. C. had been in blossom, and green peas were selling at \$1.50 a peck.

The Duke of York's stud sold at Tattersal's for 8000 guineas. His debts are estimated at £300,000 sterling, nearly a million and a half of dollars.

The English ministry have brought forward a plan of erecting mills to supply the navy with flour. Last year 6000 sacks were thrown back upon the contractors.

The Boston Land Mail is to leave New York at 10 A. M. instead of 7. Giving 2 hours to answer letters. A Steam Boat Mail, via Providence, is to be made up at 2 P. M.—and sent on immediately on arrival at Providence. It is probable a return Steam Boat Mail will be established. The new contract has, not yet been made from Providence to Boston, which may include an extra Providence Mail.

Unprofitableness itself is a sin. We need not do mischief in order to commit sin; *uselessness*, when we might be useful, is enough to make us sinners before God. The fig-tree in the gospel, was cut down not because it bore sour fruit, but because it bore none. The parable of the talents is pointed expressly against the simple neglect of faculties and opportunities of doing good, as contra-distinguished from the perpetration of positive crimes.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's

Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturalists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co attend personally to the inoculating and engrafting of all their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,

AND
PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known, and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturalists in this city and its vicinity, and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to
ZEE COOK Jr.
nidding—Congress Street.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.



STEPHEN F. MILLS & CO. (late Prince & Mills) proprietors of the extensive nursery at Flushing, Long Island, near New York.

offer their very choice and select collection of Fruit trees of all the various kinds to which they not only give their personal attention, but which have the still greater advantage of being engrafted from bearing trees whose accuracy has been tested; they therefore solicit with the fullest confidence the patronage of the public.

The Trees, Shrubs, &c. are in the most thrifty and healthy state—the correctness of every sale by them is guaranteed—and the same attention observed in the selection as if the purchasers were present.

Orders are solicited by the subscriber, Agent for the Proprietors, who will furnish catalogues on application. M23-6t HENRY L. BILLINGS, 18 India Wharf.

The Contents of a young Nursery for sale cheap.

The subscriber a few years since contemplated establishing a nursery for Fruit Trees and Flowering Shrubs, and having altered his mind, offers for sale to persons taking 50 trees or upwards a discount of 25 per cent on former prices. The trees are healthy, the apples two years from the bud or graft,—and cherries, plums, apricots, and peaches one and two years. Also a few thousand pear stocks 3 and 4 years old.

All the above are warranted from seed and not suckers—a considerable quantity of horse chestnuts—also a great variety of flowering shrubs at usual prices. Apply to the Gardener, Mr Charles Senior. All the worked trees are from fruit of the best kinds cultivated near Boston. A list of them is left at the office of the New England Farmer.

JOHN PRINCE.
Jamaica Plain, Roxbury 20 March 1827.

An Imported Bull for Sale.

A full blood bull of the North Devon breed, will be 5 years old in May next, will be sold at a reasonable rate or let on shares for one or two years to any person who may be well recommended. He is a superior animal—dark red—as this breed always is—therefore easily matched for working cattle; being the most active in England for labour—also excellent for beef and milk. He is now at Sandwich, N. H. and may be had the 1st of May. A letter to the subscriber (post paid) will be attended to.

JOHN PRINCE.
Roxbury, Mass. 20 March 1827.

For sale by T. P. Meriam, Concord, Mass. 100 lbs. Onion seed, various kinds, which is genuine good.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (opposite Fanueil Hall).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

Vol. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1827.

No. 37.

AGRICULTURE.

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Continued from page 282.

PREPARING THE SEEDS.

Now proceed to give an account of the method used in France for disengaging the seeds from the fruit of the mulberry, which requires a considerable degree of labour as well as attention. Having gathered the quantity of fruit you propose to set apart for seed, which must be thoroughly ripe before it is pulled, you put the fruit in a large tub or vessel, where you cause a perambulator to tramp and press it with his bare feet, in order to bruise the whole of it thoroughly, and by means disengage the seed from the little pods in which it is contained.

You must at the same time have in readiness a tub, which must be pretty deep into which you introduce a piece of flat wood, which must be laid to rest on the sides of the tub, at the distance of six, eight or more inches from the bottom of the tub, as you shall judge to be necessary for the quantity of fruit. This cross piece of wood is introduced to support a round cane sieve, which you rest upon it. This sieve must be very fine, and the holes must be very small and close set together, that as little of the pulp of the fruit as possible may go through the holes with the seed. The eggs being thus prepared, and the tub filled with water that it may rise more than half an inch above the brim of the sieve, when placed upon the piece of wood, you then put a handful or two of the bruised fruit into the sieve, which you rub with your hands upon the bottom of the tub, in order to make the seed pass through the holes, and every now and then you lift up the sieve with both hands, and shake it to make the seed pass through it, which carries the seed out with it. Besides rubbing the fruit with your hands upon the bottom of the sieve as above, you also take it and rub it heartily betwixt the palms of your hands, rubbing the one hand against the other; as it takes a great deal of work and labour to get the seeds disengaged out of their little cells, and this must be done effectually, so that they will pass through the holes of the sieve. This work must be repeated till you observe that the whole of the seed has passed through the holes of the sieve: after which you throw aside the pulp, and proceed in the same manner with the rest of the fruit, till you have finished the whole.

You then take the sieve and piece of wood out of the tub, and pour off all the water, when you find the seed at the bottom: but along with a great quantity of the pulp, which has been disengaged through the holes of the sieve, in rubbing the fruit hard upon the bottom of it with your hands, as above-mentioned.

You should have noticed, that all the seeds which remain upon the surface of the water are light and good for nothing, and must, therefore, be thrown away.

You then put the pulp and the seed, which you have mixed together at the bottom of the tub, into your vessel, and fill the tub with water at first,

having put the piece of wood and the sieve in their proper places as before, after which you pass the pulp and seed, by degrees, through the sieve, by rubbing it with your hand upon the bottom as before, and lifting up the sieve from time to time, with both hands, and shaking it, as already mentioned. In passing it this second time you will disengage a great quantity of the pulp, which you throw aside from time to time, as soon as you observe that none of the seed remains among it.

You then pour the water off as before: and if you find that there is still some of the pulp remaining with the seed you must pass it a third time through the sieve, which will effectually clean it, if your sieve is fine enough.

If your sieve is too coarse, that is if the holes are too large, it will occasion you a great deal more work, as you will be obliged to pass it oftener through the sieve, since that operation must be repeated till the seed is perfectly clean; after which you must spread the seed upon a clean cloth, and expose it to the sun till it is thoroughly dry. Three days, or even four days of a full sun are necessary to dry and harden the seed properly for keeping.

Upon this part of the subject it seems proper to add, that in a cool moist country, such as about Paris or London, it is reckoned the mulberry tree carries a double, nay nearly a triple quantity of leaves to what it can do in the hotter or drier climates, such as that of the South of France, which is judged to be owing to the moisture of the climate, and the superior richness of the soil. In a cold moist climate a person is not able, even with the utmost care, to produce above half the cocoons from the same quantity of eggs which can be done in a warmer and drier climate. But as in the colder climate the mulberry carries nearly three times the quantity of leaves, which it can do in the other; from thence it arises, that the colder climates, such as those before mentioned are able on the whole, to raise at least as much silk, from the same quantity of eggs, as the warmer countries; because the quantity of food is the great article, as the grain or eggs of the silk worm can easily be multiplied to as great a quantity as you please.

HATCHING THE WORMS.

Having thus gone through the articles of the greatest importance, so far as they occurred to me, in relation to the first and leading branch of our subject; the next, which naturally falls to be considered, is the method observed in France in hatching the worms. But before proceeding to the article it may not be improper to premise the following particulars as they seem justly to demand a very particular attention.

Here then I must observe that the greatest care ought to be taken to procure healthy, good seed or eggs, because it has been ascertained from repeated experience that the eggs from those houses where the worms were infected with bad air, carry along with them to the worms produced therefrom, the same distempers to which the worms of the preceding year were subject.

The eggs in order to be properly preserved, should be kept in some dry place, with a free air

not too hot; and you should avoid keeping them in any vault or cellar under ground; because any kind of damp is found to be destructive to them.

The eggs of the silk worm have been found to degenerate in the space of five years; hence a change from time to time is judged to be necessary, taking care to have the eggs brought from a warmer to a colder climate. This however must be done by degrees, and not carried at once from one extreme to another. For example, eggs brought from the Levant, the isle of Cyprus, or from other countries in the same latitude, ought not to be brought at once into such a cold climate as that of Flanders or the north of France; but should be first brought into such a climate as that of Provence or Languedoc, from whence, after having remained there for two years they can be brought with safety into the colder countries.

The first year that the eggs are brought from a warm to a cold climate, you must not expect great success from them: on the contrary, you will find, though the utmost care and attention are given to them, that the greatest part of the worms will die. But still you will be able to save enough to stock yourself sufficiently with the eggs, which every succeeding year will be found to answer better as the worms become naturalized to the climate, which can only be brought about gradually; and indeed more time will be requisite for this purpose in Britain than in France, as the climate upon the continent is more fixed and steady than in England.

In transporting the eggs from one country to another, especially where this is done by sea, you must order them to be put into a bottle, which ought not to be filled more than half full, that the eggs may not lie too close together, which might run the risk of heating them, and causing them to hatch. The bottle being but half full, leaves sufficient room to the eggs to be tossed upside down by the motion of the vessel, which keeps them cool and fresh, and hinders them from heating. After putting the eggs into the bottle, let it be carefully corked; a cover of leather put over the cork; and let that be sealed, to prevent any danger of changing the eggs. When corked and sealed as above, put the bottle into a double case, or box of wood; not only to preserve the eggs from all damp from the sea, or otherwise, but also to protect them from too much heat, which would cause them to hatch. If the bottle is too full, the eggs will lie too close upon one another, and will in that case heat of themselves, and hatch, and consequently in both cases must be lost.

The eggs that are duly impregnated by the male butterfly are of a grey cinclery colour, which colour they preserve till they are properly prepared for hatching, as after mentioned. The eggs which are not duly impregnated are readily to be distinguished from this circumstance, viz. that after being kept for some time, they always continue to be of a yellow colour; and I need scarce add that such eggs are good for nothing, and ought therefore to be thrown away. There is no distinguishing betwixt good and bad eggs, but by the change of colour, after being kept as above mentioned.

One ounce of eggs will produce 40,000 worms and so in proportion for a larger or smaller quantity.
(To be continued.)

INDIAN CORN.

MR. EDITOR—In your last New England Farmer a correspondent asks certain questions respecting the culture of Indian Corn sown broadcast for fodder, which in a measure I will endeavour to answer.

The threatening drought of the last summer induced me to make an experiment of twelve acres on my estate at Ballston, and having no previous knowledge of a thing of the sort, I was induced to observe its details and results the more attentively, and am persuaded that, as a fallow crop and ready mode of creating a good substitute for hay, it has been to me a valuable expedient.

I sowed an average of about two bushels to the acre, rolled in plaster, and sowed plaster when it had got well up. More than this quantity of seed I think would be wasted, and produce a stinted growth. I would pass the harrow once lengthwise of the furrow before sowing, the more certainly to ensure as even an application of the seed over the surface as practicable. After being thoroughly cross harrowed, apply the roller where the face of the land will admit of it, the more effectually to cover the seed, and pulverise any lumps and leave the ground so even as to allow of cutting the crop near the roots.

Harvest when in tassel and silk,—a short and extra strong cradle, the preferable implement for cutting, although the sickle may be used,—mere mowing with a scythe leaves the crop too irregular and confused to be conveniently gathered. After wilting one day in the sun, (care being taken to avoid wet or cloudy weather in the process,) let two men in concert each gather their arms full, and unite the same in a small stout, using two bands at and near the top. In this way rain will be excluded, the process of curing be more rapid and perfect than if bound in sheaves, and a chance afforded of housing the fodder before the equinoctial rains.

The time of sowing, as soon after that of usual planting as practicable, to escape the danger of early frost, and also to be in season for a successive winter crop, if desired, which in most cases can be got in with one careful ploughing.

Your obt^s serv^t, H. W. D.

Albany, April 2, 1827.

MULBERRY TREE.

MR. EDITOR—The breeding of the Silk Worm has been very commendably urged by you of late.

This must be preceded by the cultivation of the mulberry tree. In Europe an interest is excited on this subject. I hand you an extract of a letter from Munich dated Jan. 25 1827. By this you will see the course there adopted, and the zeal with which it is pursued.

I have been told (though I know not with what authority,) that the mulberry seed may be sown broadcast, in a finely pulverised soil and cut with the scythe, to feed the worms. Whether this mode would be (if practicable) preferable to the more extended growth of the tree, I am not informed. It might perhaps, as the seeds are in abundance in the country, afford an earlier engagement or come in aid of the project.

Yours, W.

Extract of a private letter, dated Munich, Jan. 5:

"From the report of a committee appointed to encourage the cultivation of the mulberry tree, and the breeding of silk-worms, it appears these objects have made considerable progress in the kingdom. The great numbers of Italian mulber-

ry trees which have been distributed have, for the most part, prospered as well as those raised from seed, and a fresh supply of the former has just been received from Italy. Already eighty persons are engaged in breeding silk worms. The produce last year was several hundred weight of cocoons, for which there is already a competition in the market; the merchants purchase them at one florin six kreuzers per pound, whereas the committee gives only one florin."

From the American Farmer.

BARLEY.

MR. SKINNER,—As you seem desirous to introduce Barley, to the Maryland farmers, as a new agricultural staple, with a view to aid you in the laudable design, I send you some brief remarks upon the cultivation of that grain.

The soil for barley should be such as will grow good turnips or other green crops, including clovers, and which embrace the varieties of loams and sands that are not wet, or very dry and poor. Indeed, I have taken my crops, and they have been pretty good, from my lightest turnip soils.—Barley cannot be cultivated to advantage upon stiff, heavy and wet grounds, or on such as are of a cold and tenacious quality. This crop occupies the ground but about three months; and it is only in a dry, light, mellow soil, that its roots can extend with sufficient facility, and supply the food necessary to bring the grain to rapid and perfect maturity.

Previous crop. Crops that precede this grain, should be such as leave the ground mellow, and free from weeds; and for this reason hoed crops are to be preferred, such as turnips, potatoes, peas, beans, &c. Small grains should not precede it: they impoverish the soil, leave it foul, and besides, it is contravening one of the most salutary maxims of husbandry, to grow two dry crops in succession. It may follow clover; but if the soil is heavy, the ley should be ploughed in autumn. Barley is successfully sown upon the fallows in England. (not summer, but autumn fallows,) and is sown sometimes after wheat; but in the latter case turnips are pulled and previously fed upon the stubble—a practice which I think is not likely to obtain here. I have generally sown barley after ruta бага or potatoes, these crops having received a good dressing of long yard or stable manure.

Manure should not be applied to the barley, but to the preceding crop. The short period that this grain occupies the ground, does not afford time for the manure to decompose and yield its food to the plants; and if applied in excess, it causes a too rank vegetation, and the straw lodges before the grain is matured. Where a fallow or clover ley is employed, and ploughed in autumn, dung may be previously applied and ploughed under.

Preparation of the ground. Where barley follows a root or hoed crop, one ploughing will generally suffice: but in all cases a complete pulverization of the soil is necessary; and to effect this a roller is often of material benefit. If sown upon grass leys, ploughed in autumn, the spring ploughing should be shallow, so as to leave the sod reversed. But the preferable way may be to harrow the fallow, plough in the seed, with a light furrow and smooth off with the harrow.

The seed and sowing. Loudon enumerates six species and sub-species of the barley. The kinds

uniformly cultivated here are the two, four six rowed spring, (*hordeum vulgare*, and *h. distichon*.) Thin skinned, pale, plump seed, should be selected. I sow as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry in spring. The young grain is hurt by the ordinary frosts of the latter part of April and May. I sow from six to eight pecks per acre, according to the richness of the soil, the forwardness of the season; the poorest ground and the latest sowing requiring the most seed. England the common quantity of seed is eight to sixteen pecks. Our climate being much warmer than that of Great Britain, barley and other grains till better with us, and consequently we require less seed. We uniformly sow broadcast, generally on the fresh furrow, and harrow both ways; and those who have a roller, use it in the finishing operation. It gives a smooth surface, breaks down the lumps, brings the earth in contact with the seed, and if grass seeds have been sown, its use is doubly beneficial. I steep seed twenty-four hours in a weak solution of tre, the crude kind of which costs me only six cents per pound, by the quantity. From these analysis and observations of Grisenthwaite, there is reason to believe that this salt is peculiarly beneficial to the barley crop, the grain yielding it in analysis. I have made no comparative experiments, but I think this steep serviceable. It has been applied to this grain, as a top dressing, with singular success, the powder end dung of pigeons or dunghill fowls, at the rate of twenty to thirty bushels the acre.

The crop admits of no after culture when sown broadcast. Yet the application of the roller, when the plants are two or three inches high, is doubt salutary, especially if there has been considerable rains. Rolling gives a salutary compression to the soil, which in the spring is apt to be loose and porous, and full of cracks, by the ternation of freezing and thawing, or of wet and dry weather; it destroys many insects; and above all, it partially buries the crowns of the plants, and induces a multiplication of seed stalks. I can recommend the practice from experience. When grass seeds are sown with barley, the luxuriance of the young grass sometimes chokes the grain, robs it of nutriment, and sensibly diminishes the product. To obviate this evil, it has been recommended to sow the grass seeds after the barley has come up, and to cover them with a light harrow and the roller; and it is said, and I think with truth, that this operation will not materially injure the grain. In dry seasons, the crop is sometimes attacked by worms, while young. In this case the roller should be applied, and sufficient weight added, to require the draught of two or three cattle.

Time and method of harvesting. When the seed is rich, and the season propitious, this grain is very liable to lodge. If this happens after it has blossomed, no material injury is sustained in the product. If before, the crop is greatly diminished. This shows the danger to be apprehended from making the soil too rich, and of applying fresh manure. Barley is known to be ripe by the appearance of the reddish cast on the ear, or when the English farmers term red roan, by the ear beginning to droop and bend themselves round against the stems, and by the stalks becoming brittle and of a yellowish colour. This is the particular period for cutting, as if suffered to stand

the heads break off, and the grain wastes, the slightest touch. And it may be cut with a sickle, sickle or scythe, according to circumstance.

If it stands straight, and is not too tall, the cradle is to be preferred; if heavy, or the sickle or scythe. But, as the grain is cut, and the straw contains much moisture, it ought to be cut, it should be suffered to well dried in the swathe before it is bound in sheaves, or carried to the barn or stack. If cut with the cradle or sickle, it is bound in sheaves; more common practice is to cut the crop with the scythe, rake the ground, and load it with a hay fork.

Flax improves for malting by lying till October; it is threshed; though it is often threshed immediately from the field. The great difficulty in preparing it for market is to rid it of the seed. This may be done with flails after it has once through the fanning mill. And where great quantities, it may be spread from six inches upon the barn floor, and trodden there.

Price and profits. The average product in England is stated by Donaldson at thirty-two bushels per acre. The product in New York varies from fifteen to seventy bushels, according to season and soil; and I think the average is somewhat short of that of Great Britain. Compared with wheat, its product is as two or two and one to one; compared with oats, about equal. The soil is adapted to this grain. It is, however, to be remembered, that neither wheat or oats are adapted to a barley soil; the first requiring a more stiff and tenacious, and the latter a cold and moist location. The average yield of barley is at least two thirds that of wheat. Sowing wheat then to be \$1.12 the bushel, and the product 15 bushels per acre, and barley to be \$1.00 the bushel, and the product of an acre 30 bushels, the expense of cultivation equal, the profits of barley will be nearly as three to two compared with wheat. Barley, besides, is a less precarious crop, subject to fewer diseases, and has fewer insect enemies to encounter than wheat. J. BUEL.
Barn, March 8, 1827.

FLAX.

The citizens of this section of the country have rarely paid considerable attention to the cultivation of Flax; but this branch of agriculture, so valuable to the soil, has been, of late years, generally neglected, because there has been no market for any considerable quantity of this article. It has been a subject of regret to our farmers, particularly on account of the actual low prices of the productions of our soil. We are happy to state that it is now in the power of our farmers to engage anew in the cultivation of this very important article. Very advantageous propositions have been made to many of our citizens by a gentleman who is in possession of a secret for dressing flax without rotting, and who has had, for two years past, an establishment in successful operation on the North River.

The flax is received from the farmers after the seed is taken off, without any other preparation, \$15 per ton, cash down. Very judicious farmers say that at this price a neat profit of from 12 to 18 dollars may be realized from an acre of land, and this with the double advantage: 1st of being relieved from the unhealthy and troublesome process of rotting and dressing; 2d, of being sure of

a ready market, where they can instantly realize a reward for their industry. The owner of this new system is willing to locate himself amongst us in a central situation, provided he can be sure of obtaining for the first year the produce of at least two hundred acres of flax land. He offers as guarantees of the performance of his engagements, securities of the first respectability in New-York, and references in Paterson and the place where he now resides. He has already made engagements with several respectable landholders in Elizabethtown, Woodbridge, &c. amongst whom are Major Kean, president of the Essex agricultural society, Mr. Rd. Townley, Maj. Edgar of Woodbridge, &c.

As the time for sowing flax is at hand, it is important that the attention of our agriculturalists should be immediately directed to this subject, in order to induce this gentleman to establish himself in this region, particularly as this branch of business may be conducted to a very considerable extent. He can sell his flax dressed, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other.

At the exhibition of the New York Agricultural and Mechanical Society, held at Albany in 1826, he received the premium for the best process of dressing flax without rotting.

[Rahway, N. J. Advocate.]

CULTURE OF SILK.

The public attention has been often called, of late, to the culture of silk. Statements have been made on good authority, through the medium of the press, which induce us to believe, that the Mulberry tree is congenial to our climate, that the silk worm may be raised, and that the important article of silk may be profitably produced in any desirable quantity among us. It has been said, that the profits, arising from the culture and manufacture of this article in one town in Connecticut, during last year alone, were more than \$40,000! If this be true, the farmers in this vicinity might devote a part of their land and attention to the production of this article, more profitable than any thing else. It is known to many of our readers that the mulberry tree and silk worm have been cultivated in this country, and that some fine specimens of sewing silk, manufactured from the native material, have been produced. Miss Blodget and Miss Wright of Tyngsboro', and Miss Fitch of Framingham, have at different times obtained a premium from our County Agricultural Society, for their successful efforts in raising and manufacturing this article. How long and how much their attention has been devoted to it, and what success has attended their labours we are unable to say. We are equally ignorant of the particular method they have pursued. Considerable skill and attention is doubtless requisite to insure success in this business. We have been told those who have made the experiment are satisfied with its utility. When properly made, it has uniformly been successful.

[Yeoman's Gaz.]

The following recipe for ink will be found to be superior to that published last week, as it contained an essential omission:

Into a quart of soft water put 5 ounces best Aleppo galls, broken into small pieces—Let this stand exposed to the air (but secure against the dust) for 5 days. Then add 2 ounces gum arabic, let it stand 5 days longer, then add 2 ounces copperas and a piece of Indigo the size of a chestnut, after which it will soon be fit for use.

CANKER WORMS.

These most troublesome visitants infest the orchards in this vicinity to an almost unprecedented degree. On visiting a neighbor's orchard a day or two since, we saw an innumerable quantity of these worms scattered over all the trees. Our farmers are tarring their trees, and taking such measures as are in their power, to prevent their pernicious influence, but it is feared they will destroy most of our usual quantity of fruit. We should be pleased if some one would communicate to us the most effectual method to destroy them.

Concord Gazette.

Redheifer outdone.—An impostor by the name of Greensburg Baxter has been for some days practising successfully upon the credulity of the multitude by the exhibition of a (nominally) self-moving water wheel. A number were found sufficiently credulous to be gulled into a belief, that perpetual motion was discovered; and a company was forthwith formed; and the shares all taken up at once. It is stated that so great was the infatuation, that the shares actually rose from a trifle to one thousand dollars. Suspicion was excited at a meeting of the directors on Thursday evening, and they determined upon inspecting the mysteries of the machine on that very night, instead of yesterday morning, when Mr. Baxter was to have exhibited it, or rather run off with his money, leaving it to exhibit itself. To the solicitations of the stockholders he gave nothing but evasions—and they determined to force open the door of the building where it was exhibited, and the key to which, he pretended was lost. Upon prying up the floor, a crank, pump, flywheels, &c. were discovered and the mystery at once solved. The rage of the curious was tremendous, and they proceeded at once to the house of the impostor, whose wife denied that he was in—the police officers were sent for, and the cunning artist safely lodged in Bridewell.

[N. Y. Times.]

Panther Hunt.—The Detroit Gazette relates that an elderly emigrant in the county of Washenaw, discovering what he suspected to be the tracks of a panther, invited sixteen young woodsmen to assemble with their rifles and hunt the animal. They surrounded the wood, approached the centre, and succeeded in driving him to a tree.—He was shot by several balls, but did not fall until a bold young man climbed the tree and threw him down. The son of the old gentleman who had discovered the track, first came near, and taking the panther by the tail, he raised it at arms length, and having examined it for a moment,—"Dad," said he, "this is our old Cat!" "Poh," said the old man, "that can't be—" "twice as large as our old cat." "Look for yourself," said the son. The thing was then subjected to the old gentleman's examination, who was reluctantly forced to admit "that it was our old cat!"

It is asserted by naturalists of the herring, that if suffered to multiply unmolested, and its offspring to remain undiminished for only 20 years, the whole would be many times greater than the bulk of the earth; and that a single cod-fish will produce, at one time, if they escape depredation, a number equal to the whole population of England.

A boy in England lately destroyed himself from his curiosity to feel hanging sensations. Poor fellow!—those sensations are always indescribable. If felt.

(Selected for the American Farmer.)

HORTICULTURAL ITEMS.

From Loudon's Gardener's Magazine for 1836.

Preservation of Apples in Winter.—Robert Donald thus describes his method and success in preserving apples, in the Gardener's Magazine :

"I had a trench dug five feet wide, one foot below the surface of the ground, and twelve feet long. I covered the sides and bottom with turf, the grassy sides upwards, and then filled the space with *Golden Knobs* and *French Crabs*, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep in the centre, sloping to the sides ; I then covered them close with turf, the grassy side next the fruit, to keep them clean. I next had the ridge covered with mould a foot thick, to keep out the frost and exclude the external air. In the end of April I had them taken out, in fine preservation. I again last autumn kept 50 bushels in the same way, with equal success."

Charcoal dust, the refuse of a charcoal pit, applied to the ground half an inch thick, and moderately mixed with the top soil, has been found a complete preventive of the depredations of the grub, of mouldiness in onions, and the clubbing in the roots of cabbages and cauliflowers.

Loddige's Nursery, at Hackney, near London, contains more than 8000 species, exclusive of 2000 varieties of plants. The trees and shrubs are said to exceed in number those of any other collection in the world. Of the acer (Maple), there are 27 varieties ; crataegus (thorn), 47 ; fraxinus (ash), 32 ; pinus, (pine), 40 ; quercus, (oak), 40 ; rosa, (rose), with its varieties, 1450 ; salix, (willow), 192 ; ulmus, (elm), 20, &c.

Covent Garden Market.—The following abstract of the prices of forced and other vegetables in the London market, which are quoted from London, cannot fail to excite surprise :

Feb. 7. Asparagus 10 to 12s per 100. Apples 16 to 20s per bushel.

Feb. 21. Cucumbers 21s per brace.

March 21. Colmar Pears 11s per dozen, and thought cheap. Strawberries 3s per oz. Sweet-water grapes £2 2s and upwards per lb.

April 24. Grapes 24 to 30s per lb. Strawberries 2s per oz. Apples 24s per bushel.

April 18. Young Potatoes 2s 6d to 4s per lb.

May 16. Cherries 12 to 16s per lb.

June 3. Garden snails 1s. per doz. English frogs 1d each ; snakes 4d each ; leeches 10 to 20s per hundred.—See Gardener's Magazine, p. 216, 348.

Important fact in regard to grasses.—Any certain soil, says Curtis, will maintain a greater, and produce more nutritious produce, if cropped with a number of different species of grasses, than it maintains and produces if cropped with only one or two species. This is a curious and important fact, and which has been unnoticed in previous works on the subject, as well as neglected in practice. If an acre of good land is sown with three pecks of rye grass, and one peck of the clovers or trefoil, 470 plants only will be maintained on the square foot of such land ; if a larger quantity of these seeds is sown, whether of these two species or of any other two, the extra plants vegetated, (which will certainly appear at first, if the seeds are good) will decay in a short time, leaving blank spaces to be filled up with weeds or spurious grasses ; or in fact, plants of different species, supplied by the soil, manure, or neighbouring hedges. But if, instead of two species of grasses, eight to twenty different sorts are sown on the same soil, or that

now alluded to, a thousand plants will be maintained on the same space, and the weight of produce in herbage and in hay increased in proportion.

It has been remarked by farmers that if oats and peas are sown together, each in sufficient quantities for a crop, the product of each will be as great as if it had occupied the ground wholly. The only way in which I can account for this fact, as also that quoted above from Curtis, is upon the theory of Grisebawite, that different species of plants take up different qualities of food from the soil ; that what is indispensable for the perfection of one, is not necessary to, or taken up by another ; that each requires a specific or particular food.—Indeed, this is amply recognised in the rotation of crops. A succession of the same crops will inevitably deteriorate, unless the soil upon which they are sown, is annually supplied with the specific food which they consume. We see this principle further illustrated in the alternations of species which are constantly taking place in our meadows and in our forests. In Gloucester, Eng. the sainfoin will abide in the chalk soils ten years ; after which the same ground will not grow sainfoin till ten other years have intervened. (Marshall.) In Holland it is considered unsafe to sow flax oftener than once in ten or twelve years. Grisebawite, it may be remarked, contends that a rotation of crops is not necessary ; but this is only on the supposition, that the specific manure consumed by the crop is annually restored to the soil by the cultivator. It is well known that a young apple tree will not grow well where an old one has died or been dug up ; yet a tree of another species may thrive well there. Nurserymen, if they understand their business, never plant a species of tree where the same kind has been taken up, until the ground has been well manured and cropped two or three seasons.

The facts stated by Mr. Curtis are particularly important to grass husbandry. Grasses, like other plants, have their particular seasons of growth.—There are several species which start with the first appearance of vegetation, and which blossom in April or May. Others start later, grow vigorously after the first have become stationary, and flower in succession, in June, July and August. Others preserve their vigour and growth until vegetation is checked by the frost of autumn. A pasture possessing these different kinds, some of which are in vigorous growth in every part of the grazing season, must possess a manifest advantage over that which has but one or two kinds, which only shoot with superfluous plenty in spring, in midsummer, or in autumn, independently of the considerations suggested by Mr. Curtis, that the number of plants, and the gross product, will be more than doubled : it affords a luxuriant growth, and abundance of nutritious feed, at all times. It is this property which gives a peculiar value to old pastures. In Great Britain they are estimated a third more valuable for the dairy than pastures newly laid down ; because they contain many grasses, some of which luxuriate at every season of the year. By sowing the many kinds of grasses which they contain, a new pasture will attain the value of an old one, the second or third year after seeding. A better attention to our indigenous grasses, and the introduction of more from abroad, would very much further the interests of American farming. J. B.

A ship loaded with stores and provisions has just sailed from Philadelphia for Greece.

From Yeoman's Gazette.

TO THE CULTIVATORS OF BARLEY

I last year addressed you, on the subject of ley, and particularly advised you to procure sown clean seed. I was induced to do this, knowing that so many of us, have sowed bad seed, being so inattentive to keeping our barley clean pure, that the barley from Maine and New Hampshire, had obtained a decided preference over in the markets of Boston and New York. I do not pretend to be able to direct you, in the mode of cultivation—but only to remind you of a fact which I had received, from the Brewers N. York, and from Mr. Laird, and Mr. Sowdon Boston, and it seems you did not much regard suggestions, for very little of either clean, or was sowed, in either of the Counties of Essex, Middlesex, and it is a fact which ought to create some surprise, that since the 1st November, 1836, thirty thousand bushels of barley have been imported into the port of Boston, to wit, from Bremen Germany 27,500 bushels, and from Smyrna 7 key 2500 bushels :—this quantity might well have been produced in the County of Middlesex also and probably have saved \$15,000 or \$20,000, which went out of the County to pay for this barley. Must there not be something in our husbandry which ought to be reformed ! Can barley be got cheaper in Germany than we can grow it ! The soil is said to be fertile, but the air cold, and must be owing to the patient industry of the Dut that they are able to send us barley, when it comes charged with a duty of 15 per cent, and freight, and commissions of the merchants. The is probably 3000 barrels of flour brought from the South, and consumed in the County of Middlesex annually, which must cost us not less than \$15,000 now as we have a fine soil and climate for barley ought to be able to send them as much annually, as will purchase that flour ; this would appear to be a fair exchange of commodities, and give encouragement to the coasting trade, to carry them each way, and can we engage in a better culture ! The increased demand for beer, is a subject of congratulation, and if encouraged, may time, drive out that vile poison, New England rum which now pervades every place, in our dwelling at the taverns—in the fields—in the stages—in the breath of every one is tainted, with this vile poison—it is then no less our interest than our duty to encourage the introduction, and use of mal liquors. The increase of breweries, in Massachusetts, promises much for the barley culture, and we shall be likely to find a more ready market and get cash too, for our barley than for any other grain we can cultivate. Whether the seed from Smyrna, and Bremen, will be the best to sow, am not able to inform you. Seed carried from North to South generally succeeds well. Boston is in latitude 42, Bremen is in latitude 53, consequently colder than Boston, or Massachusetts ; and it would appear, that Bremen barley might succeed well in Middlesex County. Smyrna is in latitude 38, and consequently much warmer than our climate—hence it appears that barley succeeds in a variety of climate, but there may be other things besides climate, to be taken into the calculation. Mr. Breed, a merchant in Dock Square, invites purchasers to buy of him, for seed—and I understand he sells for 90 cents the bushel. Good barley of well approved quality, is sold in Worcester for \$1 the bushel. I have deemed it proper to

time, to make these suggestions for your consideration. We farmers seldom write on these subjects, but claiming to be an enlightened class of men, we ought to be more communicative on things relating so directly to our interest.

A MIDDLESEX HUSBANDMAN.

FRANKLIN'S THEORY OF NORTH-EAST STORMS.

Franklin had hoped to observe an eclipse of the moon at Philadelphia, but was prevented by a very east storm that commenced at seven in the evening. This he afterwards found did not occur at Boston till eleven, and upon enquiry, he had come to suppose, it passed to the north east at a rate of about 100 miles an hour. The manner in which he accounted for the current of air's commencing at the point of compass opposite to that from which it appeared to proceed, was as follows:

I suppose a long canal of water, stopped at each end by a gate. The water is at rest till the gate is opened; then it begins to move out through the gate; and the water next the gate is put in motion and moves towards the gate and so on successively, till the water at the head of the canal is in motion, which is last of all. In this case all the water moves indeed towards the gate; but the successive times of beginning the motion are in the contrary way, viz. from the gate back to the head of the canal. Thus to produce a north east wind, I suppose some great rarefaction of the air near the Gulf of Mexico; the air rising thence has its place supplied by the next more northern, cooler, and therefore denser and heavier; a successive current is formed, to which our west and inland give a north east direction."

The correctness of the above theory of Dr Franklin has been confirmed by later observations in Europe as well as in America.

CELERIAC.

In the last report of the transactions of the London Horticultural Society, we find a paper on the cultivation on what is represented to be a delicious vegetable, called *Celeriac*, or *turnip-rooted celeriac*. It is cultivated extensively in Denmark and Germany, but as yet is little known in England. The roots are from three to five inches diameter; sliced, they are excellent in soups, or may be eaten with vinegar as a pleasant winter salad. The Germans prepare the roots by boiling, till a fork easily passes through them, and when cold they are used with oil and vinegar; when boiled, the outer part of fibres of the roots ought to be cut away, and the roots placed in cold water on the fire, not in boiling water. The roots are also excellent, stewed in rich gravy. Perhaps some of our enterprising horticulturalists will introduce a vegetable which promises so well.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Mr E. Dussar, of Philadelphia, has lately imported from France, a large quantity of the most approved Mulberry plants and seeds, which he, as well as John Hare Powell, and Chandler Price, Esqrs. are cultivating at the village of Hamilton, near Philadelphia, for the patriotic purpose of aiding and encouraging the growth of silk in this country. Mr Dussar has also imported many thousands of the Silk Worm Eggs, and it is said to be necessary to attend to the changing of these, as in certain plants which degenerate from too long continued cultivation in the same ground.

TO FREE MOLASSES FROM ITS SHARP TASTE, AND RENDER IT FIT TO BE USED INSTEAD OF SUGAR.

Take twenty-four pounds of molasses, twenty-four pounds of water, and six pounds of charcoal, coarsely pulverised; mix them in a kettle, and boil the whole over a slow wood fire. When the mixture has boiled half an hour, pour it into a flat vessel, in order that the charcoal may subside to the bottom; then pour off the liquid and place it over the fire once more, that the superfluous water may evaporate, and the molasses brought to their former consistence. Twenty-four pounds of molasses will produce twenty-four pounds of syrup.

This method has been employed on a large scale with the happiest effects; the molasses became sensibly milder, and can be employed in many articles of food; though in dishes, where milk is used, or for cordials mixed with spices, sugar is to be preferred.—*English pa.*

TO MAKE ECONOMICAL WICKS FOR LAMPS.

When using a lamp with a flat wick, if you will take a piece of clean stocking or other cotton rag, and shape and adapt it to the tube or receptacle for the wick, it will answer the purpose as well as the cotton wicks which are sold in the shops.

English pa.

MANAGEMENT OF RAZOR STROPS.

Most razor strops are spoiled by being left too dry; a drop or two of sweet oil, frequently added to the strop would remedy this: and after using the strop, passing the razor on the inside of a warm hand gives the smoothest and finest edge; putting the razor in warm water makes it cut very keen, and perhaps nothing makes a better razor strop than crocus martis, with a little sweet oil rubbed well on leather with a glass bottle.—*Ibid.*

CHERRY TREE GUM.

The gum that exudes from the trunk and branches of the cherry tree is said to be equal to gum arabic. Hasselquist relates that during a siege more than one hundred men were kept alive for two months nearly, without any other sustenance than a little of this gum taken into the mouth sometimes and suffered gradually to dissolve.—*Ibid.*

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

As the season of vegetation approaches, a remark upon the application of Tobacco water in the destruction of insects, may not be amiss. In the process of preparing tobacco for use, a liquid is finally expressed from it, which is very cheap, and highly destructive to animal life. This mixed with three to five parts water, is found to be an effectual remedy, for the aphids, caterpillars, and similar insects which infest fruit trees.

CLARIFICATION WITH CHARCOAL.

The effects of charcoal in clarification are both curious and important. They were first noticed by M. Lowity of Petersburg, and have for the most part been amply confirmed by succeeding observers, although the precise cause of these remarkable changes has not been satisfactorily ascertained. All that is essential for this purpose is, that the charcoal should be in fine powder and very dry; hence the only preparation requisite is to pulverize some well burnt common charcoal, and then heat it in a covered crucible to a glow-

ing red, till it ceases to give out an inflammable vapour. If it is not employed immediately, it ought to be kept in a ground stopped glass bottle, and may then be preserved unimpaired to any length of time. The effects of this prepared charcoal are very striking. Being mixed with common vinegar or any kind of wine, a thick froth rises to the surface, and the liquors after filtration are found to be as limpid as water. The fittest and most putrid ditch water is in like manner rendered perfectly clear, inodorous and insipid; and rancid oils are also deprived of their smell and taste by repeated filtration through this prepared charcoal. Hence also its peculiar efficacy as a dentifrice; it is sufficiently hard to remove concretions from the teeth without injuring the enamel, while it neutralises and destroys for a time any fetor which may arise from a carious tooth.—*Rees Cyclopaedia*

GARDENING.

Little time ought now to be lost in preparing new and old gardens for early spring crops. See that the fences are in good order. Hogs and cattle soon find out a faulty pannel, and will not fail to take advantage of it; and a whole season's work may be destroyed for want of a few hours work at the fence.

Next to a good fence, it is indispensably necessary to have a sufficiency of suitable manure; without this, in the soils of this country especially, labor is vain. With a portion of well rotted stable dung, Lime is the most powerful and most suitable fertilizer of our soils, with which we are acquainted. If the soil be moderately deep, a half bushel of slacked lime may be evenly spread over every twenty feet square. If the soil be sodden and clayey, a moderate coat of coal ashes, sand or the black coal dirt, well known here, will be of signal benefit. The liming must not be repeated for several years.

The life and soil of a garden, after it is well manured, is to have it well worked. If it is a new lot, let it be ploughed and cross ploughed, and well harrowed; if an old one, it ought to be dug at least two spades deep, if the soil will admit of it, and be well turned up and pulverised in the digging. It is an injurious and slovenly practice, too common here, to scratch over the surface of the earth a few inches deep. The consequence is, plants put forth their roots and very soon meet a hard unfertilized stratum, which they cannot penetrate, and quickly become puny and sickly from want of room and nourishment; and being so near the surface of the earth, the least drought kills them out-right. It is then a subject of wonder and surprise, what can be the matter,—and the poor soil or climate, or both, has to bear all the blame of the laziness or inattention of the Gardener.

It is all important to have the best seeds. The fruit will assuredly partake of the nature of the seeds. If you sow seeds of poor, unprofitable kinds, your produce will be of the same description.

As we are writing for the information of new beginners, we shall be excused enumerating some of the plants and herbs which ought to find a place in every kitchen garden.

Esculents.—Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Carrots, Potatoes, Beets, Turnips, Indian Corn, Tomatoes, Squashes, Spinach, Parsnips, Onions, Leeks, Cucumbers, Nasturtium, Okra, Egg Plant, Cauliflower, Asparagus, Artichokes, Peppers, Horse Radish, Scorzoneria, &c.

Sallads.—Celery, Chives, Cress, Lettuce, Endive, Mustard, Parsley, Radish, Shallot, &c.

Herbs.—Anise, Basil, Coriander, Caraway, Chamomile, Lavender, Marigold, Marjoram, Mint, Sage, Savory, Thyme, &c.

In addition to the ordinary garden fruits of Apples, Peaches, Plums, Gooseberries, Currants, &c. &c. we would especially recommend the cultivation of the Grape. The vine will form a Beautiful and highly ornamented shade, and the fruit a delicious dessert. Or if you have space and time to cultivate it to greater extent, you may save, besides abundance of fruit for the table, a glass of good wine for yourself and a friend; and all this may be procured with less cost than is devoted to the purchase of that abominable stuff, whiskey. Perhaps we owe an apology to our readers for applying so homely an epithet to this latter very general beverage of the country, Whiskey; but we abominate and despise this stuff to a degree bordering upon perfect hatred, and do not like to let slip an opportunity for giving it a bad name; and if our word would banish it the country, not a drop should pollute the soil of this continent for at least a thousand years to come.

It is too generally supposed that the Grape is difficult to raise, and laborious to cultivate; neither of these suppositions are well founded. It may be raised and cultivated almost with as little expense of money and labor as any other fruit. After selecting suitable kinds, but little skill and attention are required. Our soil and climate is well adapted to the purpose; in proof of this we need but remark the abundance of wild grapes which flourish and bear luxuriously in all quarters around us.—And here we would observe that several kinds of these are well worth cultivation. The large white fox grape, common here, is little inferior in sweetness and flavor to some of the Foreign cultivated Grapes, and has the advantage of being a native, and congenial to the soil and climate. The small chicken or winter grape is another kind which makes a most delicious preserve. We cannot, however, go further into the subject at present, but will endeavour to devote a future paper, or two, exclusively to the culture of Grapes.

Gardening is too much neglected in this state. It is considered, in the country, a petty concern, and abandoned to the care of women and children. We desire, if possible, to claim for this subject, suitable attention. The produce of a garden will afford a family many comforts and luxuries; and what contributes more to the value and beauty of a house, than a neat and productive garden? Cultivating a garden is a healthy exercise for the sedentary, and a pleasing recreation for the laborer. It leads to industry, neatness, economy and good order. If every dwelling house had a good garden attached to it; it would, at least in our estimation, raise the value of the state 25 per cent. But we have heretofore expatiated upon this point, and may not, perhaps be excused going over the ground again.—*Pottsville Journal.*

CLARIFICATION SOMETIMES INJURIOUS.

Clarification is often found detrimental when used to prepare vegetable decoctions or infusions for medical purposes; and hence is a much less frequent process in the *Materia Medica* than formerly. Thus if syrup of poppies be clarified till it becomes quite limpid, it loses almost all its narcotic power, and is, as a medicine, little better than simple syrup.—*English pa.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1827.

SIGNS OF THE SEASONS.

Mr Editor—What are the signs of the seasons? Shall we have an early spring?

Of the buds we shall learn from the Roxbury Farmer.—What indications are there from other circumstances?

The wild geese have been seen to migrate early this season to the north—and the little toads (as I call them) with a full bladder of wind, like a bagpipe under their throats, made the bushes and lowlands resound with their harmony, as some call it, on the 27th of March.

Are these indications? and if there are any others, will you let us know it.

Yours, WEATHERWISE.

IMPORTED TREES AND PLANTS.

Mr. Prince in his Linnæan garden, New York, has among his collection of foreign trees, a species of Pine, several species of the *Branksæa*, two of *Eucalyptus*, and more than a hundred other species of trees and shrubs, all natives of New South Wales, and expects, in a few days a *Teak* tree. He has in the press, a catalogue of the plants, &c. belonging to his hot house, which will be distributed as soon as they are printed.

SALES OF FRUIT TREES, SHRUBS, &c.

A sale of Horticultural collections made by Mr Shaw, lately returned from Europe took place in New-York last week. It comprised a choice and rich assortment of French and English Fruit Trees, Ornamental Fruit Trees, Vines, Shrubs, and Plants, &c., selected from the most celebrated nurseries and vineyards in France and England.

MELON (*Cucumis Melo*.)

Seeds brought from the Southward produce the best melons, and the seeds should occasionally be renewed by a fresh supply from that quarter.

Mr Miller says they should be three years old before planting, and that those which will swim in water should be rejected.

The ends of the runners, and the fruit last formed, says Mr Deane, should be taken off, in order that the fruit first formed may have more nourishment, grow larger, and arrive to greater perfection.

A sandy loam, with a southern exposure, is best for melons. A good manure to be put under them, when planting, is an old compost made of good loam and the dung of Neat-cattle or Swine.

PUMPKINS.

Pumpkins, if steam-boiled, are a rich food for swine; the seeds should be taken out, as they prove injurious to those animals. They are valuable, as affording an early supply of food for feeding horses and fattening all sorts of cattle in the fall and fore part of the winter, before the ruta buga crop should be used.

To save the seed pure, plant the several kinds at as great a distance from each other as possible. The summer and winter squashes, if they flower near together, will degenerate; and the neighborhood of a pumpkin will deteriorate the future progeny of both.

RED PEPPER.

It should be transplanted into beds, where it is to grow, the last week in May. It should be put

in rows, two feet apart, and the plants sixteen inches from each other, in good rich garden mould, well mellowed. The plants should be prepared for transplanting by sowing the seed in hot bed, placed in a small box, and covering one-fourth of an inch deep, about the last week in April. This hot-bed is made by laying twelve inches of new horse dung in the bottom of the box, and covering it with six inches of good garden mould. If any freezing or very cold weather should happen after the plants come up, let the box be covered with a board until the weather changes.

It should be hoed as often, and in the same manner as cabbage. The pods or capsules must be picked off and strung up in a garret, or other dry room, about the last of September, or, at any rate, before the fall frosts.

SAVORY.

It should be sowed about the first of May, in rows eighteen inches apart, and treated nearly like onions. Hyssop and thyme may be treated in the same manner.

SAGE.

It should be sowed in a small bed, the first of May, and be transplanted where it is to grow when the plants are one year old. The ground should be somewhat dry, and well manured.

OYSTER PLANT.

The salsafy, or oyster plant, is a vegetable of easy production, and universally eaten, when introduced to the table. It resembles a small parsnip in its appearance. It is raised annually from seeds, requiring no more care than the carrot. It bears a tolerable crop. In Europe it is eaten both boiled and fried. In this country it is parboiled, and then fried either in butter or without. In its taste, it so strongly resembles the oyster, that when sliced, and fried in butter, it can scarcely be distinguished from it. It is in eating from November to May. Like the parsnip it will stand out the whole winter.

CRASS.

Cress, or Pepper Grass, is very good in salad along with lettuce and white mustard. It should be sown in drills, pretty thick (as should the white mustard) and cut young. A small quantity, in the salad-season, should be sown every ten days, and slightly covered.

The last number of the North American Review contains articles on the following subjects.

New Documents concerning Columbus—Travels in La Plata and Chile—Life of Theobald Wolfe Tone, and the Condition of Ireland—Kent's Commentaries on American Law—Policy and Practice of the United States and Great Britain in their Treatment of Indians—Mrs Hemans's Poems—Critical Notices—Quarterly List of New Publications—Index.

Mr Parmentier, proprietor of the Horticultural Garden at Brooklyn, presented at our office yesterday, some monthly strawberry vines raised in this place, in full bearing. He states they are easily cultivated, and if protected from the weather, will afford fruit every month.

N. Y. Gazette.

Connecticut River.—The distance from the source to the mouth of this river in a straight line is 275 miles; following the meanderings of the stream, the distance is nearly 400 miles.

R. I. American.—Mr. Hallet, late Editor of Providence Journal, has undertaken the editorship of this paper. Mr Hallet has long been favourably known as an editor, and we think the American under his management will assume a high rank among its contemporaries.

BRIGHTON MARKET, April 2.

Number of Cattle 300, including 50 which remained unsold last week. The Beef cattle were generally of a better quality than last week. Sales at \$4 50 a 5 50. Working oxen and milch cows, dull—50 remained unsold. Sheep 270—No sales—\$4 was offered for 170 very fine wethers. Lambs 70—no sales—4 1-4 cents offered by the quantity. [Patriot.

A friend at Northampton has sent us the following recipe for pickling Cucumbers, which he says he has found to answer well,—from his own experience.

Take a strong brine, and boil it, and when the cucumbers are fresh from the vines, put them into the brine when hot, let them lie till they become contracted, and then put them into cool brine made in a similar manner and renew the brine with salt which they are scalded, and skim the surface while heating. In this manner they will keep for years, and when freshened for vinegar, they may be put into a brass or copper kettle, filled with water, heated hot, but not boiled, and then cool six or eight hours; then change the water and heat it again, and repeat it until they become hard and crisp as when on the vines.

Composition of an Unchangeable Cement.—The following cement has been used with great success in covering terraces, flat roof, lining basins, underling stones, &c. and it every where resists the filtration of water; it is so hard that it fractures.

It is formed of *ninety-three* parts of well burnt brick or clay, and *seven* parts of litharge and of used oil. Nothing can be more simple than its composition, or the manner of using it. The brick and litharge are pulverized, the latter must be reduced to a very fine powder; they are mixed together, and enough linseed oil added the mixture, to give it the consistence of thin plaster. It is then applied in the manner of plaster, the body that is to be covered being always previously wetted with a sponge. This precaution is indispensable, otherwise the oil would filter through the body, and prevent the mastic from acquiring the desirable degree of hardness. When it is extended over a large surface it sometimes appears to have flaws in it, which must be filled up with a fresh quantity of the cement. In three or four days it becomes firm.

Method of Preserving Fruit.—An English Journal recommends the use of dry pit sand, for preserving pears and apples. Glazed earthen jars are to be provided, and the sand is to be thoroughly dried. A layer of sand an inch thick is then placed on the bottom of the jar; above this a layer of fruit, to be covered with a layer of sand an inch thick; then lay a second stratum of fruit, covering again with an inch of sand. An inch and an half of sand may be placed over the uppermost row of fruit. The jar is now to be closed and placed in a dry airy situation, as cool as possible, but entirely free from frost.

Clay Paint to destroy Insects, &c.—A correspon-

dent of the Caledonian Horticultural Society recommends *clay paint* for the destruction of insects and the mildew on fruit trees. The instructions are, that you take a quantity of the most tenacious brown clay that can be obtained; diffuse it among as much soft water, as will bring it to the consistence of thick cream or paint; pass it through a fine sieve or hair-search, so that it may be made perfectly smooth and unctuous, and free from any gritty particles. With a painter's brush dipped in the clay paint go carefully over the whole tree, the young shoots not excepted. This layer when it becomes dry, forms a hard crust, which, enveloping the insects closely, completely destroys them, without doing the smallest injury either to the bark or buds.

I have for several years past applied the clay paint to the buds of my grape vines. The advantage to them seems to arise from the clay retaining the moisture upon the shoots and buds for a greater length of time, when watered with the syringe, by which the buds are always kept in a kindly state of moisture.

From the simplicity of the above method, I doubt not there are many who may not think very highly of it; but all I request is, that a fair trial may be given to it. I have had the pleasure of seeing it very generally adopted in my neighbourhood by gardeners, who ridiculed it at first.

The syringe I use has brass noses fitted to the end, with holes of different degrees of fineness, so that water may be thrown in large streams or as fine as dew. [Repertory of Arts.

Rose Bushes & Grape Vines.

For sale at the house of Samuel Downer, in Dorchester—80 Hundred Leaf Rose Bushes—90 do. Province, or Cabbage—10 Four Seasons do—300 Damask do—30 Burgundy do—6 Austrian do—25 Marble do—10 Tuscan do—100 French do—8 Lagerstœmia India, or Grape Myrtle—200 Grape Vines, (white Sweet Water)—Snow Ball Bushes—white Lillies—red and white Lilacs—50 gallons double and single distilled Rose Water, made from all damask roses. April 6.

Further supply of Seeds.

Just received at the Farmer office and Agricultural Establishment, No 52 North Market street, Boston, Commodore Porter's Valparaiso Squash, (introduced by Commodore Porter, on his return from the South Seas, grows large, and is a delicate and fine Squash.)

Fine Family Pumpkins.

A few pounds of the celebrated Altringham Carrot Seed. This seed was originally from Altringham, Cheshire, England. It has been raised a few years by Mr PRINCE of Roxbury, and several other gentlemen in the vicinity of Boston, who speak of it in high terms. This seed was procured from Mess. Thorburn & Son.

Orchard Grass Seed.

A few bushels of Foul Meadow Grass Seed. Early Golden Sioux Corn—ripens in 65 days. Sweet or Sugar—best for boiling ears.

A great variety of Beans and Peas, by the bushel or smaller quantity.

Carolina Water Melon—Pine Apple, Green Citron, and Nutmeg Melon, Cateloupe Melon.

Mangel Wurtzel, large White Norfolk Turnip, Ruta Baga &c.

Early Yellow six weeks Beans

A few small boxes of Garden Seeds, assorted for family use. Each box contains forty-five different kinds, including Peas, Beans, Sweet Pot Herbs, and every vegetable usually raised in a Kitchen Garden. Price \$5,00 per box.

Fruit and Forest Trees.

N. DAVENPORT has for sale at his Nursery a large variety of Fruit Trees; also 300 Rock Maples, in a young and thrifty state.

A list of Mr Davenport's trees will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. iv. page 312.—Orders for trees may be left with JOHN B. RUSSELL, Publisher of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market street, and with French & Davenport, 713 Washington street.—Trees will be delivered in Boston, and payment for the same may be made to Mr Russell.

Apple Trees.

For Sale, about one thousand thrifty Russeting and Baldwin Apple trees, part of them two, and a part three years growth, from the buds. Please apply to Roxbury, March 28. E. CRAFTS.

2250 Bushels of Barley, of a superior quality, for seed, and in lots to suit purchasers.—Now landing from Brig Sultana from Smyrna, and for sale by EGBENZER BURELL, No 64 Dock Square. March 9.

Linnean Botanic Garden and Nursery.



The subscribers give notice that they have been appointed sole agents for this vicinity, for the Linnean Botanic Garden and Nursery, at Flushing, Long Island. This Nursery is well known, and contains the most extensive collection of Fruits, Ornamental Trees, and Plants in America. The Fruits have been selected by actual investigation of their merits, and nearly all of which are engrafted from bearing trees.

In the selection, which has been the particular pursuit of Mr PRINCE and his father for more than half a century, he has spared neither pains nor expense, and such as did not possess particular merit have been rejected and their accuracy has been tested by the best authors of the age.

Catalogues may be obtained gratis of the subscribers, and orders left at the New England Farmer office and Agricultural Establishment, No. 52 North Market street, (if from a distance, post paid) will meet prompt attention.

JOS R. NEWELL,

JOHN B. RUSSELL.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's

Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co. attend personally to the inoculating and engrafting of all their fruit trees, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,

FLOWERING SHRUBS,

AND

PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to ZIEB. COOK Jr. Rogers' Building—Congress Street.

Our list of Prices Current, which we have been obliged to omit for a few weeks, will soon be resumed.

MISCELLANIES.

OUR OWN FIRESIDE.

Dear in the morn's soft blowing gale
Is budding May;
Sweet in the wild-rose scented vale
The scattered hay;
Dear is the early evening star,
The lover's guide;
But dearer still, and sweeter far,
Our own fireside.

Dear is the linnet's lively song
That cheers the grove,
Sweet is the breeze that wafts along
The sigh of love;
Dear to the sailor's heart the call
Of land desired;
But, ah! more dear, more sweet than all,
Our own fireside.

Prize Poetry.—Some years since, a Mr. Dickson, who was Provost of Dundee in Scotland, died, and by will left the sum of one guinea, to a person to compose his epitaph upon him; which sum he directed the three executors to pay. The executors, thinking to defraud the poet, agreed to meet and share the guinea among themselves, each contributing a line.

The First gave—

"Here lies Dickson, provost of Dundee;

The Second—

"Here lies Dickson, here lies he;

The Third was embarrassed for a long time, but unwilling to lose his share of the guinea, at length vociferously bawled

"Hallelujah, Hallelujah,"

which completed the epitaph.

The real Perpetual motion discovered.—While others have their intervals of leisure, the printer has none; while the tired laborer seeks an early repose—the merchant throws aside his books and bargains and enjoys the social fireside in an evening at home—the manufacturer loses the days that drive his complicated machinery—the farmer drinks his generous cider from the old fashioned silver or pewter mug, (as the case may be) handed down from his sires, and cracks his nuts and jokes around the blazing hearth—while these are partaking the enjoyments of relaxation, and acquiring new vigor for the labors of the succeeding day—the printer is at his case picking up little bits of lead with letters stamped on them, or labouring with his brain and pen to elicit something that shall please his readers of the morning, or correcting proof sheets by the fading light of a lamp, until that light begins to blend with the tinges of early dawn. Such are the occupations of the printer and the editor, and when the dishes for one morning's course are served up—the pressman has closed his labor of striking off the impression, and the assistants have folded, directed and mailed the papers for the day, then comes the time to commence new preparations, mental and manual, for another publication.

[Providence Journal.]

Indians in this Commonwealth.—A very interesting report has been made respecting the Indians of this Commonwealth. The committee represented the whole number to be about 1000. In Grafton, Worcester county, there are a few of the Hassanamisco tribe; in Canton, about a dozen; at Dudley, half that number; at Middleborough, about 15 or 20; at Dartmouth, from 8 to 12, of the Troy Indians; at Malden, 4; at West Stock-

bridge, 3 or 4; at Millishton, 3; Natick, about the same number; in the Counties of Barnstable and Dukes County, 632.—In addition to these, there are two small remnants of aborigines on the Vineyard, amounting to about 24. The Marshpee, Gayhead, Christiantown and Chappaquiddie tribes have schools, which were established by the society for propagating the gospel among the Indians, in North America, and exhibited to the committee very favourable specimens of their improvement.

[Salem Observer.]

Coloured Cotton.—At an annual cattle show of the South Carolina Agricultural Society, held on the 23d of February, a letter was read from Mr J. W. Watson, dated at Guayaquil, accompanying a present of a parcel of cotton seed of a new kind, the production of Peru. The cotton is naturally coloured; the plant is perennial. It is raised from the seed in a kind of nursery, and afterwards transplanted and set in rows. It grows to nearly the same height as the peach tree, and produce for five years. The writer is of an opinion that it might be successfully cultivated in the United States. One variety of it is of a light brown color, with a pretty good staple, and in his opinion would make excellent nankeens.

Twenty-five hundred bales of Cotton were landed at the wharves in Savannah, from different parts of the state, during the 48 hours previous to the 10th inst.

Letters from London, of Feb. 8, say great importations of Cotton are to be made from Bombay this year. It is thought India Cottons do not make strong goods.

Florida Sugar.—Sugar has been produced on the plantation of Col Domett, in Florida, which is pronounced to be superior to the best Havana Sugar. From about 35 acres it was expected 30 hds. would be raised.

Nothing annoys an enemy more than kindness. It is an arrow that generally hits the mark. It is the most severe, yet the most noble mode of treatment.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

A Louisiana paper states, that Gen. Wade Hampton has three sugar plantations on the Mississippi, below Donaldson, upon which 300 hands are employed who make this year 1000 hds. of 120 lbs. each, worth in New-Orleans, at the ordinary price of 7 cents per lb. \$89,600. The General however, shipped his own sugar to the northern markets, estimates his nett revenue, this year, from Louisiana plantations, at \$100,000.

Judge Carlier has on the Mississippi, opposite to Donaldson, 70 acres of cane, hands employed 30, quantity of sugar made 120 hds. weighing each about 1200 lbs. worth say \$10,080.

Jos. Bourgeois, on the Bayou Lafourche, about 28 miles below Donaldson, 40 arpents of cane, hands employed 12, quantity of sugar made 40 hds; weighing each about 1000 lbs worth say \$2,800.

P. Aubert, about 40 miles below Donaldson on the Bayou Lafourche, 150 arpents of cane, hands employed 37, sugar made 160 hds. weighing each about 1300 lbs. worth say \$14,000.

MR EDITOR—I was happy to observe in your last paper an article on the dirty condition of many taverns in New England. This is too true in some

cases, but I know of no remedy unless tavernkeepers can dispense with selling liquors. The bitter bottle brings in dirt sufficient to manure a small farm. It is a pleasure to accommodate the clean traveller and the town business man, but the tavern is detestable.

March 19.



Kerrick Nursery.

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES for sale as usual near the Brighton Post Office.—The Nursery contains a good variety of English nursery Trees; and of Pear trees, from which gentlemen who seasonably apply can obtain samples of several of Mr Knight's new sorts, so highly recommended in the Agricultural Journal. Also many thousands of budded apple trees of superior kinds, good size, allowed by all to be very thrifty and handsome. Several thousands of budded Peach trees, consisting of choice collection of about 40 of the best sorts discovered in gardens of the market; the peach trees are from 5 to 8 feet high, and the buyer has his choice at 5 cents each; there are likewise plenty of Apricots and Nectarines.

Of good sized Ornamental trees, the Flowering Calypso, good Horse Chestnut—the Mountain Ash—Weeping Willow—Silver Fir—Larch—Sugar maple—Butternut, &c. Currant bushes, the common red of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms.—Also the large Dutch White, and Red—the Champagne and the Black—Red, White and Damask Rose bushes—Senna, Gum Arabic, English grapes, Red and White Antwerp Raspberries, &c.

This Nursery, within six miles of Boston and so easily viewed, stands in no need of that incessant praise the interested and artful lavish on some distant Nurseries, which they well know are located in a wrong direction for supplying people in these Northern States. For it is an established maxim, of which they cannot be ignorant, that trees of rapid growth ought not to be robbed of their roots in the fashionable way and removed from a mild to a colder situation,—but the reverse. However, Yankee sagacity is not easily outwitted hence experienced Agriculturists as far south as Rhode Island, give a decided preference to trees from Northern Nurseries.

Orders addressed to J. & W. Kerrick, and sent to the Brighton post office, or left at the office of Dana & Fenno in State Street, will be duly attended to; as trees will be packed in clay and mats for shipping when ordered, but distant gentlemen should always employ some agent to receive and pay for them. On Saturday, packed trees will be delivered in Boston free of charge for conveyance.

In transplanting one year's growth is frequently lost, if the trees happen to survive, by an unreasonable diminution of the roots, therefore special care shall be taken for their preservation. tf. March 9.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.



STEPHEN F. MILLS & CO. (late Prince & Mills) proprietors of the extensive nursery at Flushing, Long Island, near New York, offer their very choice and select collection of Fruit trees of all the various kinds to which they not only give their personal attention, but which have the still greater advantage of being grafted from bearing trees whose accuracy has been tested; they therefore solicit with the fullest confidence the patronage of the public.

The Trees, Shrubs, &c. are in the most thrifty and healthy state—the correctness of every sale by them is guaranteed—and the same attention observed in the selection as if the purchasers were present.

Orders are solicited by the subscriber, Agent for the Proprietors, who will furnish catalogues on application. M23.6t

HENRY L. BILLINGS, 15 India Wharf.

White Mulberry and Woad Seed.

George Murdock, No 14 Market Square, has received a quantity of the above named seed, of the last years growth, and of a superior quality, to sell by the quantity or at retail.

Also a general assortment of Garden Seeds. 6w

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$2.50 per annum, if paid in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (opposite Faneuil Hall).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

OL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1827.

No. 38.

AGRICULTURE.

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Continued from page 289.

These things being premised, I shall now proceed to describe the method I observed to be used for hatching the worms. In order to prevent the loss which must necessarily follow, if mulberry leaves should happen to be destroyed by frost, after you have begun to prepare your worms, they reckon it advisable to divide them, and rear them for hatching at two different times, at the distance of ten or twelve days, the one after the other.

The advancement of the season determines the mode of preparing your eggs for hatching, as you need to that as soon as you observe that there is the prospect of having a sufficient quantity of leaves for your worms, by the advancement of the season of the mulberry. But in order to be properly prepared for this work, you must begin a month before the usual time of hatching; first to put your eggs in little divisions, from half an ounce to an ounce, which you must place upon a piece of white paper, upon plates, for example; and those plates containing the eggs in a place a little warmer than where you had kept them during the winter; for example, if you have an alcove, place them upon the shelf within the alcove. They remain in that situation for the first five or six days, after which you must prepare some small chip boxes, perfectly clean and neat, seven or eight inches long, four inches broad, and four inches high, and cover them on the inside with clean white paper, into which put the different divisions of your eggs, having a small box for each division, and place these boxes in a basket, upon a stool or chair, at the foot of your bed; making one of the springs of your bed go underneath the basket; and cover the basket on the top, first with some sort of woollen cloth, which pin close over it, and above that place a bed cover above all, so as to keep in the heat communicated by the mattress of the bed; in which situation let them remain six days longer; after which increase the heat to 14 degrees of Reaumur's thermometer,* preserving that heat equal, night and day, by means of a little fire in some corner of the room at a distance from the bed.

In the morning when you get up, put a heater of one kind or other: for example, a tin bottle filled with hot water, or a foot stove, into your bed beneath the sheets, and proportion that heat so as to equal the heat you give to the bed, when you lie in it yourself; keeping up the same heat as near as you can, until you go to bed again yourself in the evening.

Having kept them in this situation for eight or nine days, you must then put your different divisions of eggs into little pieces of old linen cloth, which must be washed thoroughly clean for that purpose, as the least dirtiness in the cloth would prove prejudicial to the eggs; each piece of cloth should be of the size of a foot square; turn up the ends of the piece of cloth, and tie them with a bit of thread, as near to the top or end as possible; by means of which the eggs will lie loose, and

can be shook, and turned from time to time, without untying the knot: replace these packets in the basket, and cover them up as before, turning and shaking the seed in the packets three or four times a day, that it may receive the heat equally.

On putting the eggs into these packets, increase the heat to 14½ degrees of the thermometer, and keep up that heat night and day, as equally as possible; for which purpose, have a couple of thermometers in your room for your direction. After the eggs have remained in the little packets for three or four days, increase the heat to 15 degrees; and in four days more, if the weather seems settled, and very promising, increase the heat gradually to 16 degrees, visiting and turning the eggs from time to time as before.

When the eggs begin to turn white, and the mulberry trees are so far advanced as to be out of danger from cold winds, or slight degrees of frost, increase the heat gradually to 17½ degrees, or 18 degrees at most, to quicken the hatching of your eggs, and to make the worms come out as nearly at the same time as possible. But never increase the heat to more than 18 degrees, because a greater heat never fails to push the worms too fast, and to render them red at their first coming out.

When the worms are red at their first coming out it is a sign the eggs have either been bad, or ill kept over winter, or overheated; that is, too much forced when laid to hatch. Worms of this colour are good for nothing, and are therefore to be thrown away, to avoid the expense of feeding them, since they will never produce cocoons.

When the worms are entirely black, upon their first appearance, it is a sign of their having been perfectly well managed, which gives great hopes of success.

When the eggs first begin to take a white colour, put them into little chip boxes, and cover each box with a bit of clean white paper, pricked with many little holes in it, to allow the worms to come through, taking care to inspect and shake the eggs from time to time in the boxes, that they may have equal access to the heat; and when the worms are ready to appear, put a few mulberry leaves upon the paper, to which the worms will readily attach themselves as they come out; and, by means of the leaves, you can easily take out the worms as they appear, in order to put them into different little boxes, and then give them some of the tenderest leaves, cut into small pieces, to feed on, giving them at the rate of three meals each day.

As the leaves when very young will dry so much even in an hour's time, if exposed to the open air, as to be unfit for the use of the young worms, you must put them into a clean glazed pot; but take care to place them loose, that they may not press too much upon each other; cover the head of the pot with a wet linen cloth, and place the pot in a vault or cellar; or, in case you have none, into the coolest part of your house; by which means the leaves will keep fresh and good for two or three days together. Besides, you must take care to have always in the house at a time, a stock of leaves sufficient at least for three days' provision for your worms, to secure you in food for them

during such length of time, in case of wet weather; as nothing is more pernicious to the worms than giving them wet leaves for their food; for which reason be careful never to pull the leaves when wet, either with rain or dew, except on absolute necessity; and in that case you must spread them out, and turn them, from time to time, with a long woollen fork, that the leaves may be perfectly dry before you give them to the worms.

It may here be added, that it is the general opinion in France that the leaves afford a more wholesome food for the worms when they have been gathered four or five hours fresh from the tree; and more particularly so if the trees grow upon any soil other than sand or gravel; because the keeping them so long so far diminishes the over-richness of the leaf. The persons employed in pulling the leaves must be careful to have their hands clean, and free from every strong offensive smell, such as that of garlic, onions, or tobacco, &c.; and they ought to be particularly attentive not to bruise the leaves in pulling them.

When your worms are first hatched, keep each day's production separate by themselves, as it is of high consequence to have each parcel brought up as equal as possible, that all the worms contained in it may be in readiness to mount for making their cocoons at one and the same time. After setting apart separately the production of each of the first four days, what then remains of the eggs to be hatched may be thrown away, as these later worms are always found to be weakly, few of them completing their cocoons; so that the attempt to rear them is always attended with an unnecessary waste of leaves, besides the trouble they occasion to no purpose.

When the worms are just come out, keep them in a heat not exceeding 15 degrees; and even then there is no occasion to cover them by putting on the heads of the boxes, as it is better for the worms to have abundance of free air. But if the weather should happen to prove cold, you must in that case put on the heads of the boxes at night, or cover them with a double napkin, taking care, however, not to let it touch the worms, for fear of hurting them, and take off the head of the box or nankin in the morning, when you give a feed to the worms, as early as you can, at four or five o'clock, but not later than the last. In that early state the three different meals should be given to the worms at the distance of six hours from each other.

When the worms are coming out, they are not to be left scarce a moment, as they ought to be gathered from the boxes as fast as they make their appearance; and as this work goes on in the night as well as the day, it becomes a very hard task at that time. Monsieur Marteloy, the gentlemen already mentioned, who always carefully attended to this particular himself, generally went to bed at nine o'clock in the evening, during this critical period, and got up again at midnight, which was quitting them as little as possible. But this great attention at this time is only requisite in large operations, for example, a pound of eggs, or any quantity above it.

The store ought to be erected in a large room, with windows on each side of it, so as to be able

* Or about 59 degrees of Fahrenheit.

to command a thorough air when necessary, the walls and floor of which should be examined with the strictest attention, in order to fill up every little hole or crevice that can give access either to rats or mice, as both these animals eagerly devour the silk worms whenever they can find an opportunity for that purpose.

In Languedoc and Quercy they make the stage six feet, but more frequently only four feet and a half broad, so that a person, by going first to the one side, and afterwards to the other, may be able with ease to reach over the whole breadth, both for the advantage of giving the leaves to the worms, and for clearing away their litter more easily. At every nine feet distance in the length of the stage, they fix a post in the floor, of a height sufficient to support the roof, and to those posts they nail a piece of wood across the stage, which piece of wood serves to support the baskets to be hereafter mentioned, which rest upon the cross bars of wood at the two ends: so that these bars ought to be four inches broad, which allows two inches for each basket to rest on, as the baskets join the one to the other at the cross bars.—The stage being four feet and a half broad, takes two of these baskets to fill up its breadth. They make their stage to consist of as many shelves as the height will admit of, keeping them at the distance of twenty inches from each other. The lowest table or shelf ought to be made six inches broader than the shelf immediately above it, that the lowest may project three inches on each side further than the one above it; and so in proportion with all the other tables or shelves; the uses for making this difference of breadth in the different shelves shall be afterwards particularly explained.

It has been already observed that rats and mice are extremely destructive to the silk worms when they can get access to them; for which reason every precaution should be used to protect them against such dangerous visitors. For this purpose, therefore, the following one is generally attended to. They cover the foot of each of the posts of wood which support the stage with a piece of strong smooth paper, which is nailed to the wood with tacks, to the height of a foot above the floor; by which means, when these vermin attempt to mount, their feet slide upon the paper, so that they can get no hold. A hoop of glass of the same height, made of a size proper for the wood, might, perhaps, be found to answer the purpose better, though I was assured the paper had the full effect for which it was intended. The ant, or pismire, is also a most dangerous enemy to the silk worms; to guard them from which, the usual practice, where there is any danger from these insects, is to put a quantity of hot lime round the foot of each of the posts which support the stage, which fully answers for that purpose. Cats and poultry of all kinds are likewise destructive to the worms, and must therefore also be guarded against with care.

When the worms are young, they are put into wicker baskets, three feet long, and eighteen inches broad, the edges or sides of which are made from two to three inches high. They make them of that size in order to be the more portable.

When the worms come to be placed upon the stage, they are put into baskets four feet and a half long, and two feet three inches broad, and the sides or edges of them are from two to three inches high, and of the thickness of about three quart-

ers of an inch. The bottoms of the baskets are made of planted reeds, after being split in order to make them lie flat. They are bound all the way round with a slip of wood a little more than an inch broad, and about a quarter of an inch thick, to keep them together, which is nailed down, and three cross bars of wood are nailed across the back of each basket to keep it firm.

(To be continued.)

SWEET POTATOES.

We have been requested by several of our friends to furnish directions relative to the most approved mode of cultivating the *Sweet Potatoe*. The following article is copied from the Boston Daily Advertiser of October 27, 1821; and the signature attached to it, may preclude the necessity of our declaring that the mode of culture which it prescribes may be relied on as correct.

Directions for the preservation of the slips of the Sweet Potatoes, and for their cultivation.

The *Slips* are nothing more than the small potatoes or roots last thrown off by the plant. They are preferred to larger ones on the several grounds of economy, of food and of room—of their being more easily preserved, and less likely to rot in the ground after they are planted. The writer of this, during fifteen years, never succeeded in getting more than one large sweet potatoe to vegetate or grow in the open ground. The ignorance of the mode of culture has probably been the cause of their not having been raised here.

The slips should be put up for preservation without bruising them (or as the directions from New Jersey expressed it, they should be handled as carefully as eggs) in a dry state, in perfectly dry sand or earth, and kept in a warm place as free as possible from moisture.

Those who wish to be perfectly assured of their success, will raise a small hot bed with, or without glass about the 10th of April, on the south side of a fence, wall or building. On this, they will lay the slips or roots so close as to touch each other, so that a bed of six feet square will be sufficient for a bushel of them. They should then be covered with about an inch of earth. If the cultivator has no hot bed frames, the bed at night may be covered with a mat or with straw.

In 10 or 14 days some of the shoots will appear above ground; when about one half or even a third so appear, they are all to be taken up to be planted. The lightest soils are best adapted to them. As their roots almost universally strike downwards, like those of the carrot, they are always placed on hills raised about nine inches, or about the height of a potatoe hill, after its last faithful hoeing. These hills should be four feet and a half apart in every direction. The slips, two in each hill, one foot apart, are then put in either with the fingers, or a stick, or any instrument capable of making a sufficient hole, and the crown or top should be within an inch or half inch of the surface. When thus started or sprouted, it will be easy to distinguish the end which sends out roots, from that which puts forth shoots for the open air. The slips should be put in perpendicularly or nearly so, the root end downwards. They would grow without this precaution, but would be delayed and injured in their growth. A little dung dug, or hoed in, will much aid their progress, unless the land be rich. They cannot bear moist, or any rich grounds, or places, where the water

stands, after showers. Their vines grow too luxuriantly in such situations, and their roots are smaller and more watery. The late season was wet to enable us to raise them in the highest perfection, but a majority of them were still very good.

After they are planted they require the same treatment as the squash or pumpkin, that is, simply weeding them. In the Jerseys, they raise runners from the ground when they weed the so as to prevent their taking root, which they more readily than any plant, and which the Jersey farmers think injurious to the main roots. The subscriber permitted nature to take its course, but he should certainly make the trial another year of the New Jersey method.

The products for two successive years have been at the rate of 230 bushels to the acre, with no greater care, nor indeed so much as that bestowed on common potatoes. They were planted this year early in June, and were hilled on the 10th of October, which is at least 45 days in growth, than they would have in common year or if the seed had arrived earlier. They will begin to be palatable and fit for table about the 13th of September, or the 1st of October, as the season may have been hot or cold; but the general conclusion ought not to be dug till the vines are killed. They will endure seven or eight successive hard frosts after the common potatoe stalks have been killed. So many persons have applied for slips that it was the advice of some of them, that these hints should be published. It is not pretended that the culture is of any agricultural importance—it is merely an horticultural experiment, very pleasant to those who have a taste for such pursuits—and also gratifying to those who love the sweet potatoe. They certainly can be raised here of excellent quality full as often as we can raise good grapes, peaches, or even pears.

JOHN LOWELL.

P. S.—They should not be gathered in by the hoe, or even spade—they must be raised like the carrot by the dung fork.

The following additional remarks are from the Mass. Agric. Journal.

THE CAROLINA POTATO, OR SWEET POTATO. This plant is not a potato, though there is a vulgar opinion, that the common potatoe transplanted to southern regions becomes sweet, and that the sweet potato on being carried to northern climes degenerates into the common potato. The common potato is what the botanists have named a solanum. It is not a running plant. Its native country is probably the high lands of South America—a cold region. It delights in cold seasons, and a moist soil, and it is a fact, that it is drier and more mealy, when raised in such soils, than in dry ones. The best potatoes known are raised in the wet, flat and almost overflowed grounds of Lancashire in England; and in Ireland, so famous for its moisture and verdure, as to have received the appellation of the Emerald Isle. It flourishes admirably in the fogs of Nova Scotia and the lower parts of the state of Maine. The sweet potato has no title to be called the Carolina potato. It is an exotic, or foreign plant with them. It is a native of tropical regions: has been gradually introduced northerly, like the Lima or Saba, commonly pronounced, Civet bean. The sweet potato is not a solanum, but a convolvulus; has all the habits of the tribe of the convolvulus; it is a running or

ing plant. It never flowers in our country. It is hardy; is capable of bearing more frost than the common potato, but in wet seasons it is less sweet. It may prove my great and somewhat theoretical turn, to recommend the culture of this vegetable in Massachusetts about four years' experience gives me some to speak of it *practically*.

I recommend its culture on the following grounds. It will grow and succeed here under ordinary circumstances.

Secondly. It is very prolific, making as good a crop as the common potato.

Thirdly. It is preferred by man, bearing usually three times as great with us as the common potato.

Fourthly. It is preferred by all animals of what description. Cows and pigs eat it greedily, and even dunghill fowls will attack and consume it in raw state.

It will produce about 300 bushels to the acre. I have never failed to raise it with success. The only impediment to its culture is the difficulty of removing the small tubers or roots; but as soon as it is known that there will be a demand for it, our market will be regularly supplied from New Jersey, where it has been long naturalized. It can be as easily raised as cabbages. This I undertake to affirm.

J. LOWELL.

I should not be supposed to recommend this article except for the culture of the southern and warm parts of the State, nor even there, except as cheap luxury.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

I had noticed for several years past, with great interest, the successful applications of Charcoal to the bowels of our northern iron works for various complaints, and yet under peculiar demonstration, I did not dare to hazard the promulgation of a simple remedy to a formidable disease, because it was administered by unskilful men, and no other remedy was within their reach; sometimes men are severely attacked in the night at assistance from any physician. I also noticed at the same time the successful application of steam, introduced in beds, to such as were attacked with fevers. The following essay on the efficacious effects of Charcoal, from the London Medical Repository, No. 116, fully confirms the practice I had previously witnessed. It may be instrumental to relieve the sufferings of our fellow mortals, and in this view, I think it deserves a column in our paper.

ON THE USE OF CHARCOAL,

as a Cathartic—in cases of obstinate Constipation. Dr. Daniell has lately published some cases illustrative of the effects of Charcoal in cases of obstinate constipation. In the first case which occurred to him, after having employed the usual treatment of bleeding, warm bath and mercurial purges, aided by jalap, castor oil, with other active medicines of this kind, without success, he conceived that a favourable opportunity had occurred for trying the efficacy of Charcoal.

"I gave," he has informed us, "a table spoonful of it every half hour, and at the expiration of about 17 hours, my patient's bowels were freely evacuated. The discharges, which consisted chiefly of a thick mucus, were coloured by the charcoal. This medicine was then discontinued,

and castor oil substituted; the latter however evacuating but partially, I had recourse again to the charcoal, which was continued until the patient recovered. My observations since have convinced me of the necessity of continuing the charcoal until the discharges are no longer marked by the presence of slime or mucus, which I have found to abound in very considerable quantities, in all the cases of constipation which have fallen under my care. And I think the existence of this matter in the intestines, may explain the cause of failure, not only of powerful enemata, but of cathartics, to evacuate them. Lining as it most probably does, the chief or whole of the bowels, it protects their surface from the influence of the medicines.

"The charcoal probably exercises a chemical influence upon this matter. The evacuations produced by the charcoal appear to be composed chiefly of this article, and the mucus or slime intimately blended.

"Since this case, I have used the charcoal in 14 or 15 other instances, and always with complete success. In this disease the sufferings of the patient are usually extremely great, and I have occasionally, since adopting the charcoal, attempted to relieve them by other cathartics which operate more speedily, but I have invariably failed, and was afterwards compelled to have recourse to that remedy; sometimes however not until the third and fourth days of the disease, and always with decided advantage. Further experience has convinced me that the most speedy, as well as the most certain relief is to be obtained from the free use of charcoal. If it does not wholly relieve it always very much mitigates the pain in six or eight hours from the period of its first administration; and within my observation the patient has always been entirely composed before the operation of the medicine upon the bowels.

"To many, the tardy operation of this medicine may appear as a serious objection to its use. It was formerly so to me, but since I have been convinced of its certain efficacy, and that although it may not act upon the bowels in 24 hours, even after its first exhibition, yet that it will in one-third of the time very much relieve, if not wholly remove the pains, &c. This objection appears comparatively unimportant; for what avail a few hours in the cure of a disease, if we can control the sufferings of our patient, and afterwards certainly relieve him?

"In regard to the dose of this medicine, the rule which I have pursued is to give it as freely and as frequently as the stomach will allow.—The quantity required is considerable. It has a happy influence in lulling the irritability of the stomach, when nothing else which I have used, would control the nausea and vomiting of the patient; thus fulfilling the double intention of alleviating a very distressing symptom, and then removing the disease itself. I usually give from one to three table spoonfuls of the charcoal every half hour or hour; whenever the stomach becomes overcharged with the medicine, the excess is thrown off, and the stomach is again quiet. I give in lime water, milk, or water alone, the vehicle having appeared to me unimportant."

Steady Habits.—All the Representatives of New Hampshire in the 19th Congress, except one, have been chosen to the 20th.

NEW SEMINARY.

Mr Carter has chosen the village of Lancaster in the county of Worcester, for his Seminary for the instruction of teachers for common schools.—The citizens of Shrewsbury had offered \$5000 for the location of it in that town. But in Lancaster a suitable building, which had been recently erected for an academy, was offered to him free of rent, and some other inducements. Mr Carter has purchased a farm of seventy acres, having upon it three houses in which his pupils may be accommodated with board. In this school he will, we understand, he taught all branches of mercantile, liberal, or farmers' and mechanics' education. The farm is to be carried on in connexion with the school for the purpose of healthy exercise, and instruction in horticulture and husbandry. Mr Carter's qualifications for his undertakings are spoken of with much confidence, and his entire success confidently predicted.—*Columbian Reporter*.

A CURE FOR COCKROACHES.

A respectable professional gentleman informed us yesterday, that he has recently discovered that the spirits of turpentine is an effectual remedy against the depredations of Cockroaches. He recommended to put a little of it upon the shelves or sides of your book-cases, bureaus, armoires, or other furniture, in which they take shelter, which may be readily done with a feather, and these troublesome insects will soon quit, not only the furniture, but the room. The remedy is simple and easily obtained by every person who wishes it. It is not unpleasant to the smell—soon evaporates, and does no injury to furniture or clothing. This is a valuable discovery, if it proves, in all cases, as effectual as our informant assured us it did in his house.

[Louisiana Advertiser.]

Directions for raising large Yankee Onions from the Seed, the first season.

1. Let the ground be rich.
2. Plant the seed early—as early as the last of March or fore part of April. If worms should not be troublesome, the 20th of April will do very well.
3. The seed should be planted in rows, as much as 16 inches apart. And for the ease and convenience of tilling, drop the seed in hills about 5 inches apart—4 or 5 seeds to a hill. Even eight onions will grow well together.
4. Keep the ground free from weeds, especially while the onions are small.

By observing the above directions, onions are rendered as sure a crop as potatoes.

[Ohio Journal.]

Extract of a letter from a farmer in the interior of Ohio, to his friend in Northampton.

"The prices current which the Hampshire Gazette occasionally contains, make me wish that the canals were done, that I might visit you annually, and furnish you with bacon, eggs, flour, corn, &c. But I am not sure this would do, as I should so much undersell your farmers, that I should be an intruder among them. However, I think I must come, if I live, and bring you one cargo. When transportation becomes cheap, easy and expeditious, our single state will ruin New England.

English Revenue. By a statement which has been made to Parliament, it appears that the excess of Expenditure over the Income of last year, amounts to £2,120,000.

HORTICULTURE.

Two Gooseberry bushes are described in the Horticultural Transactions, the branches on one at the seat of the late Sir Joseph Banks, extended 12 yards in circumference, and produce several pecks of fruit annually. It is manured with soap suds and the drainings from the dung hill. Another is trained to a building; measures fifty-three feet from one extremity to the other, and produces annually from four to five pecks of fruit.

Large Strawberries.—The skill of the horticulturist has been successfully exerted in Great Britain, to improve the quality and size of fruit, by new varieties, both by seed and by crossing.—This remark applies particularly to the gooseberry and strawberry. Of the former, British nurserymen advertise some hundreds of varieties.—Of the latter we find two new varieties advertised in the Gardener's Magazine for April, 1836, the size of which is calculated to astonish the American reader. Bishop's Orange is represented to be four inches in circumference. This belongs to the scarlet class. Wilmot's Superb is from six to eight inches in circumference.

I should very much like to cultivate Wilmot's Superb strawberry, and I entertain the hope that I shall be able to gratify my wish. Yet I doubt its intrinsic merits. Its size and exterior beauty, like the gaudy dress of the beau and belle, excite a suspicion that they merely serve to cover a weak and vapid pulp. Knight, the veteran of horticulture, considers the medium sized fruit as most profitable to the grower, as well as to the buyer. The Downton pippin, a small apple produced by him by crossing, is considered the best apple in England for cider and the dessert, since the golden pippin has deteriorated. The diminutive wild crab of Virginia, and the small apples least esteemed for the table afford a vigorous liquor far surpassing that made from our largest and handsomest apples. The best wines, too, I am informed, are the production of grapes little esteemed for their beauty or their flavor. The principle of flavor is dissipated in the process of fermentation, and is best imparted to wine or cider by infusing the ripe fruit in the fermented vinous product.

Of our pears, the diminutive seikle and spice, surpass in richness the over grown varieties; and of the strawberries, the common one of northern meadows, is not excelled in my opinion, by any variety of our gardens. The specific juices seem to be more concentrated in medium sized than in large fruit. Nature appears, in this respect, as in the one alluded to by Colonel Shepherd in regard to the fleece of Merinoes, to have made up in quality what she has stinted in quantity. And yet after all, I intend to have "Wilmot's Superb."
Albany. J. B.

CULTURE OF YELLOW LOCUST.

The Robinia pseudo-acacia, or Yellow Locust Tree, is superior to any other kind of wood for ship trunnels, mill cogs, and fence posts, as well as for various other purposes. Its culture is very easy and may be propagated in great abundance, by sowing the seed in March or April, in a bed of good sandy loam, which is their favorite soil, and covering half an inch deep; previous to sowing, put the seed in a basin, pour scalding water, and let them stand all night; pick out such seeds as are swollen, and plant them immediately; next evening repeat the same process, with such as have not swollen the first night, mix the whole,

and sow them; they will come up in the course of the following month, numerous; for no seeds grow more freely, notwithstanding what some may say to the contrary. When a year old, transplant them out of the seed bed into nursery rows, four feet distant, and plant from plant, one foot in the row. Having two or three years' growth in these rows, they may be planted successfully in any warm and tolerably rich sandy ground. They may also be propagated by suckers, which they throw up abundantly, especially if some of the wide extending roots be cut through with an axe. An acre of these trees, planted at two feet distant each way, will contain 10,800—at three feet distant, 4,840—and, at four feet distant, 2,722—and it is said no appropriation of land is more lucrative than that devoted to this purpose.

BENE PLANT.

This valuable medicinal plant is but little known in the northern states; the proprietors have lately received some of the seed from a friend in Virginia who writes to Messrs Thorburn & Son, that it requires to be sown early in April, at a distance of about one foot apart. A few leaves of the plant, when green, plunged a few times in a tumbler of water, make it like a thin jelly; without taste or colour, which children afflicted with the summer complaint will drink freely, and is said to be the best remedy ever discovered. It has been supposed, that [under Providence] the lives of three hundred children were saved by it last summer in Baltimore, and I know the efficacy of it by experience in my own family." Bene seed oil is said to be equal to Florence. This plant will throw out a greater profusion of leaves, by breaking off the top when it is about half grown.

GARDENING.

America has soil and climate far surpassing those of England; and yet she is surprisingly deficient in variety as well as quality of garden products. I am not alluding to things of ornament, or appertaining to *luxurious* enjoyments but, to things that are really useful, and that tend to the preservation of health, without which latter, life is not worth having. It is incredible to those, who have not had occasion to observe the fact, how large a part of the sustenance of a country-labourer's family, in England, comes out of his little garden. The labourers of England are distinguished from those of other countries by several striking peculiarities; but, by no one are they so strongly distinguished as by their fondness of their gardens, and by the diligence, care and taste, which they show in the management of them. The reproach which Solomon, (Proverbs ch. 24, v. 30) affixes on the slothful and ignorant husbandman, they seem to have constantly in their minds; and to be constantly on the watch to prevent it from applying to themselves. Poverty may apologize for a dirty dress on an unshaven face; men may be negligent of their person; but the sentence of the whole nation is, that he, who is a sloven in his garden, is a sloven indeed. The inside of a labourer's house, his habits, his qualities as a workman, and almost his morality, may be judged of from the appearance of his garden.

It seems, at first sight, very odd that this taste for gardening should not have been preserved in America; but, it is accounted for by reflecting, that, where land is abundant, attachment and even attention to small spots wear away. To desire to possess land is an universal desire; and vanity

makes us prefer quantity to quality. You may prove as clearly as daylight, that it is better, in certain cases, to possess one acre than a hundred; but where do you find the man that prefers one acre? When large parcels of land are undertaken to be cultivated, small ones are held in contempt; and, though a good garden supplies a large part of what is consumed by a family, it keeps supplying it all the year round too, the are many farmers even in England, who grub even a wheelbarrow full of manure that is bestowed on the garden. The garden may, besides its intrinsic utility, be made to be a most valuable help-mate to the Farm.

Every American Farmer, North of Carolina, least, ought to have a Hot-Bed in the Spring.

MUSTARD.

There is a white seeded sort and a brown seeded. The white mustard is used in salads along with the Cress, or Pepper Grass, and is sown and cultivated in the same way. (See Cress.) The black is that which table-mustard is made of.—It is sown in rows, two feet apart, early in the spring. The plants ought to be thinned to four or five inches apart. Good tillage between the rows.—The seed will be ripe in July, and then the stalk should be cut off, and when quite dry, the seed threshed out, and put by for use.—Why should any man that has a garden buy mustard? Why should he want the English to send him out, in a bottle, and sell him for a quarter of a dollar, less and worse mustard than he can raise in his garden for a penny? The English mustard is, in general, a thing fabricated, and is as false as the glazed and pasted goods, sent out by the fraudulent fabricators of Manchester. It is a composition of baked bones reduced to powder, some wheat flour some colouring, and a drug of some sort that gives the pungent taste. Whoever uses that mustard freely will find a burning in his inside long after he has swallowed the mustard. Why should any man, who has a garden, buy this poisonous stuff? The mustard-seed ground in a little mustard mill is what he ought to use. He will have bran and all; and his mustard will not look yellow like the English composition; but, we do not object to Rye-bread on account of its colour! Ten pounds of seed will grow upon a perch of ground; and ten pounds of mustard is more than any man can want in a year. The plants do not occupy the ground more than fourteen weeks and may be followed by another crop of any plant, and even of mustard if you like. This, therefore, is a very useful plant, and ought to be cultivated by every farmer, and every man who has a garden.
[American Gardener.]

COFFEE.

Coffee drank after dinner promotes digestion; and agues, diarrheas, and giddiness, have frequently been removed by it. Its subtle oil stimulates the solids, rarifies the blood, and consequently is of great service to those who lead a sedentary life, and to those who suffer from phlegmatic and catarrhal diseases. If drank too strong it affects the nerves, and by its penetrating property often occasions sleeplessness, and tremor of the hands; but, in some phlegmatic and indolent individuals, it is apt to excite sleep.

If coffee be not used merely as a dilutant for relaxing the fibres, it ought to be made strong.—The best proportion is, one ounce of well roasted and ground coffee to one pound or one pint of wa-

which should be just allowed to boil up; for if it is boiled, it loses the more of its volatile aromatic particles, and consequently becomes flat and insipid. As coffee is possessed of excellent antispasmodic virtues, it is a favorite remedy with the hypochondriac and the hysteric; according to early observation, it is also the most effectual remedy in spasmodic asthma.

Steam of boiled coffee has frequently been found to weak eyes; and to such persons as are habitual wine drinkers, or of a very irritable temperament.—*Willrich.*

From the Hampshire Gazette.

ABRIDGED FROM SILLIMAN'S "JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND ARTS."

Region in Pennsylvania.—The anthracite, or coal region of Pennsylvania is located in a mountain country between the Blue Ridge and Susquehanna. The most inexhaustible is in the vicinity of Mauch Chunk, a village on the Lehigh, 35 miles from Easton on the Delaware and 108 by water from Philadelphia. It was first excavated on the flat summit of a mountain about 1500 feet above the ocean. The excavations are from 30 to 40 feet in depth and no terminating coal bed has been found. From this region in 1825 about 750,000 bushels of coal were sent to Philadelphia and in 1826 about a million of bushels. The coal is carried from the bed to Mauch Chunk on wagons, and is then conveyed to the Lehigh and Delaware in flat bottomed boats. The expense of raising and sending the coal to market is only two dollars the ton of 28 bushels (about 7 cents per bushel) and will be still lessened by the construction of canals in the future. The village of Mauch Chunk is situated in a deep ravine, surrounded by rocky mountains. It contains 120 buildings owned by the Lehigh Company, including a hotel, store, mills, &c. The company employ about 300 men. No tipping houses are allowed, and drunkards are dismissed. The company have an iron furnace in operation which produces about 500 pounds of castings. The ore is procured from the mountains below, and is exchanged at the furnace for the same weight of coal.

Not far from Mauch Chunk, Pottsville, the head of the Schuylkill canal, is the principal source of the production of anthracite coal. Many large veins are found near that village. The coal is conveyed to the Schuylkill to Philadelphia, a distance of 35 miles. The whole expense from the mines to Philadelphia is from 4 to \$4.50 per ton of 28 bushels.

In the northeastern part of Pennsylvania, there are extensive coal beds, the most considerable of which are the property of the Hudson and Delaware Canal and Coal Company. The coal of this company will be conveyed to New York, a distance of 100 miles, by a canal now constructing. This begins near Kingston on the Hudson, and extends to the Delaware 67 miles; thence up the river 20 miles and up the valley of the Lackawanna to the coal region.

Abundant Coal is abundant in the western part of Pennsylvania. It is found on the Conemaugh, Alleghany, Monongahela, and in numerous other places. Iron ore occurs in various parts of the State, but it is most abundant in the counties of Centre and Huntington. Centre county has

iron is made by powerful rollers instead of the trip-hammer.

Salt Springs of Pennsylvania.—Salt Springs are common in various parts of the State, but the most productive are on the banks of the Conemaugh and Kiskiminitas, about 30 miles east of Pittsburgh. The salt works are supplied with water by boring. The richest water is procured by penetrating from 4 to 500 feet. Copper tubes are inserted in the perforation, in which the water rises. The salt manufactured at Kiskiminitas and Conemaugh has some years amounted to 300,000 bushels; it is sold from 20 to 25 cents per bushel. The expense of manufacturing is only 10 cents. Considerable salt is made near Pittsburgh from a fountain procured by boring 270 feet.

Boring for fresh water.—A pamphlet has been recently published in New Jersey, on the art of boring the earth for a spontaneous flow of water, in which the author maintains that fresh water may be obtained by boring in every place, and that water will rise to the surface, above the level of its fountain, being propelled by aerial agents, acting under pressure in the earth. In the western States salt water is brought above the surface by boring to the depth of 400, 500, 700 and even 900 feet, but Mr Levi Disbrow first formed the project of bringing fresh water above the surface in New Jersey in 1823. The pamphlet gives many facts relating to Mr Disbrow's operations. At Brunswick, N. J. a well was bored to the depth of 175 feet and a tube inserted. The water rose to the surface, and for 2½ years has discharged 1½ gallons a minute at three feet above the ground. The cost was \$425. At another place the auger was sunk to the depth of 304 feet, where it struck a vein of water, which immediately overflowed at the top, and was discharging 2 gallons a minute in November last. This well is tubed to the depth of 194 feet with a copper tube 1½ inches in diameter. Another well was bored to the depth of 176 feet; the water rose to the surface where it discharges 2 gallons a minute; cost \$440. In Jersey city, opposite New York, a perforation was made 208 feet in depth; the water ran over the top of the tube, but the boring was continued. In Albany the auger was sunk 280 feet, and the water is within four feet of the surface. Another well in Albany was bored 37 feet, when the auger struck a vein of water which instantly overflowed at the surface at the rate of 5 gallons a minute.—In the city of New York a hole was bored and tubed 96 feet; in this the water stands at four feet from the top. In the Newark Meadows, [salt marshes] bored 804 feet; excellent soft water is within three feet of the surface. Many more similar facts might be cited.

Navigation of the Schuylkill.—Attempts have been made to improve the navigation of the Schuylkill by dams and short canals—with what success the following extract will show;

"The navigation of the Schuylkill has been much interrupted by droughts the past season, and frequent repairs required. Boats have often grounded in the shallow water of dams. It will probably be found advisable to concentrate the water in a canal, for most of the distance. Fevers, so generally prevalent within a few years in the valley of the Schuylkill, have been attributed by some to water stagnating in the dams."

Odd Name.—In the Gettysburg Centinel is an advertisement signed by Jacob Stewthbaker.

Curious Exhibition.—On entering Meana, we were witnesses to rather a curious exhibition. I should first mention, that the Persians are in the habit of sleeping on the flat roofs of their houses, during the summer months. Day was just breaking, when we arrived. As the houses of the poor people are generally not more than eight feet high, we had a full view of nearly the whole population in bed; many were asleep; some few had awoken; others were getting out of bed, to make their morning toilettes. The scene was highly entertaining, and brought to mind the story of Le Diable Boiteux, unroofing the houses for the gratification of Don Cleofas.—*Keppel's Journey from India to England.*

An improved method of making the Coffee Beverage.—To an ounce of coffee add a common tea spoonful of the best flour of mustard seed, previous to the boiling. To those unacquainted with the method, it is inconceivable how much it improves the fragrance, fineness, transparency, and gratefully quick flavor of the beverage, and probably too it adds to its wholesomeness.—*Family Recipe Book.*

The first lock of the Pennsylvania Canal was founded with masonic ceremonies on the 13th. It is called the Penn Lock. The fraternity descended into the pit dug for the foundation, and placed a bottle under the stone, containing the canal law, the order of procession, and a long inscription on parchment.

It is in contemplation to establish a steam boat line between this city and Boston. The communication then might be regular in about thirty hours.—*N. Y. Adv.*

The nominal amount of failures in the province of Lower Canada, within fifteen or eighteen months past, is about one million. The business done in some kinds of articles has decreased; in ashes, 13,000 barrels less than the average of several preceding years; in flour, 10,000. The export of ships was 17,000 tons; about 5000 tons less than the preceding year. This branch of business will probably fall off the coming season in value, about £100,000. 700,000 tons of shipping were exported from the North American colonies in 1825; which is more than was built in Great Britain in the two years, 1823 and 1824. This business was suddenly discouraged, which would have produced incalculable distress, but for the waste lands and public works, which furnish the poor with employment.

In France, the grapes most valued for wine are small and of a harsh flavour. The oldest vines produce the best. The finest Burgundy is made in a vineyard where no vines have been planted in two centuries.

Love of Knowledge.—As a striking instance of irresistible thirst for knowledge, it is related of the late Miss Benger, whose death in England was lately announced, that when young, for want of books, it was her common practice to plant herself at the window of the only bookseller's shop in the country town where she resided, to read the open pages of the new publications there displayed, and to return again, day after day, to examine whether by good fortune, a fresh leaf of any of them might have been turned over.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1827.

FENCES, PASTURES, &c.

Give your fences a general review, repair all breaches, and see that all gates, bars, &c. are regularly shut and fastened. Cattle newly let out from the yard and stables in which they have been wintered, are very apt to wander; and if they get a habit of rambling, it is very difficult to confine them. Send your boys with bats, mallets, or other proper implements, over your mowing grounds and pastures, to beat to pieces and spread over the surface of the soil each and every lump of manure, which your cattle have dropped the last season.—Do not let your cattle, on any account, run upon your mowing ground in the spring; for the mischief they will do by poaching the ground, and biting the young grass too close, will be ten-fold more than the advantage they will derive from the seed. It is likewise injurious to pastures to turn cattle into them too early in the spring; and most hurtful to those pastures in which the grass springs earliest, as in those which are low and moist. The cattle cut up the sward with their feet, so that it will produce a less quantity of grass. Dr Deane observed that “the 20th of May is early enough to turn cattle into almost any of our pastures. Out of some they should be kept later. The driest pastures should be used first, though in them the grass is shortest, that the patching of the ground in the wettest may be prevented.

London says “the time of stocking pastures in spring, must evidently be earlier or later, according to the climate, and in the same climate according to the season; and the state of growth which it is desirable that the grass should attain before being stocked, must, in some degree be determined by the condition and description of the animals to be employed in consuming it; whether they are only in a growing state or approaching to fatness; whether milch cows or sheep, or a mixture of animals of different species. It conveys no very precise idea respecting these points, though the remark itself is just, to say that the herbage should not be allowed to rise so high as to permit the coarser plants to run to seed; and that it is bad management to suffer store stock to be turned upon a full bite. The great objects to be aimed at are, that the stock, of whatever animals it may consist, should be carried forward faster or slower, according to the purposes of their owner; and that no part of the herbage should be allowed to run to waste, or be unprofitably consumed. But nothing but careful inspection of the land and of the stock, from time to time, can enable any grazier to judge with certainty what are the best measures for attaining these objects.—“Fattening cattle,” says Marshall, “which are forward in flesh, and are intended to be finished with grass, may require a full bite at first turning out. But for cows, working oxen, and rearing cattle, and lean cattle intended to be fattened on grass, a full bite at first turning out is not requisite.

With respect to the size of enclosures, small fields are much to be preferred to large ones for heavy stock. Besides the advantages of shelter both to the animals and the herbage, small fields enable the grazer either to separate his stock into small parcels, by which means they feed more at their ease, or to give the best pastures to that portion of them which he wishes to come earliest to

market. The advantages of moderate sized enclosures are well known in the best grazing counties: but the subdivisions are in some instances much more minute than is consistent with the value of the ground occupied with fences, or necessary for the improvement of the stock. In all cases, says Marshall, where fattening cattle or dairy cows make a part of the stock, and where situation, soil and water will permit, every sort of grazing grounds ought, in my idea, to consist of three compartments. One for head stock, (as cows or fattening cattle) one for followers (as rearing and other lean stock,) and the third to be shut up to freshen for the leading stock.

Large enclosures are in general best adapted for sheep. These animals are not only impatient of heat, and liable to be much injured by flies, in small pastures often surrounded by trees and high hedges, but they are naturally with the exception perhaps of the Leicester variety, much more restless and easily disturbed than the other species of live stock. “Sheep” says Lord Kaimes, “love a wider range and ought to have it, because they delight in short grass: give them eighty or ninety acres, and any fence will keep them in: confine them to a field of seven or eight acres, and it must be a very strong fence that keeps them in.”—Though fields so large as eighty or ninety acres can be advisable only in hilly districts, yet the general rule is consistent with experience, with regard to all our least domesticated varieties.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DESTRUCTION OF ELMS.

Sir,—Four years last fall I lost a young elm tree, under circumstances novel to me. Some time in September the highest top branches began to wither, the leaves appearing to dry up and roll. The disease continued rapidly downward, and in about six weeks the tree had completely perished. Some time after I had it cut down, the bark was dead, and I found between it and the sap-wood a vast number of worms about half an inch long, which had committed great depredations there.

Last fall I had another tree attacked suddenly, under the same circumstances. It was about the time that you published the interesting investigations of your able correspondents respecting the diseased pear trees. Being fully alive upon the subject, and suspecting that there might be some similarity of causes, I had the upper branches immediately cut off. This however did not save the tree; it perished, and, as in the first instance, I have found the bark fully stocked with worms.

As the investigation of this matter may be of some interest, I beg leave to submit to your inspection a short piece of the upper part of the butt, which you will receive herewith, and find, I expect, some live inhabitants under the bark. I wish particularly to observe to you, that the butt from the ground, as far up as the brush could conveniently reach, had been dressed with Forsyth's composition. This I found free from any worms. On one side the bark was partially affected with the mortification which had proceeded from above, the other side was sound and green as life. This seems to substantiate the opinion, expressed before, that said composition, or any other similar to it, will effectually protect trees, so far as it is laid, against the attacks of the borer and other insects which feed on wood, the roughness of the composition preventing the female beetle from inserting her seed into the bark.

In searching for some information on the subject, I have met in the continuation of the natural history of Buffon, by several French naturalists, and compiled by Sonnini, edition of Dufour, LXXVII. page 194, with an interesting article on the family of the *Scolitari*. It contains a considerable moment to all interested in agriculture, and an abstract of the same may not be without some usefulness; here follows the translation.

“Of all the insects which have been described until our day, the Scolitis, notwithstanding their minute size, appears to be among those whose devastations are most to be dreaded; there are perhaps few trees that are not attacked by some peculiar species belonging to that family; and sometimes several species of them are found working upon the same tree. Who would think this miserable insect is capable of destroying together the finest forest of pines! since time old he has been known and dreaded in Germany where in very hot seasons favorable for his crease, swarms of them, when perfected into beetle state, are seen flying from one part of forest to another, even at the distance of several miles; as many as 8000 of the worms have been found under the bark of one of the largest pine trees whose tender inner bark is devoured; these worms soon show their diseased situation in the yellowness of their leaves, and they gradually and rapidly perish, beginning by the higher branches.

There are but few large forests in Germany which have not been attacked by that insect, the dread thereof is so great, that it is considered as a public calamity, and as such we find in ancient Lithurgy prayers for preservation against his invasions, as also against those of the Turb. Towards the close of the 18th century a suspicion of hot, dry, summers favored their incursions to such an alarming degree that the inhabitants of the Hartz were threatened with the entire destruction of their forests, and the impossibility to continue the working of their mines; in 1783 calculated the number of trees destroyed, a million and a half; cold wet seasons checked progress, but it is of the greatest importance to down and bark carefully, or to destroy by fire, immediately, every tree which is attacked. Severe ought also to be laid by law against killing up peckers, which Providence seems to have interposed as a check to the overwhelming progress of plague; those facts deserve to be known by our great landholders, but more especially by general surveyors of the forests, who would that causes which at first do not appear to demand attention, may through negligence be fatal to the national interests.”

So far is the translation. The article is by F. Latreille, a distinguished naturalist of the French school, and part of it is a citation made by him of Wilhelm, a German author, who appears to have been an eye witness to the devastation of the German forests. I shall take my leave of you, sir, expressing it, as my belief, that the destruction of the pear trees is the effect of insect aggression in some cases, no doubt, assisted by a diseased state of the sap. For where the flow of life ceases to be languid, there the enemy will fix its first choice for the work of destruction. This I find to be nature's law, both in the animal and the vegetable systems.

When I lost the elm trees, both seasons were extremely hot and dry, and the leaves

ected with the honey dew. I wish that
stry of the woodpeckers, the hard life
d, and the advantages which we receive
m, might be thought worthy of extending
some legislative protection. An act to
et would make their services more gener-
wn and better appreciated.

With much esteem, yours, &c.

Am, April 11, 1827. J. M. G.
The last elm destroyed was about 10
diameter close to the ground, and about 20
in.

BRIGHTON MARKET, April 9.

ber of Cattle 400, including 57 unsold last
94 remained unsold; sales from 4 25 to
average—none sold over \$5 50; Working
and Milch Cows, dull; Sheep 164, 60 very
were sold at 4 00; 64 remain unsold;—
50 kept over last week) were sold from
cents. [Patriot.]

atic tree.—A tree of prodigious size has
been felled in Berks county, (Penn.) It was
in height, and 64 from the butt to the first
and its greatest circumference was 20
inches. It was perfectly sound, and from
eccentric circles at the end of the trunk, was
said to be 300 years old.

gn Attachment.—The Supreme Court has
that Foreign Attachment lies against a
nation of another State. As corporations are
living in every part of the Union, and for
variety of purposes, this is an important
[Phila. Pallad.]

Harrisburg Intelligencer states that an ark
with nineteen hundred bushels of wheat,
upon Busby Rock, five miles above that
a few days since, by which the whole cargo
lost.

and Travelling. The stean boat New-Phila-
arrived at New York on Sunday evening;
one hours from Albany, with 20 passengers.

Supreme Court has overruled all the objec-
s the indictment under the law prohibiting
of lottery tickets in this commonwealth.

es for Governor. In 177 towns Gov. Lincoln
111, Mr Jarvis 6121, Mr Otis and others

last number of the Edinburgh Review con-
tains articles on the following subjects:
re's Life of Sheridan—Emigration—Coun-
prisoners—Hieroglyphics—Pulpit Elo-
; Duties on Brandy and Geneva; West
Slavery; Diffusion of knowledge; Portu-
Note to the Article on Phrenology; Quar-
list of New Publications.

mouth Alms House. From the annual report
oversers of the poor in Plymouth, it ap-
pears that the expenses of the Alms-house for the
year amounted to \$2479, and the receipts
the produce of the labour of paupers, to \$25-
ving an excess of credits over expenses of
The average number of persons supported
Alms house during the year was 37½. The
uses of paupers, in and out of the Alms-house,
amounted to \$3216, making a net charge for the
of the poor, after deducting the produce of
Alms-house, only \$356.

Further supply of Seeds.

Just received at the Farmer office and Agricultural
Establishment, No 52 North Market street, Boston,
A few papers of the seeds of the *Benc plant* ;
some account of this plant will be found on page
300 of this week's New England Farmer.

Yellow Locust seed. White Mulberry do.
Commodore Porter's Valparaiso Squash, (intro-
duced by Commodore Porter, on his return from
the South Seas, grows large, and is a delicate and
fine Squash.)

Lucerne.
Fine Family Pumpkins.
A few pounds of the celebrated Altringham
Carrot Seed. This seed was originally from Al-
tringham, Cheshire, England. It has been raised
a few years by Mr Paince of Roxbury, and several
other gentlemen in the vicinity of Boston, who
speak of it in high terms. This seed was procured
from Mess. Thorburn & Son.

Orchard Grass Seed.
A few bushels of Poul Meadow Grass Seed.
Sweet or Sugar corn—best for boiling ears.
A great variety of Beans and Peas, by the bushel or
smaller quantity.

Carolina Water Melon—Pine Apple, Green Citron,
and Nutmeg Melon, Canteloupe Melon.
Mangel Wurtzel, large White Norfolk Turnip, Ruta
Baga &c.

A few small boxes of Garden Seeds, assorted
for family use. Each box contains forty-five dif-
ferent kinds, including Peas, Beans, Sweet Pot
Herbs, and every vegetable usually raised in a
Kitchen Garden. Price \$5.00 per box.

White Kidney Beans.
Dun coloured ditto
Warrington Dwarf ditto

The above lot of Seeds is warranted equal to any
in Boston. Most of them have been tried in Pots
and Hot Beds.

The publisher of the Farmer has made arrange-
ments for supplying any quantity of the Black
Currant bushes and Buckthorn quicks for hedges,
by leaving their orders at this office.

Just received and for sale at the Farmer office,
a few copies of
Deane's New England Farmer,
Lorain's Husbandry,—and the Farmer's Assistant.

Bellfounder.

The Norfolk trotter, imported July 1822 from England,
to stand this season, 1827, at twenty dollars, and one
dollar the groom—the money to be paid to the groom.
THIS celebrated horse is a bright Bay, with black
legs, standing 15 hands high; his superior blood, sym-
metry, and action excel every other trotting Stallion.
He is allowed by the best Judges in Norfolk to be the
fastest and best bred horse ever sent out of that Coun-
ty. He has proved himself a sure foal getter, and his
stock for size and substance are not to be surpassed;
they are selling at the highest prices of any horses in
Norfolk.

Bellfounder was got by that well known fast
and high formed Trotter, Old Bellfounder, out of Velocity,
which trotted on the Norwich road in 1806 *Sixteen*
miles in one hour, and tho' she broke 15 times into a
gallop, and as often *turned round* won her match. In
1808 she trotted *twenty-eight* miles in one hour and 47
minutes, and has also done many other great perform-
ances against time.

Bellfounder at five years old trotted *Two miles* in
Six minutes and in the following year was watched for
200 guineas to trot *Nine miles* in *Thirty minutes*, which
he won easily by *Twenty-two seconds*. His Owner
shortly after challenged to perform with him *Seventeen*
miles and a half in one hour, but it was not accepted.—
He has since never been saddled or matched.

Old Bellfounder was a true descendant from the origi-
nal blood of the *Fireways*, which breed of Horses

stands unrivalled, either in this or any other Nation.—
Bellfounder is strongly recommended to the public, by
the subscriber as combining more useful properties than
any other Horse in America; and will stand during
the season, at his stable in Charlestown, where all in-
quiries, post paid, will be attended to.

SAMUEL JAKUES, Jr.

N. B. His stock in the neighborhood are of great
promise showing excellent action.
Charlestown, March 1827.

The Contents of a young Nursery for sale Cheap.
The subscriber a few years since contemplated estab-
lishing a nursery for Fruit Trees and Flowering Shrubs,
and having altered his mind, offers for sale to persons
taking 50 trees or upwards a discount of 25 per cent on
former prices. The trees are healthy, the apples two
years from the bud or graft,—and cherries, plums, ap-
ricots, and peaches one and two years. Also a few
thousand pear stocks 3 and 4 years old.

All the above are warranted from seed and not suck-
ers—a considerable quantity of horse chestnuts—also a
to eat variety of flowering shrubs at usual prices. Apply
to the Gardener, Mr Charles Senior. All the worked
trees are from fruit of the best kinds cultivated near
Boston. A list of them is left at the office of the New
England Farmer.

JOHN PRINCE.

Jamaica Plain, Roxbury 20 March 1827.

Apple Trees.

For Sale, about one thousand thrifty Russeting and
Baldwin Apple trees, part of them two, and a part
three years growth, from the buds. Please apply to
Roxbury, March 20. E. CRAFTS.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

STEPHEN F. MILLS & CO. (late Prince
& Mills) proprietors of the extensive nursery
at Flushing, Long Island, near New York,
offer their very choice and select collection of
Fruit Trees of all the various kinds to which they not
only give their personal attention, but which have the
still greater advantage of being engrafted on bearing
trees whose accuracy has been tested; they therefore
solicit with the fullest confidence the patronage of the
public.

The Trees, Shrubs, &c. are in the most thrifty and
healthy state—the correctness of every sale by them is
guaranteed—and the same attention observed in the
selection as if the purchasers were present.

Orders are solicited by the subscriber, Agent for the
Proprietors, who will furnish catalogues on application.
M23-61 HENRY L. BILLINGS, 13 India Wharf.

An Imported Bull for Sale.

A full blood bull of the North Devon breed, will be 5
years old in May next, will be sold at a reasonable rate
or let on shares for one or two years to any person who
may be well recommended. He is a superior animal—
dark red—as this breed always is—therefore easily
matched for working cattle; bring the most active in
England for labour—also excellent for beef and milk.
He is now at Sandwich, N. H. and may be had the 1st
of May. A letter to the subscriber (post paid) will be
attended to.

JOHN PRINCE.

Roxbury, Mass. 20 March 1827.

J. & A. Fales' Patent Hoes,

Constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South
Market street, sole agents for vending the same.
April 13.

THE ADMIRAL. The subscriber informs those
who are desirous of improving by this fine imported ani-
mal, that he will be kept on the farm of John Welles,
sq. Dorchester, near the Rev. Dr Codman's meet-
ing-house, till further notice. Terms three dollars.

Apply to A. GREENWOOD on said farm.
Iamtem Feb. 16.

For a Nursery.

From five to fifteen acres of land a short distance from
the city, having water communication and all the vari-
ous soils and sites requisite for an extensive nursery.
A person of skill and experience who has some prop-
erty and is desirous of commencing the business on shares
or other mode, may consult the owner and view the
ground.—Inquire at the Farmer office. March 23

MISCELLANIE .

The following note was found among the papers of the late Lord Erskine:

To General Washington.

Sir: I have taken the liberty to introduce your august and immortal name in a short sentence, which is to be found in the book I send to you.

I have a large acquaintance among the most valuable and exalted classes of men, but you are the only human being, for whom I ever felt an awful reverence.

I sincerely pray God to grant a long and serene evening to a life so gloriously devoted to the universal happiness of the world.

T. ERSKINE.

Miseries of Wealth.—It is to have a subscription paper handed you every hour in the day, and be called a niggard if you refuse your name. It is to eat turkey and drink wine at a dearer rate than your neighbours. It is to have every colledge, infirmary, and asylum make a run upon the bank of your benevolence, and then wonder at the smallness of the dividend. It is to have sectarians contend for the keeping of your conscience, and lawyers struggle for the keeping of your purse. It is to be remembered from Seguin to Talbot Island, whenever a loan or dinner is wanted. It is to be taxed for more than you are worth, and never be believed when you say so. It is to have Addition of dollars, Subtraction of comforts, and Multiplication of anxieties, and in Division among spend-thrift heirs. It is to have the interest of every one about you exceed their principle. It is to make up to the merchant all the profits he loses by knavery or frugality. It is never to be allowed to be upon easy terms, even with a coat or a shoe. It is to be married for your money, or have a wife always casting up the sum total of the dollars she brought. It is to have your son's steps surrounded by "mantraps," and your daughter made a target for the speculating and selfish to aim at. It is to measure friendship by the length of your purse, to buy flattery and sell happiness. It is to have debtors smile upon you, and knaves shake you by the hand. It is to have a dyspeptic wife, and pale children. It is to have sons go to college to buy themes of wiser heads, and daughters' brains turned by the flattery of fools. It is to be invited to drink poor wine, that you may give better in return. It is to have your lady's peace disturbed by a higher feather or a brighter diamond. It is to buy green peas at nine shillings, and relish them not, because your neighbor gives two dollars. It is to have relations wish you a short life and a long will. It is to have your widow mourn bitterly—provided her fortune depends on perpetual widowhood. It is to have more temptations in this world than other men; and lastly to find the entrance to a better more difficult than to the rest of mankind. (Mass. Journal)

A man named Drake, on his way from London to Paris, arrived at Havre with three rattlesnakes and several young crocodiles. On his arrival he found that one of the rattlesnakes was dead, and the others benumbed with the cold. After placing them near the fire, supposing one of them to be dead, he took it up by the head and tail, when it suddenly revived, and bit him in two places in the hand. He applied immediately to a physician, and adopted measures to prevent the effects of the poison, but he died in eight hours.

Sir John Pringle, in one of his works, mentions his having cured a soldier by the daily use of the Dog and Duck water, which in former days stood where now stands the Bethlehem Hospital, London, and was celebrated for medicinal spas, as well as being a public house of great resort. A French physician, who translated this passage of Sir John's, said, that "the cure was effected by administering an excellent broth, made of Dog and Duck."

Case of Seduction.—A case of seduction was tried in the Court of Common Pleas of this city, in which Miss Wilhelmina Cooper recovered a verdict for the sum of six hundred dollars, against her betrayer Master Julian Ratan, an infant, aged 19. The counsel for the defendant made an earnest appeal in behalf of his client, for a mitigation of damages, on account of his tender years. But Mr Price insisted that though an infant, he was old enough to be the father of an infant, and should therefore be made to smart for his juvenile perfidy. [N. Y. paper.]

Philology.—A member of our present Congress, spells wife *W*; if the orators of this great body would be as short, in proportion with their speeches, as he is with his wife, we should be duly thankful.—*N. Y. paper.*

French Authors.—Piron's tragedy of Gustavus was vehemently hissed and driven from the stage, which induced Voltaire to triumph at his failure. The latter wit soon after produced his *Zaire*, and on meeting Piron exclaimed, "Well, you see I escaped without a single hiss." "True," replied Piron, "an audience cannot hiss and yawn together."

Compliment to New England Talent.—The publishers of the Philadelphia Album have awarded three gold medals, one valued at \$20, to N. P. Willis, Esq. of Yale College for a poem, "Confession of a student;" and two valued at \$20, to Miss L. M. Francis, of Watertown, Mass. for an Essay, "on the cultivation of Female Intellect;" and to Milton Ward, Esq. of Hanover, N. H. for a poem, "Midnight."

Learned Insensibility.—While the learned Francis Morell was busy in preparing his edition of Libanius for the press, he was told that his wife was suddenly taken ill.—"I have but two or three periods to translate," said Morell, "and then I'll come to her." Presently, after he was informed that she was dying, he said—"I have only two words to write; I'll be with her immediately." Presently they brought him word that she was dead—with great calmness he said, "I am very sorry, for she was really a mighty good woman."

A horrible story is now going the rounds of the newspapers of a whole family at L'Isle Jesus poisoned by eating soup, which had among the ingredients a cabbage head boiled whole, containing a large sized snake of a venomous nature. To say nothing of the singularity of such an ingredient in a dish of soup as a cabbage head large enough to contain a large sized snake, and loose enough for him to crawl into, the story is manifestly a hoax. It is a fact, which has been established by numerous experiments, and is familiar to students in natural history, that the poison of snakes received into the stomach is harmless. It is only when it

is applied to the wounded animal fibre that, attended with fatal or even troublesome consequences. The flesh of venomous snakes is eaten by savage nations. Another objection to the story is, that it is an old one. The public are frightened with it in the newspapers several years ago.—*Er. Post.*

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's
Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near
York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the nursery, the subscriber solicits the aid of horticulturists who may be desirous of improving their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co attend personally to the inculture and engrafting of all their fruit trees, and can prove with confidence that the trees they order are genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of
FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave for those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester, cured from this nursery for three or four years, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to
ZEE COOK
Rogers' Building—Congress Street.

Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants,
D. & C. LANDRETH,
Nursery, Seedsmen, and Florists,
PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE constantly on hand for sale, a very extensive collection of Fruit Trees, Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, Grasses, &c. &c. not exceeded by any similar establishment in the United States.

Orders received by Messrs. PARKER & CODMAN, No. 9 Congress-square, near the Exchange Coffee House, Boston, of whom priced Catalogues of whole may be had gratis. If Dec.

TO FARMERS.—To let, a farm containing 35 acres of land, a large and comfortable house, barn, &c. land is of good quality, and of easy cultivation. It is on the place a variety of choice young fruit trees which are just beginning to bear; also 10 acres of meadow, on which could be cut enough fuel for family, and is an excellent manure. Said farm is situated in Cambridge, about 4 miles from Boston market. The terms will be on a lease from six to ten years, first year's rent to be expended for manure, and afterwards to be laid out in the same manner &c. The above offers a desirable opportunity to intelligent, thorough and enterprising farmer. No but who can bring recommendations as being such apply. THOMAS BREWER. 416 Washington

Rose Bushes & Grape Vines.

For sale at the house of Samuel Downer, in Dorchester—80 Hundred Leaf Rose Bushes—90 do. Provins or Cabbage—10 Four Seasons do—300 Damask do—30 Burgundy do—5 Austrian do—25 Marble do—Tuscan do—100 French do—8 Lagerstoecken do—10 Grape Myrtle—200 Grape Vines, (white & water)—Snow Ball Bushes—white Lillies—red water Lillies—50 gallons double and single dist. Rose Water, made from all damask roses. April 6

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$2.50 annum, if paid in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (opposite Faneuil Hall).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1827.

No. 39.

AGRICULTURE.

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Continued from page 298.

With respect to the stages, all those I have appeared to me to be rather too broad to admit people working with that ease which is required. I should therefore incline to think, that in the case of one broad stage in a room, of six feet, ten or four feet and a half, which I have observed to be the narrowest in use in France, it would be for the purpose better to make two stages of three feet broad each, with a passage betwixt of three feet broad, and a like passage of three feet upon each side of the room next the walls; together with another passage of the like dimensions at each end of the stages, by which all your people could go about and work in ease, without incommoding each other, and, indeed, without being hampered in any shape whatever. Besides, the stages being only three feet broad, must be a great advantage at the time of mounting, (if of which afterwards,) because in the case the heat of the cabins in which the silkworms make their cocoons cannot be so great as it would be the case when the stages are six or four feet and a half broad, as the fresh air must have much more easy access to pass through them; a circumstance of the highest importance, particularly at the time of mounting, as the weather, at the advance of the season, must then be much hotter, than at any other preceding time during the whole course of the cultivation. Both in Languedoc and Quercy I have seen baskets used nine feet in length, and four feet and a half broad, which exactly filled up one division of a shelf of the stage. But I could not by any means approve of baskets of that size, as they appeared to me to be extremely cumbersome and inconvenient; besides that, from their great length, the necessary slowness of the materials, they were very apt to ply and bend down in the middle, and for that reason were, in my opinion, to be avoided. In short, I regarded them as being greatly inferior to the smaller baskets above mentioned, as to real use and convenience.

It is proper to observe, that care should be taken to place the stage in such a position as not to allow the sun to dart directly upon the worms, as they are not able to bear the heat of it in this manner when it is great. It will even kill them, especially when they are young; and if it should go that length in a colder climate than in the south of France, it will notwithstanding have the effect to torment them, and render them very uneasy, and prevent them from eating with their usual appetite. If the sun darts upon them when they are large, you will see them fly from it as fast as they can, and seek for shelter in the shade, at the expense of the want of their food.—When young they are not able to get out of the sun, and by that means are often killed by it, as above mentioned.

In place of the wicker baskets already described, I observed a very simple and good contrivance practised at Montauban, in Quercy. They take a hoop, which they form into a circle, fixing

it with packthread or twine, after which they bind across the bottom eight or nine rows of reeds, both ways, by which means the bottom is thrown into little squares, tying the reeds not only to the sides of the hoop, but fixing them also in all the different places where the reeds come in contact with one another. This forms a sort of basket, which is extremely light and handy; and besides, as the reeds stand at a good distance from each other, it gives much more air to the worms, which is a great advantage. After making their baskets, in this manner, they cover them with strong grey paper (the strongest paper is the best), and so place their worms upon them. This sort of basket I tried while I resided at Montauban, and found them lighter and more handy than those before described; however, it must be owned, that from their figure they do not pack so easily; or in other words, take more room upon the shelves of the stage.

But to return to the treatment of the worms upon their being newly hatched: it is proper to observe that too many leaves should not be given to them at one time, and that the leaves given should be spread very thin; because, if too thick put on, a great number of the worms, as they are then so small, will run the risk of being lost amongst the litter, from which they will not be able to disengage themselves; and you must be careful to cut the leaves small during the first ten or twelve days, where the number of your worms is such as to admit of your doing so; but if your quantity of worms is large, it would require too much work to cut the leaves for them, so that in such cases you must give them entire.

When the worms are in their first age you need only clear away the litter once, because their ordure at that time dries as fast as they make it, being in small quantity. When the litter is to be taken away for the first time, you have only to turn the parcel upside down and so pull off such a quantity of the litter as you find necessary, which is the most expeditious way of cleaning them at that time.

In giving the leaves to the young worms, you must make the leaves lie hollow upon them, to give air to the worms. When put on too flat and close, they prevent that free circulation of the air which is at all times necessary for the health of these insects.

During the whole of the first age, the leaves of the young plants of the mulberry, in the seed bed and nursery, as being the tenderest, are greatly preferable to the leaves of older trees as food for the young worms: for which reason it becomes of importance to have always a succession of young plants coming on yearly in your nursery grounds.

When the silk-worms enter upon their sickness, they abstain from that moment from all manner of food. As soon, therefore, as you observe some worms of a parcel begin to grow sick, in place of three give them only two meals a day; when more of them sicken, confine them to one meal only; and from the time you observe most of them sick you must give them no more food, till the whole parcel, or at least the far greatest part of them, get over their sickness, (by having cast off

their old skin), that you may carry them all equally on; at least as nearly so as possible which saves a vast deal of trouble in the management.

When the silk-worm gets over his first age or sickness he is of a greyish colour, and his little trunk, or point of his head, is of a jet black colour, by which he is then distinguished.

When he gets over his second sickness that little trunk is of a brown colour.

When he gets over his third sickness his head is remarkably large, which is the distinguishing mark at that time.

And when he gets over his fourth sickness he is of a brownish yellow, or deep buff colour.

You must not clear away the litter from the worms while they are about changing their skin, or what is called their sickness; but as soon as they have got clear of their old skin then you are to remove all litter.

During the second age it is advisable still to continue to feed your worms with the leaves from the young plants in your nursery, as these are still preferable to those of older trees for the worms at this time.

You must now begin to be attentive to clear away the litter from time to time, so as to prevent all danger of its heating, which proves highly injurious to the worms. These insects are remarkably fond of cleanness, which besides helps to enliven them, and gives them a keen appetite for the first leaves which are given to them always after cleaning. The litter is taken away in the following manner. You scatter some fresh leaves upon one corner of the basket, to which the worms having attached themselves, which they will readily do, you then take up the worms by means of the leaves and stalks they cling to, leaving the litter underneath. Having thus taken up all the worms from that corner, and placed them above those adjoining to them, you then clear away the litter from that corner, and carefully sweep together, with a little broom of twigs or heath, all the refuse and excrement, which you must remove entirely before you replace the worms in their station; and in the same manner you must proceed with the rest, till you have thoroughly cleaned the whole basket.

During the third age make use of the leaves of such trees as have been planted out in the field. But reserve the leaves of your oldest trees for the fourth age, as these last leaves are reckoned the best for the worms when come to their maturity.

Be attentive to cleaning away the litter as before directed which, during the third age, should be done at least four or five times; and take care to clear away, from time to time, all dead worms the moment you observe them: and to throw aside also regularly all such worms as appear to be diseased, to prevent them from infecting the rest, which will happen if this article is not pursued with the strictest attention. All the worms which you observe to grow of a yellow colour, and to have their skin shining, are strongly diseased, and must be immediately thrown away, for fear of infecting the sound ones. These diseased worms sometimes void a yellow liquid at the tail, and it often also bursts out at other places of their bodies. These must always be attentively

removed the moment they are observed; but it becomes more essentially necessary before the worms enter into their third sickness, because at this time they become most dangerous, by voiding the yellow liquid above mentioned, which is poisonous to the worms, and exceedingly contagious; inasmuch, that every worm that happens to touch this liquid is sure to be infected with the same distemper, which has hitherto been found to be incurable. *(To be continued.)*

From *Memoirs of the N. Y. Board of Agriculture.*

ROBERT SMITH, Esq. President of the Maryland Agricultural Society, on the Management of Dairy Cattle—the Distribution of their Manure,—the Advantages of Steaming Fodder—the Arrangements of one of his Farms—and his Mode of accelerating the Production of Cream by Culinary Heat.

DEAR SIR—You have asked me to send to you a statement of the arrangements of my dairy farm, Orange, two miles from Baltimore. This I am about doing, because it is a part of my creed, that an unreserved communication of our respective practices cannot fail to lead to beneficial results.

The barn is constructed according to the best Pennsylvania models. The yard is to the south of it. On the east and west sides are cow stables, containing 110 well made stalls, and well ventilated by a sufficient number of windows and double doors. In these stables are, in summer as well as in winter several ranges of cattle, duly littered and properly secured, each by a chain and halter. At the tails of each range of cows, there is a drain made of strong planks—and so fixed as to receive all their dung and urine. These several drains have a sufficient declivity to carry all the fluid matter to their southern terminations, where they intersect similar drains, which convey all this liquid manure into a cistern fifty feet long. The cistern is so placed and constructed, as to receive not only the urine of the stables, but also all the liquid matter of the farm yard. In it there is a pump, by means of which its contents are pumped into a large hoghead, fixed on a pair of wheels drawn by oxen. To the end of this hoghead is attached a box pierced with holes, into which this liquid manure flows through a spigot and faucet, and is then sprinkled over the ground as the oxen move forward.

For the purpose of augmenting the quantity and of improving the quality of the food of my stock of every kind, I have established a steaming apparatus. It consists of a boiler and two wooden boxes, in which boxes, is steamed the food. These boxes contain each eighty bushels. By this simple apparatus every species of coarse vegetable offal is converted into nourishing food, and all the ordinary provender is rendered more nutritious.

In the dairies near Philadelphia, it is well known, that sweet butter of the first quality cannot be made but from cream quickly produced from fresh milk, and that whenever the milk remains many days to produce its cream, such cream acquires an unpleasant taste that is imparted to the butter.

Since the month of January, 1823, my dairy people have been in the practice of always placing the pans containing the milk, in water simmering hot. The oily parts, which constitute the cream, are by such heat separated from the other in-

gredients, and then, from their specific lightness, they of course ascend to the top in the form of cream. Cream is thus obtained during the coldest weather in winter, in the course of about twelve hours after the milk has been taken from the cows. And the operation of churning such cream never exceeds twenty-five minutes. The milk pans remain in the hot water about thirty minutes. The butter has invariably been of a fine flavour, and of a beautiful yellow colour; and in the nature of things, it never can be otherwise, unless the dairy women should be utterly ignorant of the art of making sweet butter.

It may not be amiss to state to you, that the skim-milk under this process, is a very pleasant beverage. In summer and in winter, it bears the agitation of a carriage without becoming sour.—And every morning, throughout the year, a person comes to the farm and takes from 250 to 300 quarts, for which he pays two cents per quart, cash, and on the same day he retails the whole among the people of the town, at three cents per quart.

The hot water in which the milk pans are placed, is contained in large flat wooden vessels attached to a stove. The water is heated by means of a flat tube fastened to the side, and near to the bottom of each vessel, and introduced through an aperture into the stove. The heat of the stove affords the additional advantage of preserving in the dairy house, the requisite temperature during the winter season.

The dairy house is a stone building, consisting of three spacious apartments for the preservation of the milk, the cream, and the butter, and for the making of the butter. Two of these apartments are under ground and arched, and properly ventilated. To the south side is attached a convenient shed, with the requisite shelves, and with a copper boiler for the washing and keeping in good and sweet condition all the dairy utensils.—In the front is a porthouse.

When I began, I really did not imagine, my dear sir, that I should have subjected you to the fatigue of reading so long a letter. Be this as it may, I beg you to be assured of the respect with which I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HARE POWELL, Esq.

R. SMITH.

Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

CULTIVATION OF PEAS.

Peas of all other grain demand a more frequent renovation of seed; for if these pulse were to be sown a few years on the same kind of soil, a visible degeneracy would take place in the nature of the pea, and the crops would become slighter at each successive harvest. Neither is it prudent to crop the same field with peas but at an interval of four or five years, since a shifting of ground is not less necessary to the well being of the crop, than a change of species.—*Bannister's Husbandry.*

The above theory respecting the importance of changing seeds of peas and other vegetables is not so generally acquiesced in as it has been formerly. The modern doctrine is that the most healthy stalks, stems or bulbs, should be selected for bearing seeds: and such as obtain maturity at the earliest period of the season are to be preferred. Dr Cooper of New Jersey says, [see page 93 of the current volume of the N. E. Farmer.]—“Our early peas were procured from London the

spring before Braddock's defeat, and have been planted successively every season since on the place. They have not been changed, and are no-preferable to what they were when first obtained. Perhaps as much good may be effected by breeding from the best vegetables as the best animals. We are told by some English agricultural writers that wheat has been greatly improved in quality as well as quantity by taking the trouble before harvest to cull in the field the finest and earliest heads for seed. In some cases however it will be best to change the seed in order to accelerate the introduction of an improved variety; and, after such change, to be careful always to select your seeds from the most forward and perfect plants.—*Editor N. E. Farmer.*

APRIL.

Your hemp and flax are all dressed; your wood cut and housed, or piled up; and your sleds housed safe for the next winter. Your orchards are all pruned, and the brush removed and cut up for summer's use. Your fences are in great forwardness; your moving-grounds are dressed from your barn yards, and your hemp, flax, oats and barley grounds, together with your spring-rye, and wheat lands, now claim your attention.

This is one of the most important months of the twelve, for the farmer. Harrow down your ridges, plough and cross-plough for your hemp, flax and barley, and dress after the first ploughing with well rotted manure from your stables, barn-yard, or hog-pens, at the rate of 10, 15, or 20 loads to the acre, according to circumstances, and sow from 2 to 3 bushels to the acre, of each, and harrow in the seed, not upon the furrows, this will bury your seed too deep; but upon a surface made smooth and even with a harrow. Your land cannot be pulverized too much with the harrow after your seed is sown.

Your wheat 2 bushels, and rye $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre will do best; when dressed with plaster, 1, 2, or 3 bushels to the acre or with lime or leached ashes, sown and harrowed in with the grain.—Your crops will be more secure against the rust, blast, and smut, than when sown upon the stronger manures, especially if soaked in a strong pickle of sea-salt, or saltpetre, rinsed clean, and rolled in plaster, or live ashes, when sown. Plaster and ashes answer well, also, when sown upon your hemp, flax, barley and oats. The time of sowing all your spring grains will depend much upon the season, with this general rule, the earlier the better, with proper security against frosts; be sure to catch a dry seed-time if possible, the difference in the value of your crop, will richly repay a strict attention to this part of good farming. Hemp will do to be repeated successively, for many years, with high manuring; but all the other crops as above, should be sown after corn, or potatoes, or upon stubble land, ridged in in the fall, and perfectly free from weeds, or their seeds, or upon turnip grounds after stubble. Select a warm, rich piece of ground near your dwelling, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 rods, render it rich with horse or hog manure; plant this with English white potatoes, they will answer to begin to dig in July; these, when steamed, or boiled, will serve for early food for your hogs, and bring them forward for early pork, and save your corn in the fall. I can say that 4 pigs, which averaged 27 lbs. in the middle of July, by this mode of feeding, averaged 180 lbs. at Christmas following, with a very trifle of corn, ex-

ing the last month, they then had corn alter-
cr, to harden the pork. This will be found
of the cheapest modes of bringing forward
hogs. If the expense of fuel in boiling is an
action, let it be remembered, that one or two
ons of water are sufficient to steam a hoghead
potatoes, if they can be placed over the steam,
covered with bran, or Indian-meal, which is
eetly dry, of 1 or 5 inches thick, so as to pre-
the escape of the steam: before one gallon
water is exhausted, the whole hoghead will be
fit for the table; let these be mixed in your
barrel, or tub, with the bran, or Indian meal,
placed near your hog pen for ready use: a
pen full of fat hogs in the fall, makes the
and the family rich through the year; and
rich manure they will afford you, with a little
attention in carting in earth and litter, will in-
crease your next crops more than the hogs ex-
cised in their fattening; thus you have your
clear, besides the increased value of your
s. Try it and see.

ADVANTAGES OF FALLOW CROPS OVER SUMMER FALLOW.

ESSE BOEL, Esq.—In answer to your circular,
I observe, that I should not have presumed
to furnish matter for a volume of the *Memoirs of*
Board, had it not been asserted, that "any
as, however simple, would be considered valua-

have carefully watched the progress of im-
ement in agriculture, in order to derive bene-
from any system of cultivation, new and use-
which might be proposed. Although many
movements in the business of husbandry have
been suggested, which would no doubt be of ad-
vantage to the farming interest, were they re-
ferred to practice, yet I shall speak of but one,
which I consider the most prominent, and that
deserving the greatest attention; and which, if
generally introduced, would save to the farmers
of this state, annually, many millions. I mean
the introduction of fallow crops and the abandon-
ment of summer-fallows altogether, on green
ward. The experience I have had in the system,
firmly my belief, that all spring crops, such as
peas, barley and potatoes, may be raised on
green sward, well ploughed, either in the fall or
spring, and rolled with a heavy roller, with less
expense in labour, and double the nett profits,
on stubble land, than the expense of tending
any crop, on ground of that description, and
well managed, would be less than the expense of
summer-fallowing; and that good or poor land
would not be exhausted as much in growing most
of the above crops, with the sod under, unmoles-
ted, unexposed, while rotting, as it would be in
receiving two or three ploughings, while in a
partial state of decomposition, in the heat of sum-
mer, exposed to the influence of the sun, rains and
winds. The first experiment I made of this kind,
was a crop of corn, on a stiff sward of spear
grass, ploughed in the fall, and well harrowed in
spring, without rolling. My crop 72 bushels
to the acre, worth 50 cts. per bushel—Nett profits,
\$3.30 per acre. The ground was well ploughed
the next spring, and sowed to peas: crop, 32
bushels, per acre, worth \$1.00 per bushel—Nett
profits, \$25.10. The peas were harvested early
in September, and the ground well ploughed once,
and sowed to wheat: crop, 31 bushels to the acre
—Nett profits, \$22.90 to the acre. Nett profits in

three years, \$71.30. I have this year raised
corn on land adjoining, and of a similar soil and
sod, (the soil is what farmers call a sandy loam,)
managed in the same way, save only the crop
was but once hoed: (wet weather prevented:)
crop, 100 bushels to the acre. No manure was
used; and not so much labour in tending, as stub-
ble land would have required. In the same field,
I sowed 60 rods of ground to flax, and harrowed
it in well on the sod. The crop grew well and
was the best I have ever raised on any ground.—
It fell down, and I pulled it while in blossom;
after which I ploughed the ground once, and
sowed to turnips. The turnips are very fine, and
promise a good crop. [N. Y. Memoirs.]

RELIEF OF CATTLE WHICH ARE HOV- EN OR CHOKED.

The flexible tube for the relief of cattle that are
hoven or choked consists of a strong leathern
tube about four feet long and half an inch diame-
ter, with a leaden nozzle, pierced with holes at
the insertion end. It should be kept in every
farmery. There is a similar one, on a smaller
scale, for sheep, which should be kept by all shep-
herds.—*London.*

THE POTATO CLEANER

Is a hollow cylinder, or perforated cylinder, or
barrel, with a wooden axle through its long diame-
ter, and a handle at one end, by which it is
turned like a barrel churn. A hinged board forms
an opening for putting in and taking out the pota-
toes, which fastens with an iron hasp and staple.
It is filled with potatoes or other roots, and then
placed in a cistern of water, by means of a crane
or otherwise. In this state being two-thirds im-
mersed in the water, and one-third full of pota-
toes, it is turned round a few times, when the lat-
ter are found cleaned, and the barrel is lifted out
by the crane, emptied, filled and replaced.—*Ibid.*

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Legislature of the British province of New
Brunswick has granted a bounty of \$600 to John
Wilson and Benjamin Church, for establishing a
paper mill; and \$300 to John and Oliver Barbarie
for establishing salt works. These must lessen
the importations of paper and salt from Britain.

The legislature of New Brunswick has granted
Alexander Wederburn \$400 to assist Emigrants—
\$2800 to the Agricultural Society—\$12,000 to
encourage the raising of Wheat on new land—
\$16,000 to encourage the Fisheries—and \$7000
for the revenue cutter.

The legislature of Nova Scotia has renewed the
bounties on the Cod and Whale Fisheries of that
province.

A College edifice is erecting in New Brunswick
estimated to cost between 40 and \$50,000.

The exports from New Brunswick (including
27,944 tons new ships) for the year 1826, amount-
ed to \$2,599,796—imports \$2,232,848—Difference
\$357,448.

THE POTATO.

The introduction of the potato plant into
France, received, for more than two centuries, an
unexampled opposition from vulgar prejudice; and
it was not until Louis XV. who wore a branch of
the flowers of the potatoe in the midst of the
court, on a day of festivity, that the people for
the first time yielded through fashion to acknowl-
edge its value.

A gentleman in Fredericksburg, Va. writes
under date of April 10, as follows: "The season
here is pleasant, the air is perfumed with fra-
grance from the blowing vegetation, and the eye
is delighted with the sight of verdant fields. Li-
lacs are in full bloom, Asparagus is in perfection.
Lettuce and Radishes abundant, and peas almost
ready to blossom.

POTATO ONION.

This rare vegetable is of late introduction into
our country. It possesses the singular property
of producing from one onion, six or seven in a
clump, under ground, similar to potatoes. It par-
takes of the mildness of the onion of Portugal,
grows very large, and is easily cultivated. Pre-
pare your land in the best manner, and plant one
onion in a hill, the hills to be one and a half feet
apart. It does not produce seed as other onions,
but is increased by the root.

THE SEASON.

An attentive observer has favoured us with the
following data of the return of the barn swallows
and martins to our Island, for five years past,
which he has noticed at his farm in Portsmouth:

SWALLOWS.	MARTINS.
1823 April 13,	1823 April 20,
1824 April 10,	1824 April 13,
1825 April 1,	1825 April 20,
1826 April 18,	1826 April 20,
1827 April 3.	1827 Not seen.

Newport Mer.

CAUTION.

A correspondent of a Vermont paper says it is
well known that the severity of the past winter,
and the scarcity of fodder have caused an unusual
mortality among cattle and sheep. But it may not
be as generally known that unless more precaution
is used in carrying away or burying the carcasses,
sickness, as the warm weather approaches, will
be the inevitable consequence. In too many in-
stances are they left in the immediate vicinity of
barns or of the public road; and the noxious ef-
fluvia which rises from them, floats on the gale,
and poisons the atmosphere for miles around.

Newspapers in the United States. There were
but seven papers published in the United States
in 1750; in 1810 there were three hundred and
fifty-nine (including twenty-five published daily),
which circulated twenty-two million two hundred
thousand copies in the year. In 1823 they had in-
creased to the number of five hundred and ninety-
eight. The number of copies circulated in the
year by these journals, it is calculated, exceeds
thirty millions. The whole of continental Europe,
containing one hundred and sixty millions of in-
habitants, does not support half the number of
journals that exist in the United States.

The number of newspapers published in the lan-
guages of India, and designed solely for native
readers, has increased, in the course of seven
years, from one to six. Four of these are in Ben-
galee, and two in Persian.

A country Gentleman walking in his fields saw
his gardener asleep under a tree. "What," said
he "asleep when you should be at work, you idle
wretch: you are not worthy that the sun should
shine on you." "I am truly sensible of my own
unworthiness," replied the man, "and therefore I
laid me down in the shade."

GARDENING.

The following directions for the culture of Kitchen Garden Vegetables, were prepared for the second volume of the Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture.

ASPARAGUS.

Beds should be made as soon as the ground is clear from frost, the first part of April in ordinary seasons. The ground must be well worked to the depth of a spade blade, and intimately mixed with rotten horse manure. The seeds should then be sowed in rows or drills, twenty inches apart, and one inch deep, the rows crosswise of the beds.—They should be raked in, lengthwise of the rows.

Asparagus will be large enough to begin to cut, the first spring after it is sowed. It may be cut until the 20th of June every year afterwards. As soon as the cutting season is over, hoe it over lightly, so as to loosen the soil and make the surface even. Every other year spread on each bed an inch layer of good yard manure before hoeing. The tops will now grow to a great size, and mostly seed well. Early in the spring cut the dry tops close to the ground, lay them evenly on the beds, and burn them there. Then hoe the beds over, and rake them again. They are then prepared for the new growth.

Most of the English writers recommend breaking up old asparagus beds once in a certain number of years. Some beds in the western part of New York have been cut twenty-five years, and under this course of treatment they still continue to be as good as they ever were.

RADISHES

Should be sowed in drills, eight inches apart, the last week in March. The beds should be made of horse manure fresh from the stables, well mixed with good garden mould. Often loosen the soil about them while growing, and keep the weeds out.

Radishes are excellent early vegetables, but soon give place to others. The same ground may be planted to cabbages after the radishes are off.

LETTUCE.

It should be sowed as early as it can be raked into the ground, for it cannot be injured by early frosts. Some sow a bed for early lettuce late in the preceding fall. It ought to be sowed in rows sixteen inches apart, between vacant rows intended for some other plant. For as the lettuce will soon be pulled out, other rows of later vegetables will occupy the whole land.

PARSNIPS.

They should be sowed about the 28th of April. But Dr U. Gregory prefers the last week in March; and selects a dry sandy or loamy bed which will admit of the earliest culture. He says, parsnips become poisonous in damp ground. They should be sowed in drills, 20 inches apart, and three-fourths of an inch deep, and raked in lengthwise of the drills. The beds should be previously well worked and manured; and afterwards frequently hoed, which is all the care required.

ONIONS.

They should be sowed about the 27th of April, in drills sixteen inches apart, made very shallow, not exceeding half an inch in depth, and raked in lengthwise of the drills. The beds having been well worked with thoroughly rotted manure,

at least five inches deep, they will be up very uniformly in about fourteen days.

Hoe them as soon as they are just up sufficiently to be hoed carefully without injury. Let them be hoed six or seven times during the season.—The tops will fall about the 10th of August. But they will continue to grow until about the first week in September. They must not be pulled until the tops become dry. Being biennial, onions never produce seed until the second year.

Onions should always be sowed on the same beds; for experience has demonstrated, that the crops become better after being raised on the same beds for many years in succession. Some valuable observations on the culture of Onions will be found in the New England Farmer, vol. iii. pages 89, 138, 149, 251, 265.

BEETS AND CARROTS.

They should be sowed about the 28th of April, in drills three-fourths of an inch deep, and twenty inches apart—if carrots are in drills, but sixteen inches apart, and half an inch deep, it is about as well. The ground prepared and the seed raked in as for onions.

BEAN, (*Faba*.)

A genus of plants according to Tournefort and Jessieu, and a species [of *Vicia*] according to Linnæus and other botanists. Olivier found it growing spontaneously in Persia, and considers it a native of that, or of some neighboring part of Asia.

The ancients had many ridiculous prejudices in relation to this vegetable. In Egypt, to look at it, was an act of uncleanness. In Greece, Pythagoras forbid its use; and at Rome, the Flamen Diavlis was not permitted to name it. This proscription is differently accounted for by different writers. Clemens Alexandrinus ascribes it to a supposed property in the bean to create barrenness in animals; and Theophrastus superadds a similar property in relation to vegetables; while Cicero accounts for it by alleging, that "it disturbed the mind, and obscured the faculty of divination by dreams." It has however surmounted all these prejudices, and has been long in general use, either in a green or dry state, in every part of the world.

Of the species we have mentioned, the horse bean is supposed to be the type, and has many varieties, known in different places by different names, as the Julian, the Mazagan, the Toker, the Sandwich, the Spanish, the green Genoa, and the Windsor. Of the Kidney bean, (the *Phaseolus Vulgaris*), the varieties are still more multiplied, as they alter, when planted near each other, by reciprocal fecundation. La Buriays, in his *La Quintanie*, enumerates sixty, and M. Bosc says, that in the garden of M. Gavoty de Resthe, he had seen four hundred !*

But however multiplied the races, the character and habits of the plants continue to be nearly the same. They all affect a strong, substantial, moist soil, well dug, and abundantly manured; and the enemies they most dread, are late and frosty springs and early and hot summers. These circumstances cannot fail to attract the attention of the cultivator, and the more so, as they involve a practical contradiction; for as the one invites to late planting, so the other would appear to forbid it. The only remedy, in this case, is to regulate

* N. Cours d'Agriculture, Art. Peve.

our labors, not by the almanac, but by the temperature of the weather and the earth, which will never deceive us. When these begin to favor vegetation, and not before, dig and manure your ground thoroughly, and (after smoothing the surface and forming the drills) begin by planting the Toker, Broad Spanish, and Windsor, and subsequently the Mazagan, Early Lisbon, Long Po White Blossom, and Green Genoa, the former for inches apart in the rows and the latter half the distance. The effect of this management will be to secure a succession of fruit, according to the different degrees of precocity in the plants; and to make the varieties which bear cold the best the first, and those which are least injured by heat, the last, in the series.

The Kidney-bean, being more sensible of cold and wet weather, than the preceding species, must be planted later. Its varieties are divided into two races—the climbing and the dwarf, (scandens et humilis) the former requiring poles to support them, the other requiring no support. Of the first of these races, the most approved are, the Prague, the Prudhome, the Altogether-Yellow, and the Red; and of the second, the Dutch, the Loan, the Yellow, and the Swiss. After the preparatory labour, indicated above, the climbers should be planted in groups (four or five together, with a pole, well fixed in the earth, for them to mount upon; while the dwarfs should be placed in rows, at the distance of two or three inches from each other and carefully covered. Squares of these (the dwarfs) may be planted from April till August, according to the taste and convenience of the cultivator.

The last species we shall mention, and the latest to be sown, is the *Lima Bean*, which ought not to be hazarded before the frosts are completely over, and then committed only to a rich, warm, and well laboured soil. It is usually and best cultivated (like all other climbers) in what gardeners call hills, composed of rich mould and separated six feet from each other. Four or five beans and two or three stout poles, nine or ten feet in length, are sufficient for each hill. When the beans begin to run, they should be trained to mount the poles, for it is only by doing so, that they will receive that degree of air and of sunshine, which is necessary to the production and perfection of their fruit.*

Our remarks thus far have been confined, or nearly so, to the sowing of the bean. Those which follow, apply to its management after that work is over, and are common to the labours necessary or useful to the whole family. When the plant has attained the length of three or four inches, the earth about its roots should be loosened with the hoe and a fresh portion of it drawn up to the stem. The rule for subsequent labours is to hoe again, when the flowers begin to show themselves, and a third time, about a month after the second hoeing—but the better practice is to take as our guide, in this respect, not the condition of the plant, but that of the soil and of the weather, and whenever the latter is dry and hot, or the former hard, or baked or infested with weeds, repeat the hoeing: remembering, that it is

* The Carolina Bean, is but a variety of the Lima, and is therefore to be managed in the same way, with the exception, that being less in volume, four feet between the hills, give sufficient room for it.

sy to commit any excess in this way; and general, that the oftener the work is repeated (as the weather be wet,) the finer and more want will be the crop.

When the bean is sufficiently in blossom (which is granted so soon as the lower or first pods begin to swell) it is a practice not unknown, to pinch off the tops of the vines; the object of which is, to prevent this plant from having pods than it can bring to perfection; render better those which are left, by giving them a nutriment, which would have otherwise gone to the support of a useless portion of the plant.

But of this practice and of the theory on which it is founded, we may be permitted to say, because it does not appear to follow, that the growth of a plant is checked or suspended in one direction, it will not exert itself in another injuriously to the crop, as any increased growth of stem would have done. Every day's experience shows, that if we pollard an apple tree, it indeed stops its growth upward, but that instead of sending its surplus juices to the support and enlargement of the fruit, (as this practice seems,) it hastens to throw out lateral stems and scions, which give no fruit whatever. Our object, therefore, is in the vegetable economy, to direct the juices go to the production of stem and fruit, and not to others more elaborated, and of a different kind to that of flowers and fruits, and that whether desirable or not, the art of giving to a plant a destination different from what nature intends, is yet to be discovered.

The bean, of every species or variety, is esteemed as we believe, from the depredations of insects, but left for seed, or winter use, it often suffers from very dry or very wet weather—the one, by making the bulk and hardening and shriveling the skin; the other, rotting the bean, and doing it does least mischief, altering its flavour.—The former, frequent watering may be a cure, for the latter, there is perhaps no remedy.

In the neighborhood of cities, the dwarf variety are often cultivated in hot beds—but the produce is always of a very inferior kind: for of the catalogue of table vegetables, none is more apt to take a disagreeable flavour from hot and fermenting dung (which is the basis of these beds) than the bean. Of this process therefore, we only say, that it differs in nothing from that already described for forcing asparagus.

GARDEN PEAS.

Peas should be planted about the 28th of April, (or peas for the market much sooner,) in drills six inches apart, so that one row of bushy peas serve for the pair of drills. There should be four feet space from centre to centre between the pairs of drills. The drills should be an inch deep, and the seed sown in length of the drills.

Peas should be hoed once, then bushed, and once after being bushed. From this time they pull out the weeds.

CABBAGES.

Peas should be transplanted into the beds where they are to grow about the 20th of May; having been sowed in a small bed for plants a month previous. The ground ought to be well mellowed and manured, before they are planted.

Peas should be hoed in the morning, when the

dew is on, once each week, until they begin to head.

They must not be pulled up, until there is danger of their freezing too fast in the ground to be got up. If there happens to be an early snow, it will not injure them. When they are removed from the garden, they should be set out again in a trench dug in the bottom of a cellar. If the cellar is pretty cool, it will be the better.

ORCHARD GRASS.

This is a very valuable grass. It springs very early. When cut off by the scythe, it neither waits for fresh shoots from its roots, nor until its wounds be healed, but continues growing on just as if nothing had happened. The leaves which have been cut will grow, on a rich soil, nearly, if not quite, one inch in the course of twenty four hours, forming new points gradually as they increase in length.

It is very observable, when it has been sown with red clover, and both cut off by the scythe at the same time, that it greatly outstrips the clover when cool weather commences in the fall, and soon becomes much taller than it. The stalk of orchard grass is very solid, grows high, and the leaves are abundant; therefore the first crop of it will greatly exceed that of timothy. As horses and cattle eat the hay freely, and thrive well on it, I am compelled to believe it must be a much more profitable grass for this purpose. As it blossoms with red clover, and should be cut at the same time for hay, and will (except in high latitudes) produce a good first, second and third crop for mowing, if the soil be good, it must be greatly preferable to timothy, either for soiling, grazing, or hay, unless it should hereafter be found, that it is greatly inferior to that grass in nutritive properties. No information or observation, however, has occurred, since my acquaintance with both these grasses, which would justify this opinion.—On the contrary, it would appear, that orchard grass is as nutritive as any of the grasses generally used by us, and that it may be more profitably employed either for hay, pasture or grazing, than any of them.

Notwithstanding the great value of orchard grass, it will be found much the best practice to cultivate no more of it for hay than can be cut and secured in proper time. Though it will stand without apparent injury some time after it be fit to cut, it is greatly injured if mowing be deferred for a considerable time after it is in full bloom.

The seed of this grass is light and chaffy, shatters out greatly, unless the plants be cut in time, and very carefully handled. It would seem that the seed is often damaged. I have sown three bushels of it to the acre without obtaining anything like a sufficiency of plants. As it is much smaller than oat grass seed, it would seem, that one bushel of it ought to be enough for an acre of ground, if the seed was sowed without being injured.

The plant yields an abundance of seed: therefore, saving a plentiful supply of it will not cost the farmer much labour if he be careful in the gathering and saving of it.—*Lorain's Husbandry.*

PAPER AND TYPES.

A letter to the Editor of the Franklin Journal, mentions that Cameron and Sons, of Edinburgh, have an improved machine for manufacturing paper. A single machine will produce in twelve

hours, fifteen reams of large size news, thirty reams of demi, or crown, and sixty of foolscap or post paper, of uniform thickness, free from air bubbles, water drops, or hemming; exactly square with smooth edges. The same letter states, that Messrs Didot, Legrand & Co. of Paris, have an improved machine for casting types, by which they cast from 100 to 160 at a time. Two workmen of ordinary address, will fill the mould three hundred times a day, and can consequently, cast from thirty to fifty thousand letters, or forty thousand on an average. This is said to be equal to the work of from twelve to fifteen men, upon the old plan. The letters are pronounced to be uniformly more perfect, than those formerly produced. So great is the saving by this process, that manufacturers state their prices to be thirty per cent. below those of other founders in Paris, although the latter sell thirty per cent. below the London prices.

EASY MODE OF CUTTING GLASS.

Mr Buckner of Mayence describes, in the Archives of the Society of Pharmacy of Northern Germany, a method of cutting glass, which is as follows: A thin card, one, two or three inches broad, is glued to the glass in such a manner, as to cover the line in which the fracture is to follow in its whole extent. When the card is dry a line is traced upon it by means of an iron or steel point, taking care to cut it down to the glass. In this groove a thread is then placed of a line and a half or two lines diameter, and brought round the vessel. The latter is steadied, and two people laying hold of the extremities of the thread, move it rapidly backward and forward upon the glass. In less than a minute, and when the thread begins to stroke, the glass cracks. The author attributes this effect to the development of electricity, since, in this case, he says, we cannot admit an alternation of cold and heat, as takes place in other methods. The thickest pieces of glass may be cut in this manner.

POULTRY-YARD.

Management of Fowls. In order to have fine fowls, it is necessary to choose a good breed, and have a proper care taken of them. The Cantor breed is thought highly of: and it is certainly desirable to have a fine large kind, but people differ in their opinion which is best. The black is very juicy; but do not answer so well for boiling, as their legs partake of their colour. They should be fed as nearly as possible at the same hour and place. Potatoes boiled, unskinned in a little water, and then cut, and either wet with skimmed milk or not, form one of the best foods. Turkeys and fowls thrive amazingly on them. The milk must not be sour.

The best age for setting a hen, is from two to five years; and you should remark which hens make the best brooders, and keep those to laying who are giddy and careless of their young. In justice to the animal creation, however, it must be observed, there are but few instances of bad parents for the time their nursing is necessary.

Hens sit twenty days. Convenient places should be provided for their laying, as these will be proper for sitting likewise. If the hen-house is not secured from vermin the eggs will be sucked, and the fowls destroyed.

Those hens are usually preferred which have tufts of feathers on their heads: those that crow are not looked upon as profitable. Some fine

young fowls should be reared every year, to keep up a stock of good breeders; and by this attention, and removing bad layers and careless nurses you will have a chance of a good stock.

Let the hens lay sometime before you set them, which should be done from the end of February to the beginning of May. While hens are laying, feed them well, and sometimes with oats.

Broods of chickens are hatched all through the summer, but those that come out very late require much care till they have gained some strength.

If the eggs of any sort are put under a hen with some of her own, observe to add her own as many days after the others as there is difference in the length of their sitting. A turkey and duck sit thirty days. Choose large clear eggs to put her upon, and such a number as she can properly cover. If very large eggs, there are sometimes two yolks, and of course neither will be productive.—Ten or twelve are quite enough.

A hen-house should be large and high; and should be frequently cleaned out, or the vermin of fowls will increase greatly. But hens must not be disturbed while sitting; for if frightened, they sometimes forsake their nests. Wormwood and rue should be planted plentifully about their houses; boil some of the former, and sprinkle it about the floor, which should be of smooth earth not paved. The windows of the house should be open to the rising sun, and a hole must be left at the door, to let the smaller fowls go in; the larger may be let in and out by opening the door.—There should be a small sliding board to shut down when the fowls are gone to roost; which would prevent the small boasts of prey from committing ravages, and a good strong door and lock may possibly, in some measure, prevent the depredations of human enemies.

When some of the chickens are hatched long before the others, it may be necessary to keep them in a basket of wool till the others come forth. The day after they are hatched, give them some crumbs of white bread, and small (or rather cracked) grits soaked in milk. As soon as they have gained a little strength, feed them with curd, cheese parings cut small, boiled corn, or any soft food, but nothing sour; and give them clean water twice a day. Keep the hen under a pen till the young have strength to follow her about, which will be in two or three weeks and be sure to feed her well.

The food of fowls goes first into their crop, which softens it; and then passes into the gizzard, which by constant friction macerates it; and this is facilitated by small stones, which are generally found there, and which help to digest the food.

The pip in fowls is occasioned by drinking dirty water, or taking filthy food. A white thin scale on the tongue is the symptom. Pull the scale off with your nail, and rub the tongue with some salt and the complaint will be removed.

It answers well to pay some boy employed in the farm or stable, so much a hundred for the eggs he brings in. It will be his interest then to save them from being purloined, which no body but one in his situation can prevent; and six or eight cents a hundred will be buying eggs cheap.

To Fatten Poultry or Chickens in four or five days.—Set rice over the fire with skimmed milk, only as much as will serve one day. Let it boil till the rice is quite swelled out: you may add a

tea spoonful or two of sugar, but it will do well without. Feed them three times a day, in common pans, giving them only as much as will quite fill them at once. When you put fresh, let the pans be set in water, that no sourness may be conveyed to the fowls, as that prevents them from fattening. Give them clean water, or the milk of rice, to drink; but the less wet the latter is when perfectly soaked the better. By this method the flesh will have a clear whiteness which no other food gives; and when it is considered how far a pound of rice will go, and how much time is saved by this mode, it will be found to be cheap.—The pen should be daily cleaned, and no food given for sixteen hours before poultry be killed.

To choose eggs at Market and preserve them.—Put the large end of the egg to your tongue; if it feels warm it is new. In new-laid eggs, there is a small division of the skin from the shell, which is filled with the air, and is perceptible to the eye at the end. On looking through them against the sun or a candle, if fresh, eggs will be pretty clear. If they shake they are not fresh.

Eggs may be bought cheapest when the hens first begin to lay in the spring, before they sit; in fall and winter they become dear. They may be preserved fresh by dipping them in boiling water and instantly taking them out, or by oiling the shell; either of which way is to prevent the air passing through it: or kept on shelves with small holes to receive one in each, and be turned every other; or close packed in the keg, and covered with strong lime water.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1827.

INSECTS.

It will be well to begin in season to make war on insects. Your weapons, offensive and defensive may be decoction of elder, made by pouring boiling water on the leaves or roots of the common elder, but more especially the dwarf elder; decoction of tobacco; quick lime; lime water; soot; unleached wood ashes; strong lye; water impregnated with tar, or turpentine; salt water; urine, and soap suds. Scalding beds, or plats of ground in which you intend to sow garden seeds, by drenching them with boiling water, has been done to good effect, but must be a tedious process. Dusting plants with flour of sulphur, or pulverised roll brimstone is good against bugs, mildew, plant lice, &c. and serves to give vigour to vegetation.

Care is necessary in using some of the above mentioned remedies not to injure the plants by your applications. Strong brine, or urine if not diluted, will sometimes destroy plants as well as the insects, which prey upon them.

Mr Yates of Albany recommends the following prescription for destroying caterpillars: "Take a handful of worm wood, one of rue, and two of Virginia tobacco; (a sufficient quantity of tobacco alone will do, but not so well.) boil these together in about two pails of rain-water, for nearly half an hour, strain it through a cloth, and with this liquor sprinkle the trees. He performs this with a barrow engine; but the operation should be performed when the caterpillars or worms have left their nocturnal nest or web, and are dispersed on the trees. Repeat the operation two or three times and they will drop down and expire."*

* Thacher's Orchardist.

But although any or all the above antidotes, the ravages of insects may be effectual, we doubt whether anything will often be found more advantageous than common soap suds. "This mixture of an oil and an alkali will dislodge and destroy the insects which have already formed their nests and bred among the leaves. And when used the early part of the year, it seems to prevent insects from settling upon them; but whether rendering the surface of the leaf disagreeable to the animals, and thus repelling them, or by neutralizing the acid they deposit, and thus preventing the leaf from contracting into a necessary form for their reception, I cannot presume to determine. One of the modes by which this mixture indirectly contributes to the fertility of the ground may be by its destruction of the insects which prey upon the plants. It is also, I think, to be preferred to lime water, or the wood-ash and lime which Mr Forsyth recommends for the destruction of insects. It is preferable to lime water, and the lime, because lime loses causticity, and with that its efficacy, by exposure to air, and must consequently be frequently applied; and to the dredging of the leaves with fine dust of wood ashes and lime, because the same effect is produced by the mixture without the same labour, and is obtained without expense."†

Deane's New England Farmer likewise states that soap suds, forcibly applied (by means of syringe, garden engine, &c.) is the best remedy against the aphides, or that species of plant lice which is found on the leaves of plants.

SOAK YOUR SEED CORN IN COPPERAS WATER.

In the fourth volume of the New England Farmer, page 284, we published a communication from a correspondent, dated Gloucester, March 1-1826, and signed "*A Subscriber*," recommending the use of copperas water to preserve Indian corn from the wire-worm, from which the following was extracted: "I used about one and an half pound of copperas in three pecks of corn. I made the water warm, and soaked the corn full 48 hours before planting, putting in corn and copperas as used it out. It is not easy to use too much copperas. I believe the more the better." This preparation the writer says, "I am confident is a full and entire remedy against the wire worm, and also against birds, who will not eat it after they have pulled it up. I am even sanguine in my belief that it is a preventive against the ravages of the cut worm, for I could not otherwise account for their not injuring my field, when many of my neighbors actually lost most of their fields, and some of them were under the necessity of replanting."

It appears, likewise, that "Mr Ralph Owen, of Belchertown, Mass. in May last, planted 3 or 4 acres with corn which had been soaked in copperas water: the seed came up well, and not a plant was destroyed by worms. An adjoining field, planted with corn which had not been steeped was very much injured." N. E. Farmer, vol. iv. page 235. We have likewise been verbally informed by gentlemen, who have experienced or witnessed the effects of the above mentioned preparation that it has, in every instance, completely answered the purpose of a preservative against insects; and it is supposed greatly to accelerate

* Papers of the Bath Agricultural Society.

growth of the young plants, by its fertilizing qualities.

Marturnum. This is deserving of cultivation, on account of its beautiful orange colour, as well as their excellence in sullads. The seeds in this plant, make one of the nicest. There are a major and a minor kind—the former being most productive, is the proper

Brussels Sprouts is an open headed cabbage grows very high, and produces a great quantity of excellent sprouts in spring.

Peas, or Red Peppers. Sow capisemus at the end of this month, on a warm border, produce plants for planting outwards the latter end of May, or beginning of June. In the states about the middle of May will be enough to sow them in the open ground.

Peas, or Love Apples. The seeds may, towards the latter end of this month, be sown in a border, and about the end of May, will be transplant out in the place, where they are intended to remain for fruiting. They will require support as directed for nasturtiums.

FEMALE DOMESTICS.

Association of respectable ladies has been formed in this city, for the purpose of encouraging female domestics.

The constitution provides for the registry of the names of the female domestics, whose services are obtained by the members of the association; and therefor; institutes certain regulations for those who live a certain period of time in the same family; and makes some provision as to when they may be out of employ. The members pay a dollar a year, and are thus ensured the services of a faithful domestic. Those domestics who register their names will be pretty sure of places during good behaviour; but in case of any complaint against them is made to the managers of the association, their names will be struck from the register.

The New York Society for the improvement of domestics has been productive of much good. It has recently chosen its officers for another year. Prizes have been awarded.

BRIGHTON MARKET, April 16.

Number of cattle at market (including \$1 unsold) 287—sales \$4 50 to 5 50 the hundred. Two very fine Oxen brought \$5 75. 30 unsold. Cows and calves, and working oxen not sold. Number of sheep 110—50 sold for \$3 each. Number of swine 130—none sold.

[Patric.]

776 Mr Jefferson occupied the most western house in Philadelphia. It is now the centre of the city.

Peach Trees at Long Island. N. Y. were in blossom on the 14th inst. but the buds were not open.

A Society has been formed in Wales to promote economy. Each member binds himself to be economical within a year.

A good book, in the language of the bookseller, is a saleable one; in the language of the customer, a scarce one; in that of men of sense, a useful and instructive one.

American Lyceum.

The Board of Delegates of the American Lyceum of Science and the Arts for the County of Worcester will meet at Leicester, on Wednesday, the second day of May next, at ten o'clock, A.M.—An address will be delivered on the occasion, at the Centre Meeting-House, at half past eleven, by the Rev. JONAS K. CURTIS. It is expected that the subject of Common Schools and a Geological and Agricultural Survey of the County will come before the Board; and the several Towns in the County are respectfully invited to form Branch Associations, and to be present on the occasion, by their Delegates.

By order of the President,
April 7, 1827. IRA BARTON, Secretary.

Further supply of Seeds.

Just received at the Farmer office and Agricultural Establishment, No 52 North Market street, Boston, a few papers of the seeds of the *Bene plant*; some account of this plant will be found on page 300 of last week's New England Farmer.

Yellow Locust seed. White Mulberry do.

Commodore Porter's Valparaiso Squash, (introduced by Commodore Porter, on his return from the South Seas, grows large, and is a delicate and fine Squash.)

Lucerne.—See New England Farmer, page 235.

Fine Family Pumpkins.

A few pounds of the celebrated Altringham Carrot Seed. This seed was originally from Altringham, Cheshire, England. It has been raised a few years by Mr Palmer of Roxbury, and several other gentlemen in the vicinity of Boston, who speak of it in high terms. This seed was procured from Mess. Thorburn & Son.

Orchard Grass Seed.

A few bushels of Poul Meadow Grass Seed.

Sweet or Sugar corn—best for boiling ears.

A great variety of Beans and Peas, by the bushel or smaller quantity.

Carolina Water Melon—Pine Apple, Green Citron, and Nutmeg Melon, Canteloupe Melon. Mangl' Wurtzel, large White Norfolk Turnip, Ruta Baga &c.

A few small boxes of Garden Seeds, assorted for family use. Each box contains forty-five different kinds, including Peas, Beans, Sweet Pot Herbs, and every vegetable usually raised in a Kitchen Garden. Price \$5.00 per box.

White Kidney Beans.

Dun coloured ditto

Warrington Dwarf ditto

The above lot of Seeds is warranted equal to any in Boston. Most of them have been tried in Pots and Hot Beds.

The publisher of the Farmer has made arrangements for supplying any quantity of the Black Currant bushes and Buckthorn quince for hedges, by leaving their orders at this office.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

No. 52 North Market street, (Up stairs) opposite the north side of Faneuil Hall.

The Agricultural Warehouse, which has been established in this city about six years, has become so extensive, and of so much importance to the community, as to induce the proprietor to continue and extend it in all its various branches, for the accommodation of experimental and scientific farmers, by the introduction of new and useful implements of husbandry, and to furnish the practical farmer with the best tools for his business.

An establishment of this kind not only serves the above purpose, but as a deposit for the inventive artisan to place his articles for sale.

The proprietor does not hesitate to say that among

the variety of articles on hand at this Establishment, many are far superior in their form and construction, and far better adapted to the purposes for which they are intended, than any others which have been in use in this country.

Among the variety of Ploughs on hand are to be found those of Tice's Cast Iron—Starbuck & Mitchell's ditto. Howard's Cast and Wrought Iron ditto—Self sharpening ditto—Common and expanding double mould board ditto—Sinclear's side hill ditto—with a large assortment of common ploughs made by Warren and others, approved manufacturers.

Pope's Improved Hand Threshing Machine, which has been fully tested during the last fall, and is considered by those who have used it as far superior in every respect to any machine that has ever been invented for the purpose. Rights to use this machine for counties or states may be had on application to the subscriber.

A great variety of Hay and Straw Cutting Machines—among which are Willis's Horizontal and Vertical ones—Safford's large and small size ditto—Eastman's ditto, with side gearing.

Improved Cylindrical Corn Shelter which has been sufficiently proved to be considered the best machine for the purpose yet invented.—Jones's common ditto.

Gault's patent Churn—Philadelphia patent ditto—Curtis's patent ditto—Common kind ditto, of all sizes.

A very large and general assortment of every kind of Garden and Field implements, among which are 300 dozen of Goodyear's real Manure and Hay Forks which are offered by wholesale or retail, on very reasonable terms. Forks purchased at this Establishment will be mended at a very trifling expense, and warranted equally as strong as when new.

Likewise, Sivert's improved Balances for weighing Hay, Live Stock, &c. weighing from 1 to 5 tons, warranted accurate.

J. R. NEWELL.



Kerrick Nursery.

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES for sale as usual near the Brighton Post Office.—The nursery contains a good variety of English Cherry Trees; and of Pear trees, from which gentlemen who seasonably apply can obtain samples of several of Mr Knight's new sorts, so highly recommended in the Agricultural Journal. Also many thousands of budded apple trees of superior kinds, good size, and allowed by all to be very thrifty and handsome. Several thousands of budded Peach trees, consisting of a choice collection of about 40 of the best sorts discovered in gardens or the market; the peach trees are from 5 to 8 feet high, and the buyer has his choice at 30 cents each; there are likewise plenty of Apricots and Nectarines.

Of good sized Ornamental trees, the Flowering Catalpas, and Horse Chestnut—the Mountain Ash—Weeping Willow—Silver Fir—Larch—Sugar maple—Butternut, &c. Currant bushes,—the common red of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms.—Also the large Dutch White, and Red;—the Champaine and the Black.—Red, White and Damask Rose Lushes,—Senna, Gum Acacia, English grapes,—Red and White Antwerp Raspberries, &c.

This Nursery, within six miles of Boston, and so easily viewed stands in no need of that incessant praise, the interested and artful lavish on some distant nurseries, which they well know are located in a wrong direction for supplying people in these Northern States. For it is an established maxim, of which they cannot be ignorant, that trees of rapid growth ought not to be robbed of their roots in the fashionable way and removed from a mild to a colder situation,—but the reverse. However, Yankee sagacity is not easily outwitted, hence experienced Agriculturists as far south as Rhode Island, give a decided preference to trees from Northern Nurseries.

Orders addressed to J. & W. Kerrick, and sent to the Brighton post office, or left at the office of Dana & Fenno in State Street, will be duly attended to; and trees will be packed in clay and mats for shipping when ordered; but distant gentlemen should always employ some agent to receive and pay for them. On Saturdays, packed trees will be delivered in Boston free of charge for conveyance.

In transplanting, one year's growth is frequently lost, if the trees happen to survive, by an unnecessary diminution of the roots, therefore special care shall be taken for their preservation. (t. March 9.

MISCELLANIES.

From the Greek.

WOMAN.

O thou! by heaven ordained to be
 Arbitress of man's destiny!
 From thy sweet lip one tender sigh—
 One glance from thine approving eye—
 Can raise or bind him at thy will,
 To virtue's noblest flights, or worst extremes of ill.

Be angel-minded! and despise
 Thy sex's little vanities;
 And let not passion's lawless tide,
 Thy better purpose sweep aside;
 For we await the evil hour,
 That lends to man's annoy thy heaven entrusted pow'r.

Woman! 'tis thine to cleanse the heart
 From every gross, unholy part;
 Thine in domestic solitude,
 To win him to be wise and good;
 His pattern, guide, and friend, to be,
 To give him back the heaven he forfeited for thee!

A Tropical Climate.—Insects are the curse of tropical climates. The vete rouge lays the foundation of a tremendous ulcer. In a moment you are covered with ticks. Chigoes bury themselves in your flesh, and hatch a large colony of young chigoes in a few hours. They will not live together, but every chigoe sets up a separate ulcer, and has his own private pus. Flies get entry into your mouth, into your eyes, into your nose. You eat flies, drink flies, and breathe flies. Lizards, cockatrices, and snakes, get into the bed—ants eat the books—scorpions sting you on the foot—every thing stings, bites, or bruises—every second of your existence you are wounded by some piece of animal life, that nobody has ever seen before, except Swammerdam and Mariam. An insect with eleven legs is swimming in your tea cup—a non descript with nine wings is struggling in the small beer, or a caterpillar with several dozen eyes in his belly is hastening over the bread and butter! All nature is alive, and seems to be gathering her entomological hosts to eat you up as you are standing, out of your coat, waist-coat, and breeches. Such are the tropics. All this reconciles us to our dews, fogs, vapour and drizzle—to our apothecaries rushing about with gargles and tinctures—to our British constitutional coughs, sore throats, and swelled faces.—*Edinburgh Review.*

John Wessell.—Sextus 4th, having a great esteem for this learned German, sent for him, and said "Son, ask of us what you will, nothing shall be refused to you that becomes our character to bestow, and your condition to receive." "Most Holy Father," replied he, "I shall never be troublesome to your Holiness; you know I never sought after great things; the only favor I have to beg is, that you will permit me to take out of your Vatican Library, a Greek and a Hebrew Bible." "You shall have them," said Sextus; "but what a simple man you are; why do you not ask for a Bishoprick?" "Because, Holy Father, I do not want one," replied Wessell.

The stock of cotton in Savannah on the 29th ult. amounted to 32,511 bales, of which 3631 were Sea Islands.

An Hieroglyphic.—The Greeks made use of the same word to signify the soul as they used for a butterfly: evidently because a butterfly is only a caterpillar that changes its form without dying, and bears therein a similitude to the soul, which continues to exist in its new state after the dissolution of the body. It was for this reason that the Greeks justly represented the soul hieroglyphically under the form of a butterfly, and afterwards proceeded to give it the very name of that insect.

Henry Stephens.—In the printing-house of this great scholar, every person spoke Latin, from the master to the old maid who served in the shop.—The brothers were so anxious to have all books accurately printed at their press, that after diligently examining every sheet twice, before they printed it off, they put out a third proof at their door, and promised a louis d'or to any person who should find a fault in it.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Active Benevolence! A horse harnessed to a chaise, was observed during the greater part of yesterday tied at the lower end of Merchant's Hall. Some passer-by, more considerate than the owner of the beast, towards night placed on a conspicuous part of the harness the following label—"Wanted, Half a Peck of Oats. Inquire within."

A Bookseller's Judgement.—Dr Prideaux used to relate that when he brought the copy of his "connection of the old and new testament" to the Bookseller, he told him it was a dry subject, and the printing could not be safely ventured upon, unless he could *enliven the work with a little humor.*

Mr Zadoc Presho, of Pelham, gathered from a single vine (seed accidentally planted) the last fall, 230 squashes, for seed, after having plentifully supplied his family of seven or eight during the summer.

The cultivation of sugar in the state of Georgia is extending. A planter in Early county last year made 1800lbs. of good sugar from an acre and a half of cowpened pine land.

THE SEASON.

The weather is mild and charming, and the spring comes on rapidly. Mr. Prince, the horticulturalist, of Flushing, informed us this morning, that we have not had so forward a Spring since that of 1791. The peach trees were then in blossom on the 20th of April, whereas the usual time for their blossoming in this latitude, is about the first of May. This year however, the buds are already bursting forth, and they will be in blossom before the 20th. Many fruit trees are now in blossom, and the apricots are thus early dropping their flowers. The horticultural indications are, that the present will be an uncommonly fruitful season. [*N. Y. paper.*]

The Sangerfield, Onondaga County Intelligencer says, a strange disease has lately broken out among the sheep in that town, of which hundreds have died. A kind of grub worm has been discovered in the head a little above the eye. The largest is about $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch long, and as large as a pipe stem, and many others are found in the same head, some but little smaller and others quite small. They are found to be alive after the sheep is dead. No remedy has yet been discovered. They have been put into spirits of turpentine, but this does not kill them.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's

Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.



IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the order of horticulturalists who may be desirous of obtaining nurseries and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

Bloodgood & Co attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of all their fruit trees, and purchase may rely with confidence that the trees they order are prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
 FLOWERING SHRUBS,
 AND
 PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at their expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturalists in this city and its vicinity, and if peculiar demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to
 ZEB COOK Jr.
 Rogers' Building—Congress Street.

Ornamental and Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Plants,
 D. & C. LANDRETH,
 Nursery, Seedsmen, and Florists.

PHILADELPHIA,
 HAVE constantly on hand for sale, a very extensive collection of Fruit Trees, Hardy Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Roots, Garden Seeds, &c. &c. not exceeded by any similar establishment in the United States.

Orders received by Messrs. PARKER & CODMAN No. 9 Congress-square, near the Exchange Coffee House, Boston, of whom priced Catalogues of the whole may be had gratis. tf. Dec. 1

TO FARMERS.—To let, a farm containing 35 acres of land, a large and comfortable house, barn, &c. The land is of good quality, and of easy cultivation. There are on the place a variety of choice young fruit trees, which are just beginning to bear; also 100 acres of meadow, on which could be cut enough fuel for a family, and is an excellent manure. Said farm is situated in Cambridge, about 4 miles from Boston market. The terms will be on a lease from six to ten years. The first year's rent to be expended for manure, and a part afterwards to be laid out in the same manner every year. The above offers a desirable opportunity to a intelligent, thorough and enterprising farmer. No one but who can bring recommendations as being such not apply. THOMAS BREWER, 416 Washington St.

Rose Bushes & Grape Vines.

For sale at the house of Samuel I. Downer, in Dorchester—50 Hundred Leaf Rose Bushes—50 do. Provence or Cabbage—10 Four Seasons do—200 Damask do—30 Burgundy do—6 Austrian do—25 Marble do—Tuscany do—100 French do—8 Lagerstœmia India or Cape Myrtle—200 Grape Vines, (white Sweet Water)—Snow Ball Bushes—white Lillies—red and white Lillies—500 gallons double and single distilled Rose Water, made from all damask roses. April 6.

An Imported Bull for Sale.

A full blood bull of the North Devon breed, will be years old in May next, will be sold at a reasonable rate or let on shares for one or two years to any person who may be well recommended. He is a superior animal—dark red—as this breed always is—therefore easily matched for working cattle; being the most active in England for labour—also excellent for beef and milk. He is now at Sandwich, N. H. and may be had the 1st of May. A letter to the subscriber (post paid) will be attended to. JOHN PRINCE.

Roxbury, Mass. 20 March 1827.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (opposite Faneuil Hall).—THOMAS G. PEsSENDER, Editor.

DL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1827.

No. 40.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

THREE THINGS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE.

That seeds of all kinds be selected from of the greatest perfection. Plants for seed to be of the best size, shape and excellence, should be planted at some distance from any of the same family, designed for seed, a inferior plant of the same species should be sown to flower near them.

That plants of every description stand at a distance one from the other, so that the air circulate freely about them, and that the sun have its proper influence in bringing them to perfection. The air and sun are absolutely necessary in perfecting the growth of plants, which ought to stand so near as to interfere with either.

That weeds of every species be removed soon after they appear. No weed should be suffered to grow in a garden, nor in its border.

These things are greatly neglected to the no damage to the cultivator. The beauty of a garden depends very much on order and neatness, other words, a place for every thing and every thing in its place—keeping out the weeds and removing every thing when decayed. Order and neatness render a garden, however humble in respects, a delightful place; but where are neglected, and noxious weeds are allowed to usurp the place of useful plants, it is a place of disgust.

No persons seem not to care what seed they sow, if it cost them nothing. They plant their seeds in such a confused manner as not to adhere to the plough, if they wished it. They hoe once and then abandon their plants to the mercy of the worms and weeds. What the weeds leave, the weeds overpower and destroy, the land is overloaded with seeds of the worst kind, which will take some years for an industrious man to exterminate.

Our best vegetable productions will degenerate unless special care be taken to obtain seed of the kind.

For instance, in horticulture planted an English Turnip and a Ruta Baga for seed, so near together that when the plants grew up, the flowers were nearly in contact. The farina of each mutually affected the seed of each plant. The seeds in ripe appeared good, and in the ensuing year were planted. The seed of the English Turnip produced turnips of a bad shape, very different from the parent root, but of a good quality. The seed of the Ruta Baga produced plants neither the one nor the other, worth little or nothing for family use. Facts of the like kind might be multiplied, but this is sufficient.

The writer received from a friend at some distance, about 20 years since, a few small potatoes, which were said to be not productive, small in size, but of excellent quality. I planted them and found them the best that I ever tasted. By setting the fairest and largest for seed, they grew in year to year gradually larger and more pro-

ductive without depreciating in excellence.—About 4 or 5 years ago, my friend inquired of me respecting the potatoes, and on being informed that they continued good, he requested me to favor him with some for seed, stating that his had "run out and become no better than others." His request was granted with pleasure, and he informed me that they were "as good as the first." In the winter of 1823, I purchased at Boston, a few very large English potatoes (so called) which were said to be very excellent. I gave them a good chance, and from the appearance of the vines they promised much, and my expectations were proportionably raised, but they fell short in size, yield and excellence, of those that I had so long cultivated.

R. GREEN.

Mansfield, April 12, 1827.

INSECTS.

My Editor.—As insects seem to be increasing, both in variety and numbers, and as many are destructive to our plants and fruit trees, and as some are subservient to man, would it not be useful to collect facts as they come to our knowledge concerning the different species? An acquaintance with their habits and modes of economy, which are different in different species, may lead to the discovery of "ways and means" of defence against those which destroy the fruits of industry. The subject appears to be important, for from the tender plant to the hardy and "tempest repelling" oak, the marauders are making spoliation.

If you think the following facts will add to the increasing stock of entomological knowledge, and are worthy of a place in the columns of the N. E. Farmer, you are at liberty to insert them in that vehicle of useful information.

Last year, the cut-worms, so called, made great havoc among my young plants, such as beets, onions, peppers, &c. In consequence of which, I sent my young man to make diligent search for the enemy, and to put the insects into a plate of a flower pot, that I might know the number. After he had caught 40 or 50, he found, a little under the surface, a singular insect, and called me to see it. The insect was such as I had never before observed, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch in length, and about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch through the body, which was smooth and of a shining jet black. The head was small and armed with a pair of small curved horns. When passing over the little unevennesses of the earth, the body moved close to the ground, like that of a snake. He discovered no fear, but by his movements much courage. The insect belongs to the order, Optera.

Not knowing whether this black fellow was friend or foe, I directed the young man to put him with the worms, to suffer the same fate with them. On being placed with the larvae, he seized with his horns, a large cut worm, perhaps ten times his own weight. The worm instantly appeared to be in torture, writhing one way and the other, twisting and turning, and thrashing the assailant in every direction—but all in vain, the worm could not disengage his enemy. However, the conflict was short—the worm ceased to struggle, and the stranger lay quiet for a short time, and then disengaged himself from the larvæ. As soon

as he had left his prey, it was found that he had made an opening into the body of the cut worm, through which issued a part of the contents of the abdomen.

This was to me a novel occurrence, and excited further attention. The new comer after a few minutes, in which he appeared to enjoy himself, moving leisurely from place to place with apparent unconcern, attacked another worm in the same manner as before, and the same scene was exhibited with the same results.

It was astonishing to behold the encounter, and I determined to wait and see the end of the play. The little creature as yet discovered no disposition to leave the field of battle, where all the slaughter was on one side, but appeared to amuse himself as before, but in a short time he seized a third, and the like tragedy was again presented, and the results the same.

The hero by this time was satiated with feasting, and discovered a desire to quit the ground of combat. Believing that this new insect was to the cut worm, what the wasp is to the rat, and that he might do me essential service in his mode of life, I let him go in peace, and he entered the earth from whence he came, and very much to my satisfaction.

This contest brought to my recollection, that I had observed the cut worm, in the morning, lying dead on the surface among my plants, with a hole in the body; and I doubt not that the cause of death, was that species of insect, which is the subject of this paper.

R. GREEN.

Mansfield, March 7, 1827.

CABBAGES.

For the first 10 years after your correspondent had become the proprietor of a garden, there was no plant that he attempted to raise, attended with so much difficulty, as that of the cabbage. The strongest manure was used, and the plants well tended, but every attempt failed of success. The main root became clumped, and the smaller ones full of large knots—the plants withered and died. By the direction of an old gardener a different course was pursued and for 20 years past has never failed, and now there is no plant that he can raise with more ease than the one above named. During the said 20 years, one kind of cabbage was principally planted—the seed was raised from time to time, generally from large heads. The cabbage improved in size, growing larger and larger, until they grew too large for the use of a small family,* and a smaller kind was substituted.

The method pursued was as follows. After the ground is well pulverised by the plough, dig holes which will hold about half a bushel, and from 2 1/2 to 3 feet asunder—put into each hole about 2 quarts of fine old manure from the barn-yard and from one to two pints of dry ashes—draw the earth dug out back, and with a hoe mix or incorporate the whole well together and leave the place a little concave. Place two plants in each hill from 6 to 8 inches apart, and when they begin

* The largest hard head that was measured, was 14 inches in diameter.

to interfere one with the other, remove the least promising. The plants should be set just before a shower or in the evening, taking care not to press the earth too hard about the roots. If the weather be dry, the plants ought to be lightly shaded for one or two days, and perhaps a little water may be necessary.

Mansfield, March 7, 1827.

MULBERRY TREES.

MR EDITOR—The following facts on the management of Mulberry trees for Silk Worms I have gleaned from a gentleman in Mansfield, Con. in a late conversation with him. They are at your disposal.

The trees are stripped in the neighboring towns and sold at 12 skeins to 100 pounds of leaves. The trees, at 3 or 4 years, are bent down and a stone put on the stock, leaving the top limbs to sprout, nearly every one of these becomes a tree, and may be taken up and removed the next spring. This mode affords a gain of planting the seeds, of two or three years.

The stock may be cut and the tree suffered to grow again, being cut off between the parent stock and the stone, and it will flourish again.

The mode spoken of in your former papers has been tried, with what success is not known. They are sown in beds, and cut with a sickle.

It is said that in the town of Mansfield upwards of \$30,000 worth of silk was manufactured, last year, which for a town of its population is a most extraordinary benefit, and is apparent in the marked improvement of the country, which is more observable here than in any other part.

The tree delights in a warm but moist soil. The leaves are picked dry, after the dew is off, and they will last 24 hours after gathering.

W.

Boston, April 25, 1827.

BUGS IN PEAS.

MR EDITOR—In the present volume of the New England Farmer, page 241, there is an account of the Pea Weevil. Mr PIERCE has given the most correct statement of the insect that I have ever seen. He says that "when the Peas are of a fit size to be eaten green . . . you may find [in those punctured by the bug] a white egg about the size of a pin head." Here the gentleman is in an error. It is not the "egg," that is found at that time, but the larva, which may be seen to move with a good eye. The egg is very small when deposited in the pea, but soon hatches, and the larva has a rapid growth; and those who eat the most peas, probably eat the most larvae.

VERITAS.

Mansfield, April 21, 1827.

DURABLE BLACK INK.

Galls (best) 5 oz. Sulphate of iron or green vitriol calcined to whiteness $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. pulverize the whole and add pure water one quart—infuse 2 days and then add $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Gum arabic, shaking it now and then until the gum be dissolved. The powder resembles Walkden's British Ink-powder, and the Ink is excellent, grows darker after using and is perhaps not inferior to any.

G.

PENNSYLVANIA DISTILLERIES.

During the year ending March 31st, the whole number of gallons of apple and rye liquor gauged in the Borough of Reading, Pennsylvania, was 5,083,315.

From the National Intelligencer.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON—In the Intelligencer of this morning, I read an account of the loss of a number of sheep about Waterville, in the state of New-York, which as stated, was occasioned by the grub-worm making its lodgment above the eye of the sheep; and that no means as yet has been discovered for its destruction.

Sheep being esteemed a valuable stock, and the growers of wool a valuable class of citizens, a disease so destructive to that useful animal is worthy notice; and as I deem it a duty incumbent on every citizen to furnish such information when in his possession, as may conduce to the public good, for the benefit of those interested, I will state what I know to be a fact. The oil of amber, which may be had at most of the apothecary shops, will instantly dislodge all worms, magots, &c.—It may be applied by dipping a feather into the amber, and gently stroking the parts affected.—This remedy has proved effectual when every other application had been used in vain. Should this remedy succeed with sheep as when applied to all other animals, it will be a source of much gratification to—yours, respectfully.

April 13, 1827.

GEO. JOHNSON.

PROSPECTS OF THE SEASON.

We are informed, by our market fruiterers, that the prospect of a fruitful season, was never more favourable. We have experienced some chills, since the warm weather of last week, but we understand, that the fruit buds have not received any injury in this vicinity. In Providence, considerable ice was formed on Monday night, and the Apricots and other fruit trees which were in blossom, were injured. In Virginia, a great abundance of fruit is promised by the buds. They however quote an old saying "that they are never safe against the frost, until the full of the moon in April."

[Salem Observer.]

GARDEN FRUITS, FLOWERS, &c.

A recent English publication gives us the following account of the origin and introduction, into England, of her garden fruits, &c. The damask rose was introduced by Dr. Linacre, physician to Henry 8th; pippins, by Leonard Mascall, in 1525; currants or Corinthian grapes were brought from the Island of Zantes, and first planted in England, in 1555; the musk rose, and several sorts of plums, from Italy, by Cromwell; apricots, by the gardener of Henry 8th; tamarisk plant, from Germany, 1560, by Archbishop Grindall; gilly flowers, carnations, provence roses and other flowers, were planted by the Flemings, in 1567; woad was brought from France, and tulip roots from Vienna, in 1578; beans, peas and salads were introduced in 1660; Rice came from Ethiopia; buck wheat from Asia; borage from Syria; cresses from Crete; Cauliflower from Cyprus; asparagus from Asia, first planted in England in 1608; fennel from Canary Islands; annise and parsley from Egypt; garlic from the East; shallots, Siberia; horse radish, China; kidney beans, East Indies; gourds Astracan; lentils, France, cabbage, lettuce, &c. Holland; celery, Flanders; beans, peas, oranges &c. Spain; gooseberries, Flanders; hops, France; cherries, Pontus; artichokes, Holland; apricots, Epirus; apples, Syria; ranunculus, Alps; carnations and pinks, Italy; tube rose, Java and Ceylon; lilly, Syria; daffodil,

Italy; jessamine, East Indies; elder tree, Persia; potatoes, Brazil—these were introduced into England in 1563, by Hawkins, into Ireland by Walter Raleigh in 1586 Tobacco first discovered in St Domingo in 1496, afterwards by the Spaniards in Yucatan, in 1520. It was introduced in France by Nicot, in 1560, introduced into England in 1533 prohibited to be planted there in 1640 allowed to be cultivated in Ireland 1779. [Ibid.]

NEWLY INTRODUCED VEGETABLES.

The Marrow Squash or Vegetable Marrow at the Valparaiso, introduced by Commodore Port. The former, in its native climate, Persia, is called the Cicader. It is, Saline observes, of a light sulphur-colour, and about 9 inches in length useful for culinary purposes in every stage of growth. The flesh has a peculiar tenderness and softness, from which circumstance it has, I suppose, received its name, much resembling the bony quality of the *Beurre pears*, and this property remains with it till it is full grown, when it is used for pies. It is however in its immediate state of growth that I conceive it likely to be most approved. Compared with all the other kinds which I had growing, its superiority was decided; there were one or two which in cooking, might be considered nearly as good, but these are bad bearers and more difficult to cultivate so that I consider the vegetable marrow without a rival. [Ibid.]

HOW TO DESTROY CATERPILLARS IN ORCHARDS.

Plant, according to its size, from one to four plants of bird-cherry, (*Prunus Padus*;) almost the whole of the caterpillars and butterflies, within one hundred or two hundred yards, will resort to that plant. The appearance of the bird cherry will be hideous, but the fruit trees will be safe.

[Ibid.]

PLANTING POTATOES.

GENTLEMEN—As the season for planting potatoes is approaching, and as there is a variety of opinions on that subject, the following remarks, which are the result of practical observation, may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. Potatoes should never be planted whole, whatever may be their size, as they all produce the same number of shoots, almost invariably 5, which is too great a number to be together, in order to make a good crop. As the whole Potatoe, however large, or however many eyes, (or buds,) it may have, never produces more than five shoots, which are all from the end adverse to the stem; care should be taken that they are cut longitudinally, which, when halved or quartered, is likely to divide the productive buds among the several parts. One third of the stem end should first be cut off, which is without a bud; that will not produce a shoot, but is valuable for the table or stock and of no service to the planted part. It is therefore a saving that ought never to be omitted.—Thus prepared, the potatoes should, if planted in rows, be from 8 to 10 inches apart; if in hills, 3 or 4 pieces in each. Great care should be observed not to have the trenches for planting deep.—Hills, in which they are seldom planted below the surface of the earth, generally produce the finest potatoes.—*Nat. Intell.*

From one of the most respectable dealers in cloths, we learn that English Cloths of the *spiruous* or *logwood* dye, have found their way into

market. There is no doubt, we learn, that came from the same source through which have been heretofore introduced into New and Boston. The spurious or logwood dyed after being made up and exposed to the for a short time, become of a claret, or dirty color, and exhibit a shabby appearance. Our want, in order to show the difference between the genuine and spurious dyes, applied, in essence, the test of aqua fortis to several of cloth of each kind. The effect in every case was, that the indigo remained unchanged while the logwood dye was destroyed and left to a scum hue. These spurious cloths, the cheapness of the dye, are sold at a low price, but to the consumer they will always prove a bargain.—*N. Y. American.*

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Continued from page 306.

forming the arches of the little cabins with brush-wood there is always a little opening at the top of each pillar, occasioned by the curve of the circle. Take care to make this opening pretty wide, because it has been observed, the worms make choice of that opening, by preference, to fix themselves in making of their cocoons. In order to make this opening of the cocoon, the brush-wood should not be together straight, but rather crooked or bent. These openings are not only evidently the entrance of the worms; but another advantage also from them, namely, that your cabins by this means contain a greater number of worms than it is possible for them to do when these openings are so small; and consequently fewer cabins will answer your purpose. When the brush-wood is straight, it must necessarily occasion these openings to be made. The brush-wood ought to be stripped of its leaves, and perfectly dry. In forming the cabins, you place the brush-wood quite upright, the worms, when mounting, are in great risk of tumbling down, of which I have seen several examples; and those worms that tumble down are for the most part destroyed by the fall. In order to avoid this inconvenience, you must make the brush-wood which forms the sides of the arch slope a little, by which means you secure much firmer footing to the worms in mounting. Besides, when you form the cabins, you must be at pains to cut off all the very slender shoots, which, when left to themselves, are not properly bound in with one another, and are not strength sufficient to carry the weight of the worms, far less of several; and which, if must for that reason always occasion the loss of a good many worms by their tumbling down, as above mentioned.

In describing the stage, it was said to be proper to make the lowest shelf six inches broader than the one above it, that the lowest may project six inches on each side further than the one immediately over it: and to make the same difference of breadth in all the other shelves progressively as you go up to the top of the stage, which is six inches of breadth in the different shelves is intended to receive the worms which may happen fall from the shelf above. And therefore these different projections must be covered with brush-wood, when once your cabins are well furnished with worms, as this will help to break the fall of the worms as may happen to tumble down. And for the same reason it is advisable, when once

your cabins are well furnished with worms, to put a little brush-wood in the bottom, and at the entrance of each cabin, as it will be of service to such worms as fall from the brush-wood above, and afford them a proper convenience for making their cocoons in case they should be so stunned with the fall as to disable them from mounting again on the branches.

But to return to the treatment of the worms during the fourth age; as soon as you find several of your worms have got over their fourth sickness, you must pick them out and put them by themselves, that is, all that get over that disease for the first two days may be put into one parcel; those of the next two days into another parcel, and so on with the rest, that each separate parcel may be carried on as equally as possible.

Here I must observe, that the practice in France is to give none of the tender leaves, from this time forward, to the worms, but let the whole of their food consist of the leaves of the oldest trees they have, which, they think has the effect to give more consistence and strength to the silk produced by them; and it is proper to add, that from getting over the fourth disease, till within four or five days of their mounting, they are in use to give four meals a day to their worms.

The most attentive care must be given to clear away the litter regularly every day, and if it can be got done, it would be advisable to clear away the litter twice in the twenty-four hours, especially during the four or five days immediately before mounting. If this cannot be done, as it is often found to be difficult to get it accomplished when the quantity of worms is large, you must, however, constantly make it a rule to clear away the litter regularly in such a manner as to prevent it at any time from increasing so much in quantity as to make it run the smallest risk of growing damp, and heating, which never fails to destroy the worms.

Many people during the four or five days which precede mounting, which the French call the *grande fraize*, are in the custom of giving from four to five meals a day to the worms, giving a large quantity of leaves at each meal. But it seems much more advisable to give them fewer leaves at a time, and to repeat their meals often, even to the number of eight or nine times in the twenty-four hours, according as you find them in appetite; by which means the leaves are more quickly and thoroughly eat up, without occasioning so great an increase of the litter. But what is still of more consequence, the fresh leaves so often repeated never fail to give a fresh edge to their appetite; so that in fact, in the space of twenty-four hours, the worms actually eat up a much larger quantity of leaves than they could have done by following the other practice of four or five meals a day, as none of the fresh leaves are spoiled by their treading upon them. This practice of course hastens the worms to their full maturity, and upon the whole saves a considerable quantity of leaves, because few or none of them are lost amongst the litter. Besides, that the operation is by this means sooner brought to a conclusion, and the worms always kept in high health and appetite by it. Upon these occasions let it be a fixed rule to feed them at night, immediately before going to bed, and as early as you possibly can in the morning.

There is another particular to which it is proper to pay attention, and that is, that the moment

a basket of worms is cleared from the litter, the litter should be instantly carried out of the room, and along with it all the dead worms you can find, in order to prevent, as far as you can, any bad smell from taking place in the room, which is always hurtful to the worms, nothing conducing more to their health than cleanliness, and preserving always good air in the room.

During the four or five days which precede the mounting, the worms eat with the most voracious appetite, and in that period consume an incredible quantity of leaves, so that the supplying them with fresh leaves, and the clearing away of the litter, become at this time a most laborious, incessant and fatiguing work for those who attend them.

You will know when the worms are ripe, by observing them with attention when you give them fresh leaves. Those that are ripe, instead of eating, avoid the fresh leaves, and run over them as fast as they can; and you will observe them wandering about on the sides or rim of the basket.—You will also know it by looking at them on the side opposite to the light, as you will then find them to be transparent like a new laid egg, and of the colour of the silk, which is also much the same with that of a new laid egg. When they are nearly ripe their bellies begin to grow transparent first of all, but they are never thoroughly ripe till their heads are transparent also.

(To be continued.)

TRIANGULAR BELLS.

During the past year we have observed several notices in the papers of a new-invented triangular bell, which was said to be equal in goodness, while the expense was not more than one third as great as that of common bells. The experiments which have been made, however, do not seem to justify the recommendations. The *Fall River Monitor* of the 21st inst. says,—"the triangular steel bell which was mentioned in the *Monitor* of the 24th ult. as being suspended in the belfry of the Congregational meeting house has since been taken down, and we are glad to state, it has been returned to its original proprietor and inventor."

Another has been procured and placed on the State House in Hartford, on which the *Connecticut Mirror* of the 23d thus remarks: "This steel triangle has one advantage, for its tone is unlike that of any other composition purporting to be a bell that we ever heard. How far the noise will reach we are not informed, but in mercy to our more distant neighbors it is hoped that the fluxions of its sounds may have but a limited periphery. It would do very well to scare rats out of a house, or to settle a swarm of bees, and as such, may have been chosen to frighten such vermin as infest the State House 'o' nights" in the second and third week of the session of the Legislature, or it may drown the queen bee of the caucus.—But to be in earnest, it is a poor apology for a bell, and the gentlemen who procured it must be satisfied that they were misinformed in regard to its tone and effect."

We remark in the columns of one of our contemporaries, the marriage of "Col. J. M., Jr. Esq. S. of the U. S. at M." This puts us in mind of a letter addressed in olden time to "Deacon Brigadier General A. B., Esq. Justice of the Peace and his Majesty's Attorney (George the 3d.) for the county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut." [Times.]

From Memoirs of the N. Y. Board of Agriculture.

THE PEA

Is a native of the south of Europe, of which, according to Linnæus, there are four species, and according to Millar, six, while other botanists recognize only two, (the Field and the Garden,) and some even contend, that the latter of these is merely a variety of the former, produced by cultivation. What these savants better agree in is, the arrangement of the whole family into two classes—those having coriaceous pods (tough and parchment-like) and those having pods tender and edible, like the pea itself. These are again subdivided into dwarfs and climbers, and for more practical use, into early and late peas. Of the former, in their order of ripening, the most improved sorts are—the Early Frame, Early Charlton, and Golden Hotspur—and of the latter, in the same order, the Large Marrowfat, the White Rounsevil, the Spanish Marotto, and Large Imperial.* The dwarfs are generally employed in hot bed culture, which, however, succeeds badly, and is neither worth preserving nor describing, and the less so, as early crops may be more certainly had by sowing in the fall, in sheltered situations, and covering, during the winter, with a layer of leaves, and another of long stable litter, loosely applied, to keep the leaves in their places. After the earth takes a temperature favourable to vegetation, your pea sowings should be made once a fortnight, to keep up a regular and successive supply. A loose and warm soil is most favourable to this vegetable, which, by the way, is neither improved in quality nor quantity, by stable manure. The soil of Clichy and of Point de jour des Colombes, &c. &c. in the neighborhood of Paris, is a pure sand, principally devoted to pea crops and yielding those most abundantly, without the application of dung, new or old. What, however, in their treatment is essential, are frequent hoeings and occasional watering, if the weather be dry, and seasonable propping for the tall sorts, which ought to be completed by the time the plants get to be three or four inches high. The whole of this last description of pea requires double the room given for dwarfs. The rows in which they stand, should not therefore be less than four feet apart, and they should grow in these, six inches from each other, and their covering should not exceed two inches, nor be less than one inch, according to the nature and condition of the soil in which they are sown. We need scarcely remark that the different varieties should be cultivated apart.

Like other vegetables, the pea is susceptible of considerable improvement, and by the simple means of marking the finest plants of each variety, and keeping them for seed. Wilson's frame and the Knight pea have been formed in this way and

afford sufficient proof of the wonders produced by a very small degree of observation and care.

The general relish for the pea has induced the employment of means to have them on the table the year round. The methods in use, for this purpose are two—according to one of them, the pea is subjected to the action of boiling water for two or three minutes, when it is withdrawn, cooled in fresh spring water, dried in the shade, and lastly, hung up in paper bags, in a dry and well-aired closet. The other process is later and perhaps better—according to this, the peas are put into bottles, which are afterwards hermetically sealed and subjected to the action of boiling water for fifteen minutes. In both cases, the peas require boiling a second time in the ordinary way, to make them fit for the table; and if preserved according to the first method, a great deal of boiling—Bosc says, twenty four hours. All the varieties are not found to be equally fit for this process—the Michen of Holland and the Calmart, are those exclusively employed in France.

THE RADISH.

Of this, there are two species, distinguished only by the shape of their roots—that of the one, being long; and that of the other being round.—The principal varieties of the former are, the Early, the Salmon, the Scarlet, and the Large, which has no characteristic colour. Those of the latter are also distinguished by colour and size—some are large, others small; some are white, others black: some are ash colour, and others are pink and purple. All require a similar soil (loose and rich) and a careful, seasonable, and cleanly cultivation. The sowings of the radish, like those of spinach and lettuce, must be frequent. "Sow every fourteen days," is the common rule, and it seems to be a good one, and founded on the known disposition of the plant, to run promptly to seed.

RHUBARB.

Most of the known species of this plant are of Asiatic origin, but the two, which alone enter into the food of man, (the Reponticum and Undulatum) are natives of Thrace and Russia. The stalks, which are the parts used for culinary purposes, grow to the length of twenty-four inches, and acquire the thickness of a man's thumb. Stripped of their outer covering, they yield a substance, slightly acid, which is much admired, and employed as an ingredient in the composition of puddings and tarts. Cobbet supposes, that a hundred wagon loads of these stalks, are annually sold in the markets of London, at a shilling sterling per bunch.

The rhubarb is propagated, sometimes from seeds, and oftener, from offsets from old roots.—It requires a soil, dry and rich and well-laboured. Two years are necessary to render it fit for use, but once established, it will last a century.

THYME

Is of a species, embracing not less than twenty varieties, but one of which (the common or cultivated) comes within the plan of our work. This is generally found in gardens, sometimes in tufts and sometimes in rows; but however placed, always growing best in poor, light, and warm soils. In those which are cold, stiff, or moist, it does not thrive, its branches become ragged, its leaves few, and its flowers and their peculiar aroma, feeble and faded. When cultivated under circumstances

more propitious, it requires a change of place every fourth or fifth year. All the parts of the plant, but particularly the calix of its flowers, yields an essential oil, yellow and odorous, a highly charged with camphor. In the kitchen is used as an ingredient in sauces and stuffs, and in what are technically called *forced* meats. The plant may be propagated either by seed, by suckers, and requires only to be kept free from weeds or grasses.

ROSES.

Perhaps among all the astonishing productions of the vegetable kingdom, there is not one more remarkable than a rose recently introduced in Europe and this country from China, and thus described in Loudon's Gardener's Magazine, published in London. Rosa Grevilla, or Greville China rose: "The shoot of this rose grew eight feet in a few weeks, and is the most singular the rose tribe that ever came under my observation. It now covers about one hundred feet square, with more than a hundred trusses of flowers—some of these have more than fifty buds in cluster, and the whole will average about thirty in a truss; so that the amount of flower buds little less than three thousand. But the most astonishing curiosity is the variety of colours produced on the buds at first opening—white, light blush, deeper-blush, light-red, dark-red, scarlet and purple, all on the same clusters. This rose grows in the manner of the Multiflora, but is easily known by the leaf, which is much larger and more rugose than the common Multiflora." This rose has been introduced into the United States and we are informed that about fifty plants are now in the possession of Mr Prince, of Long Island. Among other roses peculiarly beautiful and of recent introduction, is the single white Multiflora, the double white ever-green Multiflora or Banksian rose. The number of China roses at present cultivated in the collections at Long Island, exceeds ninety varieties; and of roses of all the different species, the number of varieties exceed six hundred. [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

TO FARMERS.

A writer in one of the Dover papers states, that previously to planting his corn last year, he soaked it as he supposed in a solution of nitre, but found, when most of the seed was in the ground, that through mistake he had used *Glauber Salts*. He planted four acres, the seed for two of which was in its natural state; that for the other two was soaked in water in which he had dissolved one pound of the salts. Discovering his mistake he of course felt a degree of anxiety as to the success of his crop. The result was that the seed that was thus soaked came up three or four days before the other, and was not injured by the worms or birds, while one half of the hills on the other two acres required to be planted a second time. He then made several experiments. Some corn that had been thus leached was thrown to a hen, which made seventeen unsuccessful efforts to swallow it. When mixed with other corn and exposed where the worms, squirrels and birds could have access to it, he found that it remained untouched, while that which had not been thus prepared was invariably destroyed.—This subject is worth the consideration of farmers. The expence is trifling, and it is well ascertained that the salts will have no injurious effects upon the seed.

* The Dwarf Sugar, the Dwarf Spanish, and Leadman's Dwarf, may be usefully interposed between these. These dwarf varieties are all excellent—the last perhaps more prolific than any other of the family. In France, the varieties of early and late peas are different, or at least called by different names from those we have mentioned.—The series of both sorts there, are—the Michaux of Holland, the Baron, the Blois, the Cluster, and the Forty-days, which are early,—and the Non Pariel, the Laurence, the Swiss, the Eul Noir, and the Calmart, which are late.

writer alluded to, states also that he shall season make further experiments with the liquid, upon wheat, rye, barley, garden seeds. We wish some of our friends, the farmers in vicinity, would make the experiment, and annunciate the result. It is of the utmost importance to secure, if possible, the first blades shoot forth, in order to obtain stalks whose shall come to maturity. [Lexell Journal.]

INK.

For the benefit of that numerous class of sufferers who are daily afflicted with dabbling in the mud and mire of bad ink, we make public the following nostrum, which has saved us from much pain, and which is worth all the quick preparations that have defied paper from the days of old :

Powdered Aleppo Galls	8 ounces.
Logwood in thin chips	4
Sulphate of iron, (copperas)	4
Powdered gum arabic	3
Sulphate of copper (blue vitriol)	1
Sugar candy	1

Oil the Galls and Logwood together in twelve pints of water for one hour—or till half the liquid is evaporated. Strain the decoction through linen, or a hair sieve and then add the other ingredients. [New York Times.]

PINS IN POULTRY.

We lately republished an account of the appearance of a pin gradually making its way through the flesh of the breast of a little child, but which was by many disbelieved as a thing impossible, though some accounted for it as having been allowed in the food. This is unquestionably a fact, and this is the rational way of accounting for it; no less than three instances have occurred in my own table in the course of the winter in which pins were discovered concealed in the necks and breasts of poultry, which had been kept there to give them a smoother appearance, preventing the torn skin from showing itself. The public are therefore put upon their guard against this highly reprehensible practice.

[N. Y. E. Post.]

CHAMMOMILE.

A medical correspondent at Madrid has acquainted a friend in Ireland with some astonishing effects of the herb chamomile, in certain inflammatory disorders of the eyes, when every other remedy usually prescribed had proved abortive. The following among many cases, wherein the doctor has been concerned, is mentioned as a proof of the virtues of this salutary though common herb.

Maria de Macos, daughter of a master carpenter, had for many years been afflicted with weeping eyes, which discharged an acriminous fluid, that brought on an almost total loss of sight.—Alternatives were prescribed to no purpose, nor could a course of mercury procure the smallest alleviation. At length he made a strong decoction of chamomile, boiled in sweet cow's milk; with this the patient bathed her eyes several times a day, as warm as it could be suffered without uneasiness, and in about five weeks her eyes were perfectly cured. [Medical Intel.]

A Vineyard has been commenced at Utrecht, Long Island, N. Y.

RADISH.

This root being liable to be eaten by worms, the following method is recommended for raising them: Take equal quantities of buckwheat bran, and fresh horse-dung, and mix them well and plentifully in the ground by digging. Suddenly after this a great fermentation will be produced, and numbers of toadstools will start up in forty-eight hours. Dig the ground over again and sow the seed, and the radishes will grow with great rapidity and be free from the attacks of insects. They will grow uncommonly large. Buckwheat bran is an excellent manure of itself.

[Farmer's Assistant.]

LARGE TREE.

A poplar tree has been cut down near Lewis' Ferry on the Schuylkill, which measured 117 feet in length, 6 feet 9 inches in diameter at the butt, and 64 feet to the lowest limb, and gave about 22 cords of wood. It is supposed to have been about 300 years old. The destruction of such fine trees should not be permitted. The trunk was perfectly sound, with the exception of a small spot decayed in the heart, near the ground.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1827.

POTATOES.

An article headed "*How to boil potatoes nicely without waste*," which gives misdirections on the subject, is now travelling in newspapers throughout the union. It was originally published in an European paper, and says "After the water has come nearly to boil, pour it off, and replace the hot by cold water," &c. A writer in the Farmer's Magazine, Scotland, has the following remarks on this subject. "The receipt is calculated not only to *boil* but at the same time to *spoil* potatoes." "The fact is that to render potatoes mealy they must be boiled in the most expeditious manner possible. Pick out the quantity to be used as nearly of an equal size as possible, let them be well washed and the skins scraped off as is done with carrots, taking out the eyes and any earth that remains about them, with the point of a knife; when the potatoes are large they may be cut into two, three or four pieces; throw one by one, as they are done into clean water, and rinse them well about, before they are put into the boiler. Put the scraped potatoes into a boiler that has a tight well fitted cover, with as much clean water as will barely cover them; throw in a little salt; fit on the cover as closely as possible, for keeping in the steam and increasing the heat, and place the boiler on the hottest part of a hot fire, in order that it may boil as rapidly as possible.—Whenever the potatoes are enough boiled, they must be taken off the fire, otherwise they will immediately begin to absorb the water (to the detriment of their mealy quality;) which being poured off, the boiler is again put upon the fire, with the cover off to dry up the moisture; they are then taken out with a spoon, and put in a dish for serving up to table.

"Potatoes boiled in this manner, will be found perfectly clean, more mealy than when dressed with the skins on; besides when they come to the table in the last mentioned state, it is certainly a very disagreeable operation, taking off the skins by soiling the fingers, dirtying the table cloth, confusing the plates, and taking up the

time and attention of the eaters, when they ought to be better employed. The mode here recommended is also more economical; for if part of the potatoes should fall down into meal, it is found perfectly clean, and fit for being made into a pudding; but when the skins are left on, the mealy part being attached to them is entirely lost, or only fit to be given to swine or poultry."

We have been told by adequate judges that potatoes and Indian pudding should never be put into the pot or boiler till *after the pot has begun to boil*; and that the boiling ought to be continued without intermission, till the articles are sufficiently cooked; otherwise they say they will be what is technically called "*water soaked*." No doubt the same principles will apply in boiling other vegetables as well as potatoes.

FEEDING FOWLS, &c. WITH POTATOES.

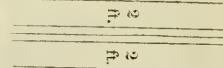
It is said in the Transactions of the Society of Arts, that there is a great profit in feeding geese, turkeys and fowls of every sort with potatoes and meal mixed; they will fatten in nearly half the time that they will with any kind of corn, [grain] or even meal by itself. The potatoes must be bruised *fine*, while they are hot, and the meal added, when the mess is about to be given to them.

PLANTING POTATOES.

Dr. Cooper says the best mode appears to be this—Choose your potatoes for planting of a moderate size, rather large than small, for there is no good reason to be assigned for breeding from diminutive parents. Cut your potatoes into sets, two eyes to a set; throw away without hesitation into the bog trough all the inferior and diminutive eyes, choosing your sets from the middle of the potatoe. Do not cut the potatoes down the middle.

If your soil be stiff and wet, plough it in ridges. If sandy and dry, plough it flat. Plough it deep. Plant your sets in drills marked out by the plough or the hoe. The plants should be dibbled in, six inches deep, on long dung, scattered not sparingly, along the drills: then covered with about 4 inches of mould.

The drills should be in threes --- a foot apart: the plants should be 8 inches apart, with an interval, on each side of each set of three drills, of two feet, which will admit of horse-hoeing between the sets of drills, and of hand weeding between each drill.



To have a good crop, you must not spare dung, or spare labor in weeding. Some persons prefer sets of four or five drills instead of three: or where horse hoeing is not convenient, the intervals may be reduced to one foot between each set of drills for the convenience of hand-weeding; but upon the whole, the method here first proposed is as good as any. Forty loads of dung per acre will pay better than a less quantity.

If small potatoes are wanted for feeding, the sets may be at 6 inches apart, and the rows at 9 inches: but the method first here proposed, admits what is essential, accurate weeding, and sufficient air to circulate between the plants.

COCKROACHES.

A writer in the American Farmer proposes the following mode to expel cockroaches from books,

furniture, &c.—Take an ounce phial, and put in sweet oil or soap suds to the depth of an inch, and set the phial against the books, shelves, or places infested, so as to facilitate their getting in. They will readily go into the phial, and are unable to return, as the oil or suds renders it impossible for them to climb up the sides of the phial. The writer says he has tried this plan in a closet much infested, and in a few weeks the phial was filled within an inch of the neck.

GRAFTING COMPOSITION.

A variety of compositions have been recommended for use in grafting, and for healing the wounds in trees, made by pruning, grafting, &c. But we are informed by practical orchardists that most of them are injurious to the stock or the graft or both, and it is supposed that the injury may be attributed to pitch, tar, resin or turpentine, which is generally used in making the grafting cement. The best composition we are assured is that recommended by Forsyth, and is as follows:

"Get a quantity of strong, fat loam (in proportion to the quantities of trees to be engrafted); then take some new horse dung, and break it among the loam; and if you cut a little straw, or hay, very small, and mix among it the loam will hold together the better; and if there be a quantity of salt added, it will prevent the loam from dividing in dry weather; these must be well stirred together, putting water to them after the manner of making mortar; it should be hollowed like a dish, filled with water, and kept every other day stirred; but it ought to be remembered that it should not be exposed to frost, or drying winds; and the oftener it is stirred and wrought the better." This mortar must be surrounded with a winding of tow, or old cloths, to prevent the rains washing it away. The scion should be covered nearly to the top with this mortar; and it should also extend two or three inches downwards round the stock. The Farmer's Assistant says "The mortar should be composed of fine loam, not clay; because clay will contract and crack open when dried."

TO MAKE GINGER BEER POWDERS.

The following is taken from the Glasgow Mechanic's Magazine.—Take 5 scruples of loaf sugar, powdered, 5 grains ginger, 25 grains subcarbonate of soda; mix and fold in a blue paper. Then take 30 grains tartaric acid, powdered.—Fold this in white paper for distinction. They are sufficient to make half a pint.

TO MAKE SPRUCE BEER.

The following recipe is from the same work.—Put four gallons of boiling water into a tub or cask with four gallons of cold water, by which you will get the proper degree of heat; then add eight pounds of treacle, and two or three table spoonful of the essence of spruce: stir these thoroughly together, and add a quarter of a pint of good yeast. It is now to be kept in a temperate situation till the fermentation is somewhat abated, (which will be in about 48 hours,) and then bottled off, when in two days it will be fit for use.

TO PRODUCE EARLY CABBAGES.

A writer in the Domestic Encyclopedia gives the following method to produce early cabbages: In the spring, as soon as the sprouts on the cabbage-stalks have grown to the length of a plant fit for setting, cut them out with a small slice of

the stalk, about two inches long; and if the season permit, plant them in a garden, and the usual care will produce good cabbages.

HABITS OF PLANTS.

There are some plants, on which, if a fly perches, they instantly close and crush the insect to death. Plants also change their position, and form in different circumstances and seasons; they take advantage of good weather, and guard themselves against bad weather; they open their leaves and flowers in the day, and close them at night; some close before sun set, and some after; some open to receive rain, and some close to avoid it; some follow the sun, and some turn from it; the leaves of some plants are in constant motion during the day; and at night they sink to a kind of rest or sleep. It has also been observed that a plant has a power of directing its roots for procuring food; and that it has a faculty of recovering its natural position after it has been forced from it. A hop plant for instance in twisting round a pole, directs its course from south to west as the sun does: if it be tied in the opposite direction it dies; [so says Rees' Cyclopaedia] but if it be left loose in this direction, it will regain its natural course in a single night. A honey-suckle proceeds in a certain direction, till it be too long to sustain itself; it then acquires strength by shooting into a spiral form; and if it meet with another plant of the same kind, both these condense for mutual support, one twisting to the right and the other to the left.

ORCHARD GRASS.

This grass, says Dr Cooper, is gradually taking the place of timothy [herds-grass] among the best farmers about Philadelphia. It possesses this advantage over most of the grasses, that it will flourish on dry sandy soils, and likewise in orchards in the shade, from which circumstance it derived its name. London says this grass, if suffered to rise high, is very coarse; but fed close is a very valuable sheep pasture. It is cultivated to a great extent, and with astonishing success at Holkham.—"The quantity of sheep kept upon it, summer and winter, is quite surprising; and the land becomes renovated by laying two or three years under this grass, and enriched by the manure derived from the sheep. A field, in the park at Woburn, was laid down in two equal parts, one part with ryegrass and white clover, and the other part with cack's-foot and red clover: from the spring till midsummer, the sheep kept almost constantly on the ryegrass; but after that time they left it, and adhered with equal constancy to the orchard grass during the remainder of the season. In *The Code of Agriculture*, (p. 497. third edit.) it is stated that Sinclair, of Woburn, considers "no grass so well suited for all purposes as this;" and in the second edition of *H. Gramineus Woburnensis*, it is observed, that if one species only is thought preferable to another in the alternate husbandry, that species is the *Dactylis glomerata*, from its more numerous merits."

SPRING WORK.

Asparagus.—Look to your asparagus beds, and as soon as the plants are well above ground, thin them so that they may stand 10 or 12 inches asunder in the rows, the rows being a foot apart. The American Gardener says if the plants are thus thinned, they will be four times as strong as if they stood close. The last edition of Deane's Farmer

says that asparagus "is found growing naturally on the borders of salt marshes, and even upon such marshes. This is considered as its natural situation; and this fact has led to the employment of salt as a manure to it with very good effect. To a bed 50 feet by 6, a bushel of salt may be safely applied before the plants start in the spring." When you gather asparagus be careful to cut it just beneath the surface of the ground.

The Farmer's Guide directs as follows: "When the frost breaks up, throw some ashes or other manure about an inch deep over the surface of the bed, having first loosened the top of the bed with a fork about three inches deep, and raked it. Upon this manure, throw a layer of earth over the bed, out of the paths, and break it fine at the time.—Continue this management every succeeding year. When the bed becomes too high by the constant addition of dung, &c. part of the earth may be pared off in the spring before the plants shoot, and the bed covered again with a thin compost of rotten dung."

If the season be dry, it is advised to water the beds with the drainings of a dung hill, once or twice a week: leaving them somewhat hollow in the centre for the better retention of the water or rain.

Beans.—White kidney beans are often a profitable crop for field culture. They require dry land. Poor sandy soils or gravelly loam will produce them. But in such case they should be wet, and rolled in plaster before planting. They can be planted in hills or drills, the rows two and a half or three feet apart, according to the strength of the soil. The time of planting is the same as Indian corn. Hog's dung, mixed with ashes is said to be the best manure for beans. The hills should be from fourteen to twenty four inches apart, according to the soil, being planted thickest on the poorest soil. Five beans are as many as should be allowed to remain in a hill.

AGRICULTURAL ADDRESSES.

We have received the Addresses of Rev. Mr Goodrich, and Hon. Mark Doolittle, delivered last fall. They are able productions, replete with sound sense, and observations which the attentive and industrious farmer may turn to practical purposes of value in his occupation. We shall give the whole or a part of these productions in the rotation with which we hope to diversify our columns.

NIGHT LAMP.

We have been much pleased in examining the newly invented *Night Lamp*, manufactured at Philadelphia. The economy and safety of these render them superior to any common tapers hitherto in use. From experiments, it is found that they will not consume more than a pint of oil a month, when used only in the night. Their safety consists in not having any sparks from the blaze. Their usefulness, and moderate price, (12½ cts) render them an object of importance. They may be had of E. Wight, druggist, Milk street, opposite Federal street.

HOPS.

Farmers are turning their attention to the culture of hops. The general use of beer has created a demand for hops and barley. It is a curious fact, that there was a petition before the English Parliament in 1428, for the extermination of Hops, from the country, for being "wicked weeds."

[Salem Observer.]

PATENT LAMP BOILERS.

These very useful implements furnish the neat and most economical method of boiling water in all quantities, (say from a pint or less to 500 lbs) which has ever been invented. They are particularly useful for druggists, and have been extensively used and recommended in writing, by nearly all the apothecaries in Boston. The implements may be bought, and the manner of using them explained, at the following places, viz. Office of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market street; Joseph Kidder, druggist, corner of Beaver and Court streets; Ebenezer Wight, druggist, Milk street, opposite Federal street; and A. Newell, druggist, Summer street, and William Howe, Tin-plate worker, No. 7 Marchant street, who alone has a right under the patent to manufacture said boilers.

Ordinary Lyceum.—A quarterly examination of the Ordinary Lyceum was held on Tuesday last. The number of students is about forty. It is stated that Mr Hale the principal, who is appointed to the office in Dartmouth College, will not resign his superintendence of the Lyceum until August.

BRIGHTON MARKET, April 23.

Bees 170, (including 6 unsold last week)—from \$4.50 to \$6.25 per cwt. Cows with milk, 25, dull. 7 pair of working oxen—no sales. Sheep or swine at market. *Patriot.*

Sowing Grass Seed.—It is a bad system to mix seeds of different plants before sowing them in order to have the fewer casts. It is better to sow each sort separately, for the expense of going out so many times over the ground is nothing, compared to the benefit of having each sort equally distributed. The seeds of grass being so light should never be sown in a windy day, except by machinery, an equal delivery being a point of great consequence. Wet weather ought likewise to be avoided, as the least degree of poaching is injurious. Grass seeds ought to be well harrowed, according to the nature of the soil.—*London.*

Seedling Flax by Sheep.—London states that in Scotland a crop of flax is sometimes weeded by turning sheep at large into the field. They will waste the young flax plants, but they carefully search for the weeds, which they devour.

Green Peas, &c.—On the morning of the 20th, green peas were in our market, and we were informed by a gentleman of this vicinity, that he had them on his table fifteen days ago. One of our neighbors also had new potatoes on his table yesterday, some of which were nearly as large as an hen's egg. [Pensacola paper, 23d ult.]

It appears they have in England lines of baggage Stages, which go with equal rapidity as those with passengers. They are called Vans, and carry such loads as do not affect the speed.—Though this mode is the most expensive, it is preferred by many for its great expedition.

A Steam boat of 100 horse power is now building at Marseilles, to be employed in taking vessels of the basin during a contrary wind, and for the purpose of assisting vessels in distress on the St.

Further supply of Seeds.

Just received at the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market street, Boston, a further supply of Garden and Field Seeds, which makes the assortment by far the largest and best in Boston, among which will be found,

Asparagus,	Madeira
Artichoke,	head, cabbage
Beet, early turnip,	Melon, Carolina, water,
“ blood	“ green citron
“ sugar	“ pine apple
Beans, bush cranberry	“ nutmeg
“ pole cranberry	“ canteloupe
“ early china dwarf	Marjoram, sweet
“ rob roy	Mangel wurtzel
“ marrow	Nasturtium
“ quaker	Onion, silver skin
“ white bush	“ red and white
“ Dutch case knife	Parsley, curled
“ large Lima pole	Parsnip, large swelling
“ Windsor	Peas, early frame
“ thousand fold	“ early charlton
“ white kidney	“ Dwarf imperial
Brocoli, white & purple	“ Marrowfat, superior
Balm, lemon	“ tall sugar
Cabbage, early York	“ green imperial
“ early Battersea	Peppers, squash
“ early sugarloaf	“ cayenne
“ green savoy	Pumpkins, finest family
“ red, for pickling	Radish, scarlet
“ Drumhead	“ salmon
Carrot, altringham	“ white turnip
“ orange & horn	Ruta boga,
Celery, red and white	Spinach, round, prickly,
Cucumber, early & long	Squash, early bush
“ small girkin,	“ Cook Porter's
(a fine West India, for pickles.)	“ cream
“ marrow	
Carliflower, early & late	Sage
Cress, curled, peppergr's	Salsafly, vegetable oyster
Endive, green curled,	Savory Thyme
Egg plant, purple	Tomatoes
Kale, sea	Turnip, early Dutch
Lettuce, early Sillesia	“ French
“ green coss	“ large Norfolk
“ grand admiral	“ white stone
“ tennisball	“ common field

Likewise, 300 papers various Flower Seeds. 100 bushels of MILLET, of a superior quality. Gentlemen in want of this article are requested to call and examine it.

20 lbs. White Onion seed, of last year's growth. 100 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL and SUGAR BEET. 100 lbs. LUCERNE. White honeysuckle Clover. Fine Family Pumpkins.

A few small boxes of Garden Seeds, assorted for family use. Each box contains forty-five different kinds, including Peas, Beans, Sweet Pot Herbs, and every vegetable usually raised in a Kitchen Garden. Price \$5.00 per box. Orchard Grass Seed.

A few bushels of Pond Meadow Grass Seed. Sweet or Sugar corn—best for boiling ears. Yellow Locust seed. White Mulberry do. Commodore Porter's Valparaiso Squash, (introduced by Commodore Porter, on his return from the South Seas, grows large, and is a delicate and fine Squash.)

In procuring the above lot of seeds, no expense has been spared to get them of the very first quality; most of them have been proved in flower pots, and may now be seen growing.

Subscription for Fine Stock for the Finest Table Grapes.



ANDREW PARMENTIER, at the Horticultural Garden, Brooklyn, corner of the Jamaica and Flatbush road, two miles from New York, having been urged by several lovers of the vine to propose sets of the best kind for sale by subscription, offers to the Public sets of a dozen vines, with good roots of the most select and choicest grapes for the table; many of which are quite new in this country, and all of which will ripen perfectly in any situation either in town or country.

Names of the Twelve Sorts.

1. White Chasselas, with large fruit
2. Chasselas of Fontainebleau, near Paris
3. Yellow Chasselas of Thomery, near Paris
4. Golden Chasselas, the real genuine
5. Musk Chasselas
6. Chasselas, with very large black fruit
7. Red Chasselas
8. White Muscat, or black Constantia
9. Red Muscat
10. Black Muscat, or black Constantia
11. Black Orleans, bears very well the frost
12. Black Gamet, yields a second crop of blossoms and fruit when the first are frozen.

Nos 11 and 12 are as fine for vineyards as for the table, the fruit is not so excellent as that of the preceding kinds, but is equally valuable on account of the certainty of a large crop annually.

The subscribers will receive their vines in the course of the present month.

Mess John T. Boyd & Co. 157 Broadway, New York, are empowered to receive the subscriptions. Price Eight Dollars; gentlemen becoming subscribers, are solicited to give their address with care to avoid mistakes.

The subscription receipt will be accompanied by directions on the best mode of cultivation, planting and pruning the vine.

The same sort of vines may be had separately, price One Dollar, except No. 4, Golden Chasselas, the genuine, which is Two Dollars. Communications for the above and subscriptions to his establishment post paid punctually attended to.

References, Dr. David Hosack, President of the Horticultural Society, Dr. Pascalis, President of the Linnean Society, Dr. McNeven, Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Stevenson. April 27.

White Mulberry and Wood Seed.

George Murdoch, No 14 Market Square, has received a quantity of the above named seed, of the last years growth, and of a superior quality, to sell by the quantity or at retail.

Also a general assortment of Garden Seeds. 6w.

E. PUTNAM No 12 Washington Street, has for sale, Watches, Jewelry, Combs, Fancy Goods, Gold Beads and Silver Spoons, (warranted) which he will sell low for cash.

FESSENDEN & ANDREWS, at their Forge & Iron Foundry at Billerica Mills, manufacture Cast Iron Ploughs, all sizes of the best stamp. They are light and strong, make the best work, highly extolled when tried, and are for good farmers, who wish "to speed the plough" to their own satisfaction, worth having.—Orders to them or left at J. P. Fessenden's, Portland street, Boston, will meet prompt attention.

J. & A. Fales' Patent Hoes,

Constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market street, sole agents for vending the same. April 13.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

No. 52 North Market street, (Up stairs) opposite the north side of Fanwell Hall.

Improved Cylindrical Corn Sheller which has been sufficiently proved to be considered the best machine for the purpose yet invented.—Jones' common ditto.

A great variety of Hay and Straw Cutting Machines—among which are Willis's Horizontal and Vertical ones—Safford's large and small size ditto—Eastman's ditto, with side gearing.

MISCELLANEE.

MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE.

To wake up in the night with sensations of great thirst, but with too much languor to go for water.

In shaving, let the edge of the razor slip through the skin, the blood running more freely as your impatience to go to dinner or upon your other urgent business increases.

In carving a turkey, to make a "mis-go," and splash the gravy all over the table.

Not to be able to laugh at a story when all the rest are laughing violently. [And sometimes laugh at the wrong part of the story.]

To return your best complaisance to a salutation which you find, on looking round, was directed to another person.

In pulling on a stiff boot, to break one of the straps just before the heel slips into its place.

To be told the same story twenty times over by the same person, on the presumption that you never heard it before.

When you are walking very deliberately in the dark, to step one foot much lower than you intended, giving you an uncomfortable jog in the back and teeth.

To make a large blot upon your letter just as you have finished writing it.

In endeavouring to write witty observations, to feel extremely doubtful how far you have succeeded.

Advice to Domestic.—I. Instead of placing wood and kindling stuff around the fire place over night, never begin to split, nor bring wood out of a damp cellar until morning; especially if it be cold stormy weather. This gives you an opportunity to try the temper and patience of your employers, besides a long morning's exercise in smoke, under volleys of scoldings, and all the time your wages going on.

2. Be sure to make your tinder in the tinder-box; it not only unsolders it, but gives you a chance to go to the shop and buy a new one.

3. Never fill your lamps until the dusk of evening; it gives the lamps a new polish with spilt oil, and leaves your hands in a *sweet pickle*.

4. Always trim your lamps so that they raise a stream of lamplight, at least six inches above the blaze; this not only adds to the looks of furniture in the room, but has a peculiar effect on the lungs of the company.

5. Stay out very late at night, and never rise in the morning until you are called for.

Dean Swift was a great enemy to extravagance in dress, and particularly to that destructive ostentation of the middling classes, which leads them to make their appearance above their education in life. Of his mode of reproving this folly in those persons for whom he had an esteem, the following instance has been recorded. When George Faulkner, the printer, returned from London, where he had been soliciting subscriptions for his edition of the Dean's works, he went to pay his respects to him, dressed in a laced waistcoat, a bag wig, and other fopperies. Swift received him with the same ceremony as if he had been a stranger. "And pray, Sir," said he, "what are your commands, with me?" "I thought it my duty, Sir," replied George, "to wait upon you immediately on my arrival from London." "Pray, Sir, who are you?" "George Faulkner, the printer, Sir." "You George Faulkner, the printer! why

you are the most impudent, barefaced, scoundrel of an impostor I ever met with! George Faulkner is a plain sober citizen, and would never trick himself out in lace and other fopperies. Get you gone, you rascal, or I will immediately send you to the House of Correction."

Away went George as fast as he could, and having changed his dress, returned instantly to the Deanery, where he was received with the greatest cordiality. "My friend, George," says the Dean, "I am glad to see you returned safe from London. Why, here has been an impudent fellow with me just now, dressed in a laced waistcoat, and he would fain pass himself off for you, but I soon sent him away with a flea in his ear."

Printers' Blunders.—The *N. Hampshire Sentinel* makes governor Morrill, in his proclamation, say, "Man is a moral and unaccountable being." This is rather a new reading of the phrase, though we must confess, some men are very unaccountable beings. Further on, the people are instructed to implore a continuance of "evils and religious principles." This, we suppose, must be done on Pope's principle, that all partial evil is universal good. If these expressions are according to copy we can only say, that the governor is a Morrill and unaccountable being: if not, we think the printer should be accountable. [Bangor Reg.]

Horses.—Upwards of one hundred horses suitable for an eastern market, have already gone from this county, for sale, the present season.—Our farmers appear to have turned their attention to the raising of good horses latterly, more than heretofore—in which we are confident they will derive great advantage—as it is equally as easy to raise a *good* horse as a *bad* one.

[Mercer Press.]

Mr Parmentier, at Long Island, New York, has advertised 300 varieties of Rose Bushes.

The Editor of the Charleston Courier was, on the 10th inst. presented with two strawberries, each measuring in circumference 4 inches.

The Frankfort (Ken.) Argus of the 4th inst. contains an advertisement, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension of Ewing Hogan, who had murdered John Wells. In the description of Hogan, one item is worthy of notice—"a part of his nose has been bitten off."

Passengers are carried from New York to Boston, in the Union Line for \$7.50—so that the whole fare from Philadelphia to Boston, is now \$10.50.

An Extract.—If of two fruits one was to be annihilated, which would you be most willing to spare, the Orange or Apple?—of two Minerals, Gold or Iron?—of two Stones, the Diamond or Mill-stone?—of two Liquids, Wine or Water?

The town of Barrington, R. I. had no tax last year. Its whole expenditure was less than 5 cents a day, for supporting one pauper.

A letter received in Washington from London, says, "Samuel Williams, the great American merchant, No. 13 Finsbury square, London, is in first credit, and will, in a few years, be enabled to gratify the first wish of his heart, pay every one who lost by his bankruptcy. He lost a superior fortune by ill luck, but never his good name."

Bellfounder.

The Norfolk trotter, imported July 1822 from England to stand this season, 1827, at twenty dollars, and a dollar the groom—the money to be paid to the groom.

THIS celebrated horse is a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high; his superior blood, symmetry, and action excels every other trotting Stallion. He is allowed by the best Judges in Norfolk to be the fastest and best bred Horse ever sent out of that County. He has proved himself a sure foot getter, and a stock for size and substance are not to be surpassed if they are selling at the highest prices of any Horse in Norfolk.

Bellfounder was got by that well known fast and high formed Trotter, Old Bellfounder, out of Velocity which trotted on the Norwich road in 1806 Sixteen miles in one hour, and tho' she broke 15 times into gallop, and as often turned round, won her match. In 1808 she trotted twenty-eight miles in one hour and minutes, and has also done many other great performances against time.

Bellfounder at five years old trotted Two miles Six minutes and in the following year was matched 1200 guineas to trot Nine miles in Thirty minutes, which he won easily by Twenty-two seconds. His Owner shortly after challenged to perform with him *Sixteen miles and a half* in one hour, but it was not accepted. He has since never been saddled or matched.

Old Bellfounder was a true descendant from the original blood of the *Fircarneys*, which breed of Horses stands unrivalled, either in this or any other Nation. Bellfounder is strongly recommended to the public, the subscriber as combining more useful properties in any other Horse in America; and will stand during the season, at his stable in Charlestown, where all inquires, post paid, will be attended to.

SAMUEL JACQUES, Jr.

THE ADMIRAL. The Subscriber informs the who are desirous of improving by this fine imported animal, that he will be kept on the farm of John Wells Esq. Dorchester, near the Rev. Dr Codman's meeting House, till further notice. Terms three dollars.

Apply to A. GREENWOOD on said farm
Jan 6m Feb. 16

Rose Bushes & Grape Vines.

For sale at the house of Samuel Downer, in Dorchester—60 Hundred Leaf Rose Bushes—50 do. Provins or Cabbage—10 Four Seasons do—300 Damask do—30 Burgundy do—6 Austrian do—25 Marble do—10 Tuscany do—100 French do—8 Lagerstovnia India or Grape Myrtle—200 Grape Vines (white Snow Water)—Snow Ball Bushes—white Lillies—red and white Lilacs—50 gallons double and single distilla Rose Water, made from all damask roses. April 6th

An Imported Bull for Sale.

A full blood bull of the North Devon breed, will be 6 years old in May next. will be sold at a reasonable rate or let on shares for one or two years to any person who may be well recommended. He is a superior animal—dark red—as this breed always is—therefore easily matched for working cattle; being the most active in England for labour—also excellent for beef and milk. He is now at Sandwich, N. H. and may be had the 1st of May. A letter to the subscriber (post paid) will be attended to. JOHN FRINCE.

Roxbury, Mass. 20 March 1827.

Allum and Refined Salt Ptre.

constantly for sale in lots to suit purchasers by H. COPELAND, Jr. No. 65 Broad Street.

Gunpowder

for sporting—shipping—or blasting rocks, at the lowest prices, and in such quantities (wholesale and retail) as may be required.

Shot—Balls—Flints—An J—Percussion Caps, of the best quality at wholesale and retail.

Roman Vitrol

of a superior quality, for sale as above by the cask or larger quantity. 3m March 3

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$2.50 per annum, if paid in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by Joux B. Russell at No. 52 North Market Street, (opposite Fanueil Hall).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1827.

No. 41.

HORTICULTURE.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

CORINTHIAN GRAPE, OR ZANTE CURRANT.

Brighton, 4th April, 1827.

SIR,—As the attention of the public is to be directed to the culture of the vine, I suppose you may deem it useful to offer to their notice a species or variety called the *grape of Corinth*, that affords the *Corinthian raisins*, commonly denominated *Zante currants*, which it is probable may be cultivated in some sections of the country, to as much or more profit for raisins, than other descriptions for wine.

It is well known that the Corinthian raisin, or Zante currant, occupies an important station among the ingredients of those pleasant amalgams, *Puddings and Minced Pies*, and as a number of patriotic farmers are laudably engaged in breeding *short horns*, *Dvons* and *Herefords*, at the same time improving native stock, our countrymen will soon be enabled to eat as good *roast beef* as *John Bull*, and as we ought to follow the good examples of our parent country, it is desirable to have *plum puddings* in as great perfection as also; but this the accomplished housewife will tell you is impracticable, unless she can have a command of a due portion of *Corinthian raisins*.

They are also said to be a very necessary ingredient in the composition of that indispensable article, *mince cake*, which will probably continue to be in great demand, even should the project for taxing *bachelors* be "indefinitely postponed," and in it is considered that all of this species of cake that is consumed in the world, is at the present time the product of a few small islands in the *Ionian sea*, and almost the entire crop engrossed by *British and Italian agents and factors*—a small portion only reaching this country, usually well seasoned with *gravel*, it is evident that it can come in contact with the *palates* of our numerous and rapidly increasing population. It is, therefore a desideratum, that an abundant supply should be produced on our own soil, free from heterogeneous substances. To promote the introduction of the plants and elicit experiments in cultivation, I know of no one whose efficiency can be more relied on, and to whom his fellow countrymen will look with so much hope and confidence, as to the Editor of the *American Farmer*.

It is doubtful whether a single plant of the true Corinthian vine has ever been cultivated in the United States. About thirty years ago, I was at great pains to procure some from *Naples and Leghorn*, but without effect; though I found no difficulty in obtaining choice varieties of Italian vines. In order to one of the most eminent nurserymen in the neighbourhood of London, met with no success; and I am inclined to believe it was then cultivated in England, as *Speechnly*, in his admirable treatise on the culture of the vine, who enumerates more than a hundred marked varieties growing in the hot houses and vineries belonging to the Duke of Portland, which he had collected under the most favourable circumstances from all parts of the world, makes no mention of it.

The only account of the culture and management of the Corinthian raisin that I have met with, was published at the close of the last century, in a work entitled a "*View of the Commerce of Greece by Felix Beaujour*, late French Consul in that country." The memoir appeared to be very circumstantial, and from which I took copious minutes, merely for my own information; but as more than twenty-five years have elapsed, I do not recollect that the extracts were literal, though I am sure they are correct in substance.

Wheeler, in his *Travels in the Levant*, has mentioned the Corinthian vine—*Vitis Corinthiaca*, or *ceppena*; a shrub that rises only from four to five feet. Consequently, lower than other vines cultivated in France or elsewhere, but is thicker, more woody, and puts forth more roots and a greater number of shoots, its leaves are larger, more obtuse less indented, of a more delicate green at the top and paler at the bottom. It is denominated by *Linnaeus* the small Corinthian grape—*vitis passu minima*, or *passula Corinthica*. The berries are similar to those of the currant; they are first green, then of a deep red, and when ripe of a dark purple, and not unlike, in appearance, to those of the elder. It is sweet to the taste, but when fresh, has an agreeable acidity. As it has fewer seeds, and is more juicy than the common grape, it is admired by the amateurs of fruit, who eat it by bunches and crush the seeds between their teeth.

The first grapes of Corinth that appeared in the great marts of Europe, were brought, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, from the Gulf of Corinth, and hence were called *Corinthian raisins*. They were cultivated on all the hills about Corinth, which, from the centre of the isthmus, slope gradually towards the two seas, and on which, out of all the ancient groves, there only remained in 1798, those fine clumps of cypress that sheltered *Diogenes* while he was basking, in the finest sun that ever shone, when *Alexander* came to disturb him.

M. Beaujour had not been able to ascertain whether the Corinthian was a variety of the common grape, or constituted a distinct species. One fact he was sure of, that it was not indigenous in the *Morea*. No writer, before the 17th century, has mentioned it; and from the researches he had made in Greece and in the Ionian isles, it appeared that the Corinthian grape was introduced into the *Morea* from *Naxia*, (ancient *Naxos*) about the year 1580; although the plant was not to be found in that island of the Archipelago when he resided in Greece. It had also disappeared from the country about Corinth, although it was certainly cultivated there when in possession of the Venitians. At the period he wrote (1798) the culture was confined to the territories of the *Morea* and the Ionian islands; but he was of the opinion it might be introduced with success into other countries of the south of Europe. He says the soil best adapted to this plant, is dry, light, friable and flinty; it does not like a moist, close and heavy earth. The analysis which he made on different soils, in various parts of the *Morea*, gave from eight parts, five of flinty earth, two and an half of clay, and one half of calcareous earth.—

The common vines in France, and most other countries, prefer a south-eastern aspect, and hills or slopes; on the contrary, the Corinthian succeeds best on plains, and open to the west. It prefers the vicinity of the sea, and does not succeed on mountains. The vineyards on the delightful banks of the *Alpheus* were in a languishing state; which was attributed to their being surrounded with mountains, that intercepted the marine vapour; and what rendered the conjecture probable, they succeeded better on the neighboring plains of the ancient *Elis*.

The management of the Corinthian does not differ essentially from that of the common vine; some of the processes, however, are rather peculiar, and resemble those pointed out by *Columella*, 2000 years ago. The ground for a vineyard is prepared in the fall, and the planting commences in January. The field is laid out in squares of six feet; at the intersection of each, two cuttings or slips, which are preferred to layers, are deposited in a trench, a foot and a half apart, in a sloping position from each other, with two eyes only above the surface. The plants undergo a severe pruning, and show fruit the fourth year, but are not suffered to bear many till the seventh, and do not arrive to full bearing till the twelfth year; and if well managed will last more than a hundred years.

M. Beaujour was cultivating a vineyard at his country retreat at *Pella*, with every prospect of success; and was in hopes, in that way, to enrich the country that produced *Alexander*—observing, that if he did not eat all the grapes himself, or convert them into raisins, he might at least have the pleasure of seeing them taken away by the descendants of *Antiochus* and *Seleucus*, who certainly could have no idea of the wonderful fortune of their ancestors, when they came in *totters* and with *naked feet*, to sport and play in his fields.

No manure was used in the *Morea*; but in *Zante*, where the Corinthian vine is much better cultivated, manure is supplied in trenches, as in France. The husks of common grapes, and a mixture of salt and ashes had been used with great success. In some vineyards props were used, but generally the vines were suffered to ramble and support each other.

The crop begins to ripen about the 1st of August but the harvest is not completed till about the middle of September. A floor is prepared in the middle, or at the extremities of the vineyard, similar to the ancient *threshing floor*, but in a sloping direction, to permit the water that may fall, to run off, and is formed with strong *loam* rammed hard, and covered with a *mastic*, consisting of bullock's blood and other substances, which makes a firm varnish, and prevents any of the earth from mixing with the fruit, which is gathered by women and children, brought to the floor in baskets, and laid on bunch by bunch over it, and turned every day. In fine weather, the raisins are cured in eight or ten days; but in a wet season, are sometimes out twenty or thirty days; and when the rains are heavy and of long duration, the gathering is much lessened in value, if not lost. When the fruit is sufficiently dry, it is separated from the stalks by small rakes, and being cleared from

all extraneous substances, conveyed to the magazine; the construction of which is not unlike a *lime-kiln*, having an opening at the top, into which the fruit is put, and a door at the bottom, opened only at the time of sale. The fruit being poured in above, is occasionally rammed down, and with the pressure by its own weight, a *viscous liquor* is emitted that unites the whole mass so closely, that iron bars are used to break it up to pack it in casks, and it is then trod down firm, in order to exclude the air.

The medium quantity of Corinthian raisins annually produced in the Morea, viz: the districts of Patras, (that port being the chief mart for exportation,) the coasts of Achaia and Etolia, with a few other districts, including Missolongi, was estimated about 30 years since, at *ten millions of pounds weight*, and the sales at *eight millions*; five parts of which went to Great Britain, and the other three principally to Holland and the north of Europe; and were sold at a little more than *three pence sterling* per lb. on board, free of all expenses and duties which were enormous, and often double the amount of the first purchase; consequently did not leave but about a penny to the poor Greek cultivator, out of which he had to satisfy a rapacious landlord. We may infer, however, that a small extent of vineyard must have been productive of large quantities of fruit, otherwise the cultivation could not have continued. The quantity of Corinthian raisins exported from the Ionian islands at the period alluded to, is not known, but probably much exceeded that from the Morea.

M. Beaujour remarks, that Corinthian raisins were not only an article of *luxury* in Great Britain but of *economy*, as he had been assured that they had been made use of in the distillation of *facititious brandy*, and for cleansing manufactures of wool and silk.

The terrible devastations with which a *merciless* foe has of late years afflicted the Morea, have probably extended to the *Corinthian vineyards*; it may be possible, however, that a few remain in those districts still in possession of the Greeks: in which case a favorable opportunity now occurs for obtaining plants by the ships that are taking out supplies for that distressed people. But if they cannot be procured from thence, I apprehend no difficulty in obtaining them from the Ionian islands, especially through the medium of the officers of the navy of the United States, who have shed additional lustre on their characters, by an ardent zeal to benefit their country, uniformly manifested in their exertions to introduce rare vegetable and animal productions from foreign climes.

Owing to the length of passage from Greece, and the limited season proper for cuttings or taking up plants, no dependence can be placed on them, unless they are prepared to come in a *growing state*; and that method is not attended with the difficulty and risk generally supposed. I have had the *olive*, the *fig*, and *vine* so brought from Leghorn, that arrived in flourishing condition, on board a vessel not exceeding 150 tons. Layers of the vine may be taken up at any season, without injury, if they are planted directly in such soil as they were taken from. The process is perfectly simple, and there always can be found among the crew of an American ship, sailors who are able to perform all the needful operations. Take a provision or flour barrel, and fill in about twelve or

fourteen inches of soil—in this plant as many vines as it will hold, without crowding too much, and let the earth be well settled about their roots by shaking and watering; saw out two staves an inch above the surface of the earth, on each side of the barrel, extending to the chime hoops, to admit of a free circulation of air; a netting should cover these apertures and the head, to protect the plants. If holes are bored on each side the bulge, to admit ropes to serve as handles, it will add to the convenience of removal. The plants should be kept; when below, in the most airy part of the ship and exposed to as much light as possible, and brought on to the quarter deck every day, when the weather will permit, or when there is no danger of their being touched by the spray, or the foam of the sea that may be wafted on board by the wind. They should be watered very sparingly, and never exposed to the direct rays of a hot sun. The want of such precautions has caused much disappointment; but if the foregoing directions are strictly followed, many delicate and valuable exotics may be introduced from distant regions.

There is one fact that should be strongly impressed on the minds of our rulers, and all who are solicitous to ameliorate the condition of their fellow citizens, by introducing productions of the vegetable kingdom from other quarters of the globe, with the view of their becoming valuable staples, or innocent luxuries. We are informed by the classical historian Gibbon, that “the olive, in the western part of the old world, was the companion as well as the symbol of peace. Two centuries after the foundation of Rome, both Italy and Africa were strangers to that useful plant; it was naturalized in those countries, and at length carried into the heart of Spain and Gaul. The timid errors of the ancients that it required a certain degree of heat, and could only flourish in the neighborhood of the sea, were insensibly exploded by industry and experience.”

When inquiring after the most suitable localities for the successful cultivation of the Corinthian vine, we first turn to Florida; and from the brief information of the climate, soil and productions, obtained from a very able address by Col. James Gadsden, delivered before the “Florida Institute of Agriculture, Science and Antiquities,” at their first anniversary in January last, which I have just had the pleasure to peruse, I feel persuaded that there can be no reasonable doubt but the Corinthian raisin will afford a very important and profitable staple to that country. Spring frosts are the worst enemy this vine has to contend with. It has often suffered by them in the Morea, and will probably be the greatest obstacle to its culture in this country, in situations not protected by the sea air, extending as far north, perhaps, as latitude 33. But this danger may be easily guarded against by a simple covering of mats or straw, for a few nights. On the whole, I think we may assume the position, that on a congenial soil, in any section of our country where the *fig* or *Muscata grape* of *Frontignac* will ripen, there is strong encouragement to attempt the cultivation of the Corinthian raisin.

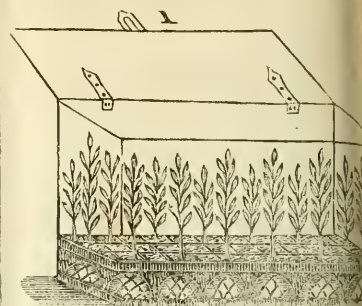
I remain, dear sir,

Very cordially, yours,

S. W. POMEROY.

P. S. Enclosed herewith are drawings of three receptacles, of different constructions, for conveying plants by sea, that were recommended by that

distinguished benefactor to his species, the late Dr John Coakley Lettison, of London.



[We are compelled to substitute a description of Nos. 2 and 3, in lieu of the drawings.]

No. 2.—Represents a cask, filled half way up with suitable earth; and above that as many staves taken out, or open spaces left, as to give free access to air for the growing plants; three hoops at top, and a close lid, on hinges to be shut down or left open, as occasion may require.

No. 3.—An oblong square box, with handles at each end, and fixed hoops turning over the top to support a net work.]

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Continued from page 315.

In preparing the little cabins for the worms, you must make choice of such small brush-wood as is bushy at the tops, as already mentioned; and in arranging them you must intermix the tops of them with each other, which will render them thicker in the heads, but taking care always to leave little openings betwixt the twigs, so as the passage for the worms may not be stopped, which is attended with this advantage, that it affords a great many little places proper for the worms to form their cocoons in. When the heads of the brush-wood are too thin, the worms find themselves at a loss to fix themselves, and spend a great deal of their strength in ranging from branch to branch, to find a proper place for them. In placing your brush-wood, you must order it so that the bottom parts of it shall stand as close to one another as possible, that the worms in groping about may every where find bushes to cling to. In using many kinds of brush-wood, where the tops are very bushy, this will of course put the bottoms at a distance from each other. But these vacancies you must fill up with little twigs, for the purpose above mentioned; to wit, that the worms may every where find branches to crawl on.

When you put up the brush-wood betwixt two baskets, that is, when there is one basket placed over the head of another, as is always the case on the stage, you have only to cut the branches of an equal length with one another, but about eight or nine inches longer than the distance betwixt the two baskets; then resting the bottom part upon the undermost, you bend the top in a curve downwards, either entirely to one side or to both, as the bushyness of the brush-wood will allow of it. The ranges are made across the breadth of the basket, at the distance of about eighteen or twenty inches from each other, so that you may easily put in your hand from one side to the other, to enable you to clean the intervals from time to

on the litter, as you shall find it necessary, ought to be done at least once in twenty-four hours after the bushes are put up, and even oftener if you can find time for it. The bushes are to be put up in such manner as to form with their heads and branches betwixt each row of the branches. In placing the bushes as above they stand erect and firm, because they press equally upon the under as well as on the upper basket.

When the worms are mounted on the brush-wood, care must be taken not to suffer any body to disturb them by handling or touching the brush-wood, because when they begin to work, their operation is to fix so many threads of silk to different parts of the branches, which threads are used to support and hold up their cocoons in a proper poise. If any one of these silk threads is broken by handling the branches, the worm finds, when he comes to work in the cocoon, that by the loss of that thread the cocoon has lost its poise, which means, as it does not remain steady, he cannot work with advantage, so as to finish his cocoon properly. Disappointed by this means of ruining his work, he pierces the cocoon, quits it altogether, and throws out his silk at random. Never he goes, by which means his silk is lost, as is the worm also, as he finds no place to lodge in with propriety, in order to prevent his last change of state when he is to come out a butterfly.

Some of the threads of silk, which it has been already said the worm attaches to the different parts of the branches, upon his first beginning to work, are sometimes broke by another worm working in his neighbourhood, which is attended with fatal consequences above mentioned, though it is not an accident which happens but very rarely.

Some of your worms as you find loiter below, and not mounting, notwithstanding they are ripe, must be careful from time to time to place them on the brush-wood, which is ranged at the two sides along the sides of the stage. There are always some of the worms which are lazy, or not strong enough to mount on the branches, which however are strong enough to make their cocoons when they are placed where they can make them, without the fatigue of mounting on brush-wood. Those which are so unlucky as to be unable from the brush-wood should also be placed with the other weak worms, because the fatigue generally diminishes their strength greatly; those which you then place upon the brush-wood should be covered over with a piece of paper, so that they may attach the threads of silk to their cocoons steady. You may also place some of the weak worms in papers, made up in the form of a cone or sugar loaf, in which they will make their cocoons extremely well.

Great attention must also be paid to visit carefully from time to time all the different cabins, in order to remove immediately all diseased and dead worms; because the last, if left, will presently rot, and occasion a bad smell in the room, which is particularly annoying the worms which are at work in making their cocoons in the same cabin; and the diseased ones would infect the others which are sound.

When it is observed that a great proportion of the worms of the same basket are ripe, and that they are wandering about in quest of the brush-wood, the common practice has been to place the worms of that basket at once into the cab-

ins for mounting. But this practice is attended with no small degree of inconvenience and danger, because it is impossible to manage your worms in such a manner, that the contents of a whole basket shall all of them be ready to mount at the same instant. The consequence then is, that those which are ripe mount directly, and those which are not ripe remain in the cabins, and must have food given to them till such time as they are ready to mount in their turns, during which time the litter must be changed frequently to prevent corruption; but what is worst of all, the worms which are mounted on the brush-wood, before beginning to shut themselves up entirely in their cocoons, discharge a quantity of liquid matter, which falls upon the worms below in the cabins, and wets and dirties them prodigiously; and that glutinous liquor drying and hardening upon their skins, prevents their perspiration, and deprives them of that pliancy and agility which are so requisite to enable them to mount, as well as to make their cocoons. The consequence often is, that the worms thus wet with that glutinous liquor contract diseases and die, at the very instant they are ready to mount; and as these diseases are too often contagious, by the worms bursting, the contagion is spread over the rest, which become also infected, and so the whole which remained in the cabins are often entirely lost.

Some few people, who are more attentive, and are sensible of the dangerous consequences of the above method, follow a different practice. They have the patience to pick out the worms, one by one, from time to time, as they observe them to be ripe, which they then place in the cabins, and which never fail to amount immediately, when they are properly chosen; that is, when the person who gathers them is a proper judge of their real point of maturity, which discovers itself by their bodies, but more particularly by their heads being perfectly transparent, as before mentioned. The other worms, which are not ripe, they leave in the basket, and give them their food in the usual manner, till they become ripe in their turns, when they are constantly gathered up from time to time, and put into the cabins as they come to maturity. By this means you can change them with ease, and they are safe against being wet with that glutinous liquor above mentioned, which from repeated experience has been found to have such pernicious and destructive consequences. One may allege that this last practice occasions an additional trouble, but the answer is obvious, that by this method a great number of worms are preserved, which are utterly lost by following the other practice of putting the worms of a whole basket at once into the cabins; and consequently the quantity of silk produced is considerably increased, which does more than repay that additional trouble tenfold.

In putting the ripe worms into the cabins, take care to place them first of all in the middle of the cabins, that the middle may be well furnished with worms before you place any at the sides.—Should you begin first with the sides, or outward ends of the cabins, you will find it extremely difficult to supply the middle of the cabins with worms, without disturbing and even destroying some of those which are mounting on the sides, in reaching in with your hand towards the middle.

(To be continued.)

It appears Savannah can be supplied with fresh water through Aqueducts for \$50,000.

STRAW BONNETS.

"Straw bonnets, as they are made in New England, are a most beautiful and valuable article of dress. They are fabricated in large quantities for exportation to the Southern and Middle States, by the females of Rhode Island, and those parts of Connecticut and Massachusetts which adjoin it. Formerly, the straw was split, flattened by a hot iron, and pasted upon cloth or paper. The plate, thus formed, was cut into patterns, and made up and trimmed with ribbons. This was not a very durable fabric, and was therefore little esteemed. The ladies are indebted to the acute observation of a young gentleman of this town, who is now no more, for their knowledge of the elegant and durable manner in which the bonnets are now made.

"Some twenty years ago, this gentleman was in one of the Southern States, whither commercial enterprise had called him, and lodged in a boarding house where were two English females who made and sold bonnets of the celebrated Dunstable braid. They were very particular to let no females into their working room, for fear of having their trade divulged. Of the Yankee gentlemen, however, they had no distrust; and, as he was a man of genteel address and figure, and could, on occasion, enter into the agreeable *chit chat* conversation in which females of all ranks so much abound, he was frequently invited by them into the *sanctum sanctorum* of the trade. He improved the opportunity thus afforded him, of gratifying his curiosity; observed the whole process of the straw, from its crude and native state, till it was completely carried through its metamorphoses, and worthy of adorning the heads of the Carolinian belles. On his return to his native soil, he imparted his discoveries to his female friends, by whom a successful experiment was made. Bonnets were fabricated of American Straw Braid, were sent to the Southern towns, and brought a price little inferior to that of the imported ones. Improvements were gradually made in the elegance and strength of the braid, and the methods of bleaching. The art was extensively diffused from one to another till at last the manufacture became an object of importance in trade. The most considerable improvement, was the construction of the machine by which a straw is regularly cut and smoothed.

"The business has, for several years, been an extensive and lucrative one; the process of cutting and smoothing, bleaching, braiding, making up and trimming, has each become a separate trade. Those who employ a capital in the business, buy the braid of young girls, who, to the number of some hundreds, earn their clothes by the neat employment of making it. The ends of the straw are then cut off by others, and the braid thus prepared is put into the hands of those who are to sew it into patterns. We have heard of some who employ capitals of from ten to fifteen thousand dollars each in the business. It is a moderate calculation to state the value of this branch of manufacture in Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut, at \$300,000 in 1817. A farmer who has a crop of rye which is large, and bright, and fit for bonnets, can get twice as much for the straw in the milk, as for the ripened grain."

Man. & Farm. Journal.

A militia soldier in Rhode Island being blamed by his Captain for having no lock on his gun, tied a padlock to it.

From the American Sentinel.

FRUIT TREES.

The Domestic Encyclopedia says, that "the best time to prune Apple trees in the United States is in March." Mr Forsyth says, "the best time to prune Apple trees, is in the months of April or May, after the peaches, nectarines, and cherries are pruned." But I think that the latter part of March, or forepart of April, in our climate, is generally about the right time; but it is better to trim them in May, than to neglect them; yet it injures them less to do it before the bark starts.

Trees should be looked over every year, and the shoots taken off as well as those which cross each other; old decayed limbs should also be removed.

Even young trees ought not to be neglected; the middle limbs should be taken out when young; for after they have grown large, it will injure the tree more or less to remove them, and it is well to have room to climb into a tree to get the fruit, beside the benefit of letting the sun shine into it.

A spud, formed something like a carpenter's broad chisel, with the addition of a hook on one side to pull down limbs, after they are cut off is very useful. The handle should be 6 or 8 feet long, nailed into the socket of the spud, and a ferule on the other end, that you may drive against it, to cut off a limb of some size; but a saw is best for a large limb, and may do very well for small ones; but a man may stand on the ground and trim small trees, and cut off sprouts from the large trees with a spud.

In Brighton, Mass. I have seen the ross scraped from the bodies of Apple trees, which were then whitewashed; but I do not value the plan very highly. Removing the loose bark, and washing with soap suds, I think is better; or if there should be insects round the bottom, boil some refuse tobacco, throwing in some ashes—a little of this liquor will destroy them, or cause them to quit the trees.

If you have young trees where sheep are foddered in the winter, take a mixture of urine, wood ashes, and fresh manure from the cow, wash the trees as for up as the animals can reach, and even to the limbs; for it is better for the trees than white-wash, and a deep snow may enable the sheep to reach high.

I once bought some sheep which had learned to gnaw trees, and they began upon mine; I took the above composition in a kettle, and with an old stump of a broom washed over 50 trees in two hours, in December, and it kept on the trees so well all winter, that the sheep did not gnaw them any more.

Frost is apt to destroy our fruit when it comes forward early. A northwestern exposure is the best, and the north side of a stone wall is better than the south side, because the circulation of the sap is not so early.

In the papers, we are told, that stone-fruit is destroyed by the frosts in September; but I think it is very foreign from the truth. The Encyclopedia tells of setting water under trees, or tying a rope of straw among the branches, and putting the other end in a pail of water. I placed a tub of water under an apricot tree, three nights last week; the blow and buds of which appear uninjured—this method, however, as the one recommended in the Encyclopedia, requires much labor, and is also uncertain.

The trees being much earlier than usual in budding, we have great reason to fear damage from frosts.

In the Gazette of the 11th inst. we are told that, in transplanting trees, it is best to cut off most of the fibrous roots, which is the first time that I ever heard of it—although I have heard of a man that was about as cunning, in letting a pretended friend gut his oysters, and he carry the shells home for his wife.

In transplanting, dig the holes deep as well as large, and put the turf bottom upwards in the bottom of the hole, then set on the tree, and put fine good soil among the roots, and the red earth on the top, put in a little water when the hole is partly filled, and shake the tree, to make the fine earth fill nicely among the fibrous roots.

A FARMER.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE DIET.

The inhabitants of the northern extremities of Europe and Asia, the Esquimaux, and the people of Terra del Fuego, live entirely on flesh, and that often raw, and yet in strength, size and courage, are far inferior to the rest of mankind. This proves that animal diet does not necessarily confer moral and physical energy. Again, vegetable diet is not connected with weakness and cowardice. The Greeks and Romans subsisted chiefly on vegetable preparations, at a period when their valour and energy rendered them the terror and admiration of surrounding nations. The Irish and Scotch, who are not weaker than ourselves, live chiefly on vegetable aliment. The Swedes under Gustavus and Charles were herbivorous and invincible. The negroes distinguished for all kinds of physical energy, live chiefly in the same way, and so do the South Sea Islanders, whose agility and strength were found infinitely to surpass those of our stoutest sailors. On the other hand, the debilitating effects of animal food are altogether without foundation; there is not a vestige of evidence that any period ever existed when the whole human race abstained from flesh, and lived in a state of perfect innocence and profound repose. This golden age of immaculate virtue is but the creation of poetical fancy, or the offspring of the heated brains of some visionary enthusiasts. That the use of animal food is consistent with the utmost energy both of mind and body, is proved by the experience of every individual. But all history testifies on this subject with a voice from which there is no appeal. The myriads of Hindoos who subsist on vegetable diet are held in subjection by a few hundreds of Europeans.—When the ancient Romans abandoned this vegetable diet, they did not decline in moral and physical energy, or in political power. Look at the diet of that nation, which has produced some of the most illustrious names in the records of the human race, whether in literature, science, political, civil, or military eminence; the country of Shakspeare, Newton, Locke, and Milton. With such examples before us, it is monstrously absurd to assert that animal food is productive of any detrimental effect on the development and powers of the human mind and body.—*Griffith's Translation of Cuvier's Animal Kingdom.*

Thus much can be said in favour of Operative Manufactures, when business is good—they have that indispensable security for virtue and happiness—CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.

MADDER.

Dr. Musc, President of Dorchester Agricultural Society of Maryland, recommends the culture of Madder. The great value of this root, as applied to giving to cottons almost all the varieties of brown and purple dyes, renders its cultivation great desideratum, in a country where the manufacture of that article is so rapidly increasing.—Every day develops new resources within ourselves. A friend informs us that he has been the habit of cultivating madder for several years in sufficient quantities to answer all the purposes of colouring articles of clothing for the use of his people. [Balt. Chron.]

LOCUSTS.

A letter in the Bombay Courier states, that clouds of locusts had been hovering for nearly two months over different parts of the province of Guzerat, which must have covered ten square miles. So thickly clustered were they, as to cast an almost perfect and unbroken shadow on the ground. Before their approach, and after their departure, their appearance was that of immense and heavy clouds of dense smoke all around the horizon.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1827.

WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.

We have, heretofore, recommended a solution of pot ash in water as a valuable application to fruit trees. But our notice may not have met the observation, or may have escaped the memory of some who may, perhaps, derive benefit from its repetition. We have been told that this application was first introduced into Medford, Mass. by the late Gov. Brooks, the summer before his decease; who believed that it was not only a great accelerator of the growth of the trees, but an effectual preservative against the borer. This, however, seems not to have been ascertained by actual experiment. But, it is not improbable that if the bark of a fruit tree is strongly impregnated with an alkali, it may preserve it from being penetrated by the winged insect, which is the parent of the borer. Experiments are wanting on this subject.

Benjamin Wheeler, Esq. of Framingham, Mass. observes with respect to this composition, "No persons need be afraid of its injuring their fruit trees; but it may be applied with the utmost confidence. I have used it for nearly twenty years with great effect."

"I have recommended it to a great many gentlemen, but only a few have used it. Those who have tried it are much pleased with its operation. The reason that it has not been more generally used is that it has been fashionable to daub the trees with lime, clay, manure, and other compositions, which take two or three years to wash off before the trees will look natural. When this solution of potash is applied it has the desired effect immediately. It kills the moss & lice at once; and the first rain that comes washes the bark smooth, and gives it a fair, natural, and healthy colour."

"My way of using this preparation is to dissolve 2 lbs. of potash of the first quality, in seven quarts of water for the bodies of the trees. It is put on with a white wash brush. If the limbs are

with moss or lice, I take a painter's brush and apply the solution to the moss, &c. with care, touching the leaves or buds. It may be done at any time of the year when we are most at leisure. Once in from two to four years is general practice. I have no general rule, however, wash them as often as they appear to need it, it is always when the bark is not smooth.—Expense and trouble of this wash are so great that it is in the power of the poorest man in the State, who owns any trees to have them look fine, and in a fine thrifty state, if in addition he will take pains to have his ground spaded and lie loose round the roots.*

MILLET.

Grain appears likely to become as fashionable as it is useful among farmers. A southern writer gives the following as the product of its cultivation on one acre, viz. Three tons of hay, and 100 bushels of clean seed. "The seed when sown in the fall and sown in the spring, and matured into flour makes a cake more wholesome and equally palatable with buck wheat." It is sown from the first of May to the 20th of June or even later. Quantity of seed about one bushel to the acre. Col. Powel, of Pennsylvania, writes, "Millet succeeds best on light land, and requires as much strength of soil as oats. I have seen it in Europe or America, any green crop which so largely rewards accurate tillage and plentiful supplies of manure. I have sown it on the first of May to the 20th of June, and have invariably obtained more fodder than could be had from any grass under similar circumstances." In another communication he says, "Millet should never be grown upon land which is in good condition and very fine tillth. The seed should be lightly covered by a harrow with iron teeth and after rolled. Of thirty acres, in which my last crop was grown, I tried various experiments. The field which was the most highly harrowed was the most productive. I am inclined to believe however necessary the harrow is in the uses, to properly cover the seeds, yet in few cases used with sufficient care, or in a fit shape.—In sowing winter grains I know no seeds which do not, I think usually, too deeply buried."

CABBAGES.

In procuring seed for raising young cabbage plants, great care should be taken, that it be obtained from the most perfect plants of the different kinds, and such as have seeded without any variety of the same tribe blowing near them. Beds on which the seed is sown should be of good rich quality, well prepared for digging, and the application of manures. Much injury also frequently arises to young cabbage plants from seed being sown too thick; care should therefore be taken to have them properly thinned out whenever they come up in too thick a manner.—An ounce or an ounce and a half of good seed sown in general be sufficient for sowing a bed fifteen or sixteen feet long, and five or six in width, or for raising two or three thousand good plants; in which proportion, half a pound will afford more plants than are sufficient for planting an acre of ground. Mr Young advises three ounces of seed to each square perch, well raked and then a peck of soot sown over each foot of ground. Care should be taken that the seed be sown the last year's growth.

A practice is recommended by some writers, and was adopted by the late Mr Bakewell, in England, by which the inconvenience of waiting for a suitable moist time for setting out cabbage plants is avoided. By this the seeds are drilled or planted in the places where it is intended that they shall grow. Rees' Cyclopaedia says "There can be but little doubt but that this method will be highly advantageous as saving much labour and preventing the plants from being checked in their growth by transplanting, when the soils are sufficiently fine and mellow; but under other circumstances it cannot probably be wholly depended upon." Mr Bordley relates an experiment in which he "compared cabbages transplanted with others not once moved. The unmoved grew, and were better than the moved. Dr Deane, however, observed that he had tried both ways and preferred transplanting.

In regard to the distance of planting or setting cabbages, it must depend on the strength and goodness of the soil and the natural size of the variety of the cabbage. Probably 3 feet each way, for the larger sort as a general rule is liable to as few exceptions as any; and where the smaller varieties are made use of, and the ground is not very rich two feet and a half may be the proper distance. Some, however, prefer four feet by two feet and an half, while others advise only two feet by 20, or even 18 inches.

Cabbages are liable to a disease in the roots in which they become swelled and knobby, and the plants of weak and imperfect growth. This disorder is called *stump foot*, *fumble foot*, &c. It has been supposed to be caused by the attacks of grubs below the surface of the ground; and the disorder is said to be chiefly prevalent where the same sorts of cabbages are sown and planted on the same ground for several years in succession. Lovett Peters, Esq. of Westborough, Mass. says the cause of the stump foot is in the soil. "Few pieces of land, I believe, that have been for several successive years under the plough will produce a good crop of cabbages, though there may be exceptions. My method of raising them, which I have practised several years with complete success, is the following. In the spring take a piece of green sward, of a good soil and free from stones, and turn it over with the plough, as flat as possible; then spread on a large quantity of good manure, if it has been previously mixed with leached ashes, the better, then harrow greatly, and early in June, if for winter cabbage, cut holes through the turf with a hoe, as near together as the cabbages ought to grow; fill the holes with fine earth and manure and then set the plants, or put in a small number of seeds; I prefer the latter, however, since it saves the labor of setting, and is much surer of success if it happens to be a time of drought. They will need no more hoeing than is necessary to keep down the weeds. In this way I have raised cabbages of the largest size, in a green sward potato field, without more hoeing than was necessary for the potatoes."

London says the application of the field cabbage is generally to the feeding of milch-cows, and sometimes to the fattening of oxen and sheep.—For the former purpose great care must be taken to remove the outside decaying leaves, otherwise they are apt to give an unpleasant flavor to the milk and butter. Cabbages are also eaten by swine and horses, and are reckoned excellent food for sheep that have newly dropped their

lambs, and for calves. A cow will eat from 100 to 150 lbs. of cabbage per day, and a sheep ten or twelve pounds, besides a moderate allowance of hay."

DOMESTIC WINES.

Mr FASSENDEN—For a number of years past I have made those wines, more or less. I have tried different proportions of the ingredients with a view to obtain the best. It is of consequence to have the proper proportion of each ingredient in order to have the wine of the first quality. If too little sugar be used, the wine will not be pleasant; if too much, it will be too sweet, and lose its peculiar vinous qualities. If too small a quantity of the juice of currants be used for the water, it will be heavy and not so good. It is also of great consequence, that the fruit of which the wine is made be fully ripe, and that the casks and all the utensils used in the process be perfectly sweet and clean, otherwise the wine will contract a bad taste or flavor. Many proportion the water to the quantity of currants measured, but this mode, it is presumed, is attended with some uncertainty.—The whole process of preparation, after commenced, should be carried through with despatch, and the must or new wine placed in a cool situation before the vinous fermentation commences. A small proportion of alum prevents a too rapid fermentation and causes the wine to be more clear and pure. It should be added in the beginning of the process and be completely incorporated with the liquor, that its peculiar astringency may be lost in the compound which is to be made by the vinous fermentation. The juice of the red currant seems better calculated for wine, than that of the white, producing the richest colour. All currants require the benefit of the sun and air to bring their fruits to perfection.

The following proportions, &c. have been found to answer the end desired.

Current Wine.—Let the currants be fully ripe and freed from all leaves, webs of insects, and decayed or defective fruit—break and press out the juice, and to every gallon of juice add 2 gallons of water, and to every gallon of this mixture add $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. good clean sugar, one gill of good brandy, and one fourth of an ounce of alum pulverised.—Mix well together and put the same into a clean cask. To expedite the process—ascertain the number of gallons the cask intended for the wine will contain—calculate the proportions of the ingredients—put into the cask the juice, brandy, and alum—dissolve the sugar in the water and fill the cask, and with a stick mix the whole together.

In the month of March following draw off the wine, adding one gill of brandy to a gallon, and the wine is excellent and improves by age.

After the wine is drawn off the residue may be worked into vinegar, or be suspended in a thick bag in a cool place, that the remaining wine may filter out and be saved.

Malic Wine.—Take unfermented juice of sound ripe apples (pressed from the pomace, which has been ground in a clean mill and exposed to the air 8 or 10 hours, or longer if the weather be cool and strained through clean sand,) 3 gallons; good brandy, 1 gallon; sugar, 1 pound; alum, 1 ounce, pulverised; and if a high colour be desired, a few slices of the blood beet may be necessary. Mix the whole together, and fill the cask intended, and

keep in a cool place. In March draw off the wine, which is pleasant and by many preferred to currant wine.

March 2, 1827.

Since the above was written I have seen with pleasure some remarks on the virtues and use of Black Currant Wine in the N. E. Farmer, present volume, page 267. I believe that too much is not said in its praise. From the little acquaintance I have had with it, I think it is one of the best medical wines.

The gentleman's "history of the wine" which precedes the remarks informs us that he has "introduced important improvements in the preparation," and thinks, "that which is now exhibited will be found superior to any before produced." But to arrive at this result it has demanded minute personal attention in every stage of the process—from the cultivation of the plants till the wine is fit for the bottle."

The gentleman has neither informed us of the proportions of the ingredients, nor the process—nor have I ever seen any of his wine.

What is wanted is a pure wine possessing the peculiar properties of the currant. The wine is not so easily made as most of the domestic wines, but I do not think that there is any great difficulty about any part of the business. I have three varieties of the black currant in my garden—they all grow and thrive equally well, and with as little care, as any other kind of currant. The official or Ribes nigrum is by far the best. From the long known virtues of the black currant, I was induced, some time since, to make the wine on a small scale, and found it to exceed my expectations when used medically. It is probable that I may make some improvements, and this is a sufficient reason for not (at present) giving the proportions of the ingredients and process to the public.

R. GREEN.

May 2, 1827.

ANODYNE BALSAM.

This balsam is recommended in Rees' Cyclopaedia, not only for procuring ease in the most racking extremities of pain, but also for assisting in discharging the pectant matters that occasioned it. It is thus made:—"Take of opium 1 ounce, camphor 2 ounces, essential oil of rosemary half an ounce, and rectified spirit of wine 2 pounds,—digest the opium and soap in the spirit for three days—then to the strained liquor add the camphor and oil, diligently shaking the vessel."

ANODYNE OINTMENT.

This may be prepared (according to the same authority) by mixing 10 drachms of olive oil, half an ounce of yellow wax, and 1 drachm of crude opium. Opium thus externally applied will in some degree produce the same effect, as when it is used under the form of anodyne balsam, in which state it produces effects more immediately; but under this form its effects are more permanent. The present ointment also furnishes an useful dressing for sores attended with severe pain.

LIME NECESSARY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF EGGS.

Dr Fordyce found that a certain quantity of calcareous matter was required by birds during the period of laying; and if the bird was deprived of this, the shell was never formed, and the bird frequently died from the eggs not coming properly forward. The method he adopted to prove this was simple and satisfactory: he took a number of

canary birds, when about to lay—some he enclosed, so that they could have no access to any calcareous matter—and to others he gave a piece of old mortar which they swallowed with avidity, and they laid their eggs as usual; whilst, on the other hand, those birds he had not furnished with mortar were unable to produce eggs, and in several instances died. See, further, Fordyce on Digestion, pages 25, 26.

BIRD CATCHING.

The following simple method of catching aquatic birds, is used in Mexico by the natives. The lakes of the Mexican vale, as well as others of the kingdom, are frequented by a prodigious multitude of ducks, geese, and other water birds. The Mexicans leave some empty gourds to float on the water where those birds resort, that they may be accustomed to see and approach them without fear. The bird-catcher goes into the water so deep as to hide his body, and covers his head with a gourd; the ducks come to peck at it; and then he pulls them by the feet under water, and in this manner secures as many as he pleases.

TO REMOVE SPOTS OF GREASE FROM BOOKS AND PRINTS.

M. Deschamps, member of the Philosophical Society at Lyons, recommends, in the *Bibliothèque Economique*, to take out as much grease as possible from books which had been spotted with it, by means of blotting paper; and then to dip a small brush in the essential oil of well rectified spirit of turpentine, heated almost to boiling, and draw it gently over both sides of the paper, which must be carefully kept warm. This operation must be repeated as often as the quantity of grease imbibed by the paper or the thickness of the paper, may render necessary. When the grease is entirely removed, the paper may be restored to its former whiteness by dipping another brush in highly rectified spirit of wine, and drawing it in like manner over the place which was stained, and particularly round the edges, to remove the border that would still present a stain.

SEASON.

The fore part of April gave indications of an early spring; and we were apprehensive that the season was about to be too forward to be fruitful. But for more than three weeks preceding the present date, (May 2), we have had, nearly the whole time, the wind from the north and northeast, and an air which seemed a direct emanation from the very tip of the north pole. The weather, however, though disagreeable, has not been frosty, and the chill which has been so uncomfortable has proceeded rather from the dampness and motion in the atmosphere than the lowness of its temperature. Vegetation appears nearly at a stand, but it is getting good foothold, and probably its progress will be more rapid and successful than it would have been with an earlier start. The coldness and wetness of the season may also serve to destroy many insects, which had begun to threaten us with the first appearance of mild weather, the latter part of March and the beginning of April.

Since the above was in type the sun has made his appearance, and Dame Nature is putting on her holiday suit to greet him. We were visited with a slight frost on the night of the 21 instant, which we believe has done little or no damage in this vicinity.

CABAL

Is a name given to a sort of drink made of dried raisins. The manner in which the Portuguese make Cabal is this: they take out the stones of about 20 pounds of raisins, and then bruising the raisins a little, they put them into a barrel of white wine, in the month of January or February, and let them stand till Easter. It is then very clear and rich, luscious and palatable to the taste. It is recommended to stop coughs, and give strength to the stomach. It may be worth while to try the experiment with the same proportion of raisins to the same quantity of prime cider, which would probably prove a fine drink.

TO REDUCE CHARCOAL TO POWDER.

It is put into a large mortar with a close fit through which a vertical axis passes to the bottom. Through mortices in the lower part of this axis are put two arms, which divide the mortar into four quadrants. In two opposite quadrants are put two large bombs or solid balls, and to two opposite arms on the lower side are fixed rakes. When the vertical axis is turned, it is easy to conceive how the charcoal would be bruised, raked up, bruised again, and so on till reduced to powder. The vertical axis may be turned by water, or any other power.

The above account first appeared in the *Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine*.—This simple machine might probably be applied to many other useful purposes besides reducing charcoal to powder, such as grinding mustard seed, pulverising indigo, painters' colours, &c. As the top or cover might be made to fit close, it might be particularly valuable when it is wished to reduce to powder any corrosive or poisonous substances, which in common cases, during the process of grinding or comminution, emit particles injurious or offensive to the workmen.—ED. N. E. FARMER.

LIMESTONE WITHOUT BURNING A USEFUL MANURE.

Lorain says, pulverised limestone, at the rate of from eight to ten bushels to the acre, has been tried in Pennsylvania, on grass grounds, and greatly increased the crop. He has never used lime prepared in this way, but believes that it merits more attention than has been given to it. It is also doubtful, whether under a proper system of management it will cost more to quarry, haul, pulverise and apply ten bushels of limestone, (if the stone be pulverised immediately after it is quarried,*) than it usually costs to burn and apply twenty bushels of lime. The quarrying and hauling in the latter case would double. The cost of fuel and burning in some situations is considerable.

WORCESTER COUNTY SURVEY.

A Geological and Agricultural Survey of this County would acquaint its citizens with their various sources of wealth, and the best means of converting them to their use. It would bring to view the mines of ore, veins of coal, beds of marl, quarries of marble, pits of clay, banks of sand, ponds, streams, and falls of water, and the value of each. It would tell where to look, and how to examine; when to proceed, and when to desist; when to attempt, and when to abandon. It would acquaint farmers with the different soils,

* Stone is commonly much softer before than after it has been exposed to the influence of the sun and air. It is of consequence more easily pulverised or ground.

ly they were improved—what species of yields the greatest profit, and how to select—the comparative value, and how to cultivate—the comparative value of animals, and food and labour, and how to propagate them. It would show the Civil Engineer materials and routes for roads, canals and ways, and advantages attending each. It would show good Farmers, skillful Engineers, enlightened Men—would open the eyes of the blind, and prevent their going blindfold through the world. It would draw wealth from sand-hills and boulders—would discover beauties in stone- and rocky ledges. In a word, it would enlighten, and enrich the people of this country, and set a good example to others.

[Worcester Yeoman.]

BRIGHTON MARKET, April 30.
Number of Beoves in market 206, all sold—sales 10 to 6,25 per hundred. 18 Cows with very few sales 7 pair Working Oxen, no sheep or swine at market.—*Pat.*

water in the New York Times has adduced a number of facts and statements, in proof of his opinion, that at an early day the United States will produce "Sugar, Silk, and Wine," sufficient for the consumption of her population.

John Elliot, of the U. States ship Cyane, presented the editor of the American Farmer to a carrier pigeon, and a pair of hogs, of peculiar species, which might be advantageously introduced into this country, as they are less destructive to vegetation than our own breeds. Elliot has intimated that the officers of our army, generally, in common with himself, would be happy to introduce curious, and useful plants and animals from the foreign countries they may visit. Information of what might be desired by military or practical men were furnished. This attention is honorable to Capt. Elliot, and may result in valuable improvements in agriculture, and the sciences.

Resources of the Earth. The Harrisburg Chronicle, states, that the mineral wealth of Pennsylvania is of constant development. It is ascertained that the mountains of Dauphin county, contain anthracite coal in inexhaustible beds. Iron is found in many places. The mountains in that county contain iron to a great extent.

The Cahawba, (N. C.) Journal states several new veins of this precious metal have been discovered in that county within a short distance, which are said to be rich. So far they have secured a liberal compensation to those who have labored at them; and one company has obtained patents in the space of three weeks.

Over Cromwell, in his hours of relaxation, amused at the fanatics who supported him and his government. The jest of the corkscrew is well known; and when, on his having despatched them upon some secret expedition, one of the fanatics called upon him, and had the impudence to call the Protector, that "the Lord wanted to see his destination." "The Lord shall know," said Cromwell: "for thou shalt go with the corkscrew" and ringing his bell, he ordered some soldiers in attendance to take the holy intruder on one of the ships.

TO PRESERVE BODIES FROM FIRE.

A liquor to preserve bodies from fire is composed at Ilmburgh of 1 part of red ochre, and 6 parts of a solution of copperas.

The Welland Canal, in Canada, progresses slowly. It is said the estimates of the cost have successively risen from 80000, to 300,000, through intermediate sums—that the best route was not chosen—and several years more will be required to complete the work.

The agent of the Albany Railway Company, (we believe Mr Featherstonhaugh,) who had been sent to England to get information on the subject, has viewed all there, and returns with more enthusiasm in their favour, than he left home.

Raised in Randolph, Vt. by Capt. Michael Jackson, a calf which was weighed the day it was a year old, and weighed 784 lbs. Measuring 5 feet 5 inches.

News.—The Wilmington (N. C.) Herald, in noticing our late State election, mentions that but two Senators were elected in the whole State.

The Winaw (S. C.) Farming Society have authorised the hiring of two suitable persons to watch negro traders, and report the violations of the law.

Slight Buildings.—The New York Evening Post states that the foundations of a block of six houses, going up in Bleeker street, were washed away in the storm of Tuesday night!

CHARITY AND UTILITY.

Watfield's Pruning Shears.—This is a very useful article, and will be found valuable in the hands of every owner of Fruit Trees. The Inventor and Manufacturer is *Deaf and Dumb*, and in circumstances which claim the attention of the friends of humanity. The Implements are for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse No 52 North Market Street, for the sole benefit of the Inventor, without any advance from the Manufacturer's price.

ROMAN.

A very elegant, full blooded horse, imported with a hope of improving the breed, will stand this season at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough, County of Worcester.

ROMAN was purchased in England of the Earl of Warwick and his pedigree has been traced in the New Market Studbook from Childers, the swiftest horse that ever ran over New Market course, through eight generations of the highest bred horses and mares in England without a single cross of inferior blood. At 4 years old he won 5, and at 5 years old he won 4 prizes, and has since beat some of the fleetest horses in England over the most celebrated courses.

His colour a very bright bay—black legs, mane and tail—walks and trots well—is very good tempered high spirited—active—full 15½ hands high and is considered by judges as handsome and well formed a horse as can be found in the country.

Mares have been sent to him from all the New England States, as well as from the remote counties in this state and the neighbouring towns, and his colts are handsome and command high prices.

Terms—\$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away. Northborough May 4, 1827.

J. & A. Fales' Patent Hoes,

Constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market street, sole agents for vending the same. April 13.

English Garden Seeds.

GEORGE MURDOCK has just received by the London Packet, the following Seeds, viz: Early Frame, Hotspur and Charlton Peas—Green Imperial do.—Dwarf or Bordering do—English, Windsor and Long Pod Beans—Salmon and Short Top Radish—Red and White Turnip do—Early Dutch and York Cabbage—Green Curled Savoy do—Early and Late Cauliflower—Salsaf, or Oyster Plant—Tomatoe, and Martenoe—100 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel—50 lbs. Sugar Beet—10 lbs Sweet Marjoram, and Thyme—50 lbs. Rutabaga.

4t. May 4.

Cows and Saxony Hams.

For sale 2 good young milk Cows and three calves, of the Galloway breed, also 10 fine imported Saxony Hams—Inquire of BENJAMIN SHURTLIFF Jr, Chelsea, near Chelsea bridge. April, 27.

Nurseryman wanted.

A person having a valuable nursery under way, wishes to get a person experienced in the business to manage it on shares. Inquire at this office. April 27

Further supply of Seeds.

Just received at the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market street, Boston, a further supply of Garden and Field Seeds, which makes the assortment by far the largest and best in Boston, among which will be found,

Asparagus,	Madeira
Artichoke,	head, cabbage
Beet, early turnip,	Melon, Carolina, water.
blood	green citron
sugar	pine apple
Beans, bush cranberry	nutmeg
pole cranberry	canteloupe.
early china dw't	Marjoram, sweet
rob roy	Mangel wurtzel
marrow	Nasturtium
quaker	Onion, silver skin
white bush	red and white
Dutch case knife	Parsley, curled
large Lima pole	Parsnip, large swelling
Windsor	Peas, early frame
thousand fold	early charlton
white kidney	Dwarf imperial
Brocoli, white & purple	Marrowfat, superior
Balm, lemon	tall sugar
Cabbage, early York	green imperial
early battersea	Peppers, squash
early sugarloaf	cayenne
green savoy	Pumpkins, finest family
red, for pickling	Radish, scarlet
Drumhead	salmon
Carrot, altringham	white turnip
orange & horn	Ruta baga,
Celery, red and white	Spinach, round, prickly,
Cucumber, early & long	Squash, early bush
small girkin,	Com. Porter's
(a fine West India, for pickles.)	crook neck
	marrow
Cauliflower, early & late	Sage
Cress, curled, peppergr's	Salsafy, vegetable oyster
Endive, green curled,	Savory Thyme
Egg plant, purple	Tomatoes
Kale, sea	Turnip, early Dutch
Lettuce, early Silesia	French
green coss	large Norfolk
grand admiral	white stone
tennisball	common field

Likewise, 300 papers various Flower Seeds.

100 bushels of MILLET, of a superior quality. Gentlemen in want of this article are requested to call and examine it.

20 lbs. White Onion seed, of last year's growth.

100 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL and SUGAR BEET.

150 lbs. LUCERNE.

White honeysuckle Clover.

MISCELLANIES.

PRESENTIMENT OF DEATH.

BY BRUCE.

Now spring returns—but not to me returns
The vernal joy my better years have known;
Dim in my breast life's dying taper burns,
And all the joys of life with health are down.

Starting and shivering in th' inconstant wind,
Meagre and pale, the ghost of what I was,
Beneath some silent tree I lie reclined,
And count the silent moments as they pass.

Of morning dreams presage approaching fate—
(And morning dreams, as poets tell, are true)
Led by pale ghosts, I enter death's dark gate,
And bid the cheerful realms of light adieu.

I hear the helpless wail, the shriek of woe,
I see the muddy wave, the dreary shore,
The sluggish streams that slowly creep below,
Which mortals visit, and return no more.

Farewell! ye blooming fields, ye cheerful plains,
Enough for me the church-yard's lowly mound,
Where melancholy with awful silence reigns,
And the rank grass waves o'er the cheerless ground.

There let me wander at the close of eve,
When sleep sits dewy on the wanderer's eyes,
The world and all its busy follies leave,
And talk with wisdom where my Daphnis lies.

There let me sleep forgotten in the clay,
When death shall close these weary, aching eyes,
Rest in the hope of an eternal day,
Fill night is gone, and the last morn arise.

HINTS TO MEN OF BUSINESS.

Superintend in person as much of your business as practicable, and observe with a watchful eye the management of what is necessarily committed to the agency of others.

Never lose sight of the powerful influence of example, and be careful in the management of your concerns, to recommend by your own personal practice uniform habits of active, interested and persevering diligence to those in your employ.

Be prompt and explicit in your instructions to your agents, and let it be understood by them that you expect they will execute the same in strict conformity thereto.

Let no common amusements interfere or mingle with your business; make them entirely distinct employments.

Despatch at once, if possible whatever you take in hand; if interrupted by unavoidable interference, resume and finish it as soon as the obstruction is removed.

Beware of self indulgence, no business can possibly thrive under the shade of its influence.

Do not assume to yourself more credit for what you do, than you are entitled to, rather be content with a little less; the public mind will always discover where merit is due.

Familiarize yourself with your books, keep them accurately, and frequently investigate and adjust their contents. This is an important item.

Cultivate domestic habits, for this your family, if you have one has a strong and undeniable claim; besides, your customers will always be best pleased

ed when they find you at home or at the place of your business.

Never let hurry or confusion distract your mind or dispossess you of self command.

Under the influence of such habits as these with a suitable dependence on Providence for a blessing on the labor of your hands, you will have a good foundation to rest your hope upon, for success in whatever business you may be employed in.

[Md. Republican.]

Descendants of great Men.—Mons. J.F. Rousseau, the last surviving member of the family of J.J. Rousseau, has just died in Geneva, at an advanced age. It is a remarkable fact, we believe, that there are scarcely any collateral kindred of men of Genius in former times, now remaining in England; and not a single lineal descendant, except a female one, of Shakespeare. In England, the collateral branches appear to be confined to the families of Dryden; Parnell, and Sandys, (the fine, old, relishing translator of Ovid.) Chaucer, Spenser, and Milton, have left none; Pope has left none. Not a single other poet is lineally represented (luckily, perhaps for him) nor Bacon, nor Sir I. Newton, nor Sir J. Reynolds, nor Hogarth, nor Purcell, nor Steele, nor Swift, nor Addison, nor Johnson, nor Marlborough, nor Peterborough, nor any of the worthies of queen Elizabeth's reign, nor scarcely a wit of Charles the second. Was the fire too bright and self-consuming, and so died away?—Many of them had no children at all; and of others, the progeny was sorry and spare.

Luxury—In a country where all the inhabitants went barefooted, could luxury be imputed to the first man who made a pair of shoes for himself? Or, rather, was he not a man of sense and industry? Is it not just the same with him who produced the first shirt? With respect to the man who had it washed and ironed, I consider him an absolute genius abundant in resources, and qualified to govern a state. Those, however, who are not used to wear clean shirts consider him as a rich effeminate coxcomb, who was likely to corrupt the nation.

Women.—We are much amused with the reply of one of Capt. Head's companions on the summit of the Cordilleras, when all around was a surface of snow—"cheerless, wild and inhospitable as the view was, still it was sublime,"—he observed to one whose honest heart and thoughts clung to Old England—"what a magnificent view! what can be more beautiful?"—After sniffling for some seconds, the Cornish lad replied, "them things, sir, that do wear caps and aprons!"

Mr Canning, in the late debate in the British Parliament, on the emancipation of the Catholics, related a story of his receiving a letter from the Pope, and never daring to answer it, because he found, that, by statute, corresponding with the Pope was High Treason, and would make him an outlaw, so that any one might kill him with impunity.

[Palladium.]

"Why is the old style preserved in Russia?"—Answer by a witty foreigner: "In order that they may believe themselves only twelve days behind the rest of Europe, whereas their arrears exceed a century."

A shrewd madman.—When the Earl of Bradford was brought before Lord Chancellor Loughborough to be examined upon application for a writ of lunacy against him—"How many legs a sheep?" "Does your lordship mean," answered Lord Bradford, "a live or a dead sheep?" "Not the same thing," said the Chancellor. "My lord," said Lord Bradford, "there is much difference; a living sheep may have four legs, a dead sheep has only two legs of mutton—the fore legs are shoulders."

We seldom meet with a finer instance of the best and primitive simplicity, than the recent practice in the churches of Finland. Previous to the concluding prayer of divine service, the minister reads out with an audible voice, a list of births, deaths, and marriages; after which follows a statement of the sales of houses made or about to be made, and an account of the unclaimed letters at the post-office. From all this we gather that the Fins want nothing but a newspaper; their late Sovereign Alexander disliked a newspaper, so they must continue to mangle heaven and earthly speculations as before.

A good Regulation.—A late law of Congress enacts, that no postmaster, or assistant postmaster shall act as agent for lottery offices, or under a colour of purchase, or otherwise, vend lotto tickets; nor shall any postmaster receive free postage, or frank lottery schemes, circulars, tickets. For a violation of this provision, a person offending shall suffer a penalty of five dollars.

[Boston Recorder.]

Bellfounder.

The Norfolk trotter, imported July 1822 from England to stand this season, 1827, at twenty dollars, and dollar the groom—the money to be paid to the groom.

THIS celebrated horse is a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high; his superior blood, symmetry, and action excel every other trotting Stallion. He is allowed by the best Judges in Norfolk to be the fastest and best bred Horse ever sent out of that County. He has proved himself a sure foot getter, and Stock for size and substance are not to be surprised they are selling at the highest prices of any Horse in Norfolk.

Bellfounder was got by that well known fast high formed Trotter, Old Bellfounder, out of Veloc which trotted on the Norwich road in 1806 Sixteen miles in one hour, and tho' she broke 15 times in gallop, and as often turned round woe her match. 1808 she trotted twenty-eight miles in one hour and minutes, and has also done many other great performances against time.

Bellfounder at five years old trotted Two miles Six minutes and in the following year was matched 200 guineas to trot Nine miles in Thirty minutes, which he won easily by Twenty-two seconds. His Own shortly after challenged to perform with him Seventeen miles and a half in one hour, but it was not accepted. He has since never been saddled or matched.

Old Bellfounder was a true descendant from the original blood of the *Pierwains*, which breed of Horse stands unrivalled, either in this or any other Nation. Bellfounder is strongly recommended to the public. The subscriber as combining more useful properties in any other Horse in America; and will stand during the season, at his stable in Charlestown, where all inquiries, post paid, will be attended to.

SAMUEL JACQUES, Jr.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but these will pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

Gentlemen who procure free responsible subscribers are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (opposite Faneuil Hall).—THOMAS G. FISSENDEN, Editor.

OL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1827.

No. 42.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ANTHIAN GRAPE OR ZANTE CURRANT.

In the New England Farmer of Friday observe, in an article written by Mr POMEROY, in the *Corinthian Grape or Zante Currant*, following sentence,—“It is doubtful whether the plant of the true Corinthian vine has ever cultivated in the United States.”

POMEROY appears to think that this vine has but lately introduced into England, as it was mentioned by Specchly; but as it has been and described by the French horticulturists nearly a hundred years, it could not, I think, been so long neglected by their neighbours. It appears by Mr POMEROY's account, that “Zante,” who travelled in the Levant, (or who travels in the Levant) mentions it as a “Vine,” that “rises only four or five feet.” I think there must be some mistake in Mr POMEROY's account of these plants, as I have had growing in my garden for seven years, where have all the characteristics of the true vine, extend themselves, like other vines, to any you may choose, by cultivation to push them. The plants were sent to me by Sir JOSEPH BANKS in 1819 or 1820. I forget which, for the purpose of trying them in our climate in the ground; and with the same benevolent view operates on Mr POMEROY, viz. that our farmers have the means within their reach of giving their tables with as good plum puddings as eaten in England or any where else; and of furnishing the English themselves with excellent fruit, should it succeed in our climate.

I have not Sir JOSEPH's letter at hand, or could quote you his words,—but this is the substance of them.

When I received these plants, they were cut of one year old—very feeble and small—and was fearful of losing them if I put them both in doors, I placed one of them in my peach house, where it grew with great rapidity and strength, extending itself in various branches ten or twelve feet from the ground every summer, for the first three or four years. It has shown blossoms ever since 1823, and last year it set its fruit fair; but from some cause which I cannot point out, the fruit became mildewed and I lost

the plant which was put out of doors has not increased so rapidly, nor grown so strong; it has been twice before injured by frost, but it is now healthy, vine, and will, I think, if the season is favorable, bear fruit this summer. Last year it set fruit, like the vine in the house, but it mildewed, and I despaired of success.

As the vine in my peach house could not there be the object for which it was sent to me, and it took up a great deal of room, I removed it, and gave it to a nurseryman by the name of HENSON, who lives in Roxbury, with a promise that if he would cultivate the cuttings from it, (for it was more than wood enough on it to make hundred plants) and propagate the fruit to maturity in the open ground, I would give him twenty

dollars. This I did, because I thought it of importance to the community, and as I had neither time nor ground that I could spare for the purpose, and as the Agricultural Society offers no premiums that I know of, for such productions, I thought it a duty I owed to the good intentions, as well as to the memory of the distinguished character who sent them to me, to give them every chance which circumstances would admit of. Mr HENSON will doubtless be able to supply cuttings from the mother plant next fall, and young plants or rooted cuttings in another year, and if they are found to succeed, they can be easily extended. If they will not answer in this, they may still do well in a more southern climate.

SIR JOSEPH BANKS appeared to think they would succeed in this latitude, but I am inclined to think that our late frosts in the spring, and early frosts in the fall of the year, with the great changes we are liable to in the summer, will make them very uncertain, both in their fructification and maturity. But if they can be made to succeed in Pennsylvania, or Maryland, the citizens of those States, as well as some others may derive the benefit from them proposed by Sir JOSEPH, and I shall be happy to contribute all in my power to the general object by raising rooted cuttings from my vine, and distributing them to those who will make it a point, and will give their attention to raise them in either of those States on a scale sufficiently extended to test the fact, whether they can be cultivated with such success as to make them an object of commerce, and to serve as a substitute for the imported article which comes under the name of the *Zante Currant*.

The size of the bunches of fruit that were formed on both my vines, correspond perfectly with the *Zante currant*, and from the known character of Sir JOSEPH BANKS for correctness as a horticulturist, I have no doubt they are the “true *Corinthian Grape*, or *Zante Currant*.”

A LOVER OF PLUM PUDDING.

CIDER.

MR EDITOR—It is a prevailing opinion with many people, that winter apples, or those which will keep latest, generally make the best cider for spring and summer use. But from observation and experience, I am led to believe that such an opinion is incorrect. In the fall of 1825 I assorted my apples at the time they were gathered, reserving those that would keep the latest, entirely by themselves. From these I made a pressing of cider, flattering myself that by proper management, it would be of the best quality. The other portion of my apples was made into cider about the same time, and managed in the same way. The next spring, that which was made from the fall apples, proved to be remarkably fine and pleasant, while that made from the winter apples, was extremely hard and sour, being fit for nothing but to be turned to vinegar, or sent to the distillery.

Last fall I pursued a similar course with my apples, and find the result to be nearly the same. That portion which was made exclusively from winter apples, is hardly fit for family use, while that made from apples in a ripe and mature state, is of a very fine and superior quality.

Such are the facts which have led me to such a conclusion. If I have laid down an erroneous principle, I wish to have it refuted. I wish that those who may have tried experiments of the same nature, would make known the result for the benefit of others, as an interchange of views and opinions relative to practical husbandry, is not only desirable, but highly expedient and necessary. A FARMER.

Worcester, May 8, 1827.

Remarks by the Editor.—The able Essay “on the Manufacture of Cider,” written by Jesse Buel, Esq. of Albany, published in the New England Farmer, page 257 of the current volume, will corroborate the observations of our correspondent with regard to the apples for cider. “The characteristics,” says Judge Buel, “of a good cider apple, are a red skin; yellow and often tough and fibrous pulp, astringency, dryness, and ripeness at the cider making season. “When the rind and pulp are green, the cider will always be thin, weak and colourless; and when these are deeply tinged with yellow, it will, however manufactured, or in whatever soil it may have grown, almost always possess colour, with either strength or richness.”—(Knight.) The apple, like the grape, must attain a state of perfection, or perfect maturity, before its juices develop all their excellence: and as many of our best eating apples do not acquire this maturity till winter or spring, this affords a satisfactory reason why winter fruit is seldom or never good cider fruit.” We do not see why we should any sooner expect good liquor from unripe apples than from green grapes or currants. And as the best winter apples do not generally ripen till winter or spring, we cannot expect good cider from them in autumn.

Loudon says “in gathering cider apples, care should be taken that they be thoroughly ripe before they are taken from the tree, otherwise the cider will be of a rough harsh taste in spite of all the endeavors of the operator. It is observed by Crocker, in his tract on The Art of Making and Managing Cider, that the most certain indications of the ripeness of apples, are the fragrance of their smell and their spontaneously dropping from the trees. When they are in this state of maturity, in a dry day, the limbs may, he says, be slightly shaken, and partly disburdened of their golden store: thus taking such apples only as are ripe, and leaving the unripe longer on the trees that they may also acquire a due degree of maturity. It may not, he thinks, be amiss to make three gatherings of the crop, keeping each by itself.—The latter gathering, as well as wind falls, can, however, only be employed in making inferior cider; the prime cider must be drawn from former gatherings.”

In this country, however, the apples which first fall from the trees are apt to be worm eaten, and many of them enclose an insect, which naturalists denominate *curetillo*. Such apples are not fit to make cider, but they should be gathered before the worm escapes into the ground to continue his species, and boiled up, and given with other proper food to swine, or in some other way destroyed, so as to exterminate the insect which inhabits them.

THE SEASON.

Mr FESSENDEN—I certainly should not select the present uncommon season, as a fit one, to suspend my annual account of the progress of vegetation. It is now fourteen years, since I first published such a register, and I have found that it has excited as much notice as a thermometrical journal. I will not say that any important results, any great aid to cultivation may be afforded by it,—neither have I ever yet seen any practical benefit, any essential aid to science from thermometrical registers; but they are both of them entertaining. When the thermometrical register shall enable us to calculate what weather we shall have in any given space of time in future, the *Journal of Flora*, (as Linnaeus called it) may enable us to know when to sow our seed with security, and how to time our horticultural labours. For myself, I have feeble hopes of any beneficial result, other than a very agreeable amusement.

The present season is one of the very few which transcend or surpass the ordinary limits, on the average of any ten years taken together. It has been said that it is earlier than any year since 1792. This is not strictly true, but it is true, that it has been and is very forward, and its forwardness may be traced clearly to the early and long continued covering of snow. It is a fact within my own knowledge, that plants left in a growing state, when the first snow fell, were found in an equally flourishing state, when the dissolution of the snow, some months afterwards, left them bare. Clover not six weeks old survived the winter, and was ready to start as the snow was dissolved.

REGISTER OF THE SEASONS.

Cherries began to open their flowers,

in 1813	-	May 10
1815	-	" 10
1816	-	" 6
1817	-	" 6
1818	-	" 18
1819	-	" 6
1820	-	" 2
1821	-	" 9
1822	-	" 1
1823	-	" 7
1824	-	" 1
1825	-	April 23
1826	-	May 4
1827	-	April 21

Thus it will be seen that the present season was, as it respects the opening of the cherry blossoms, two days earlier than in any year during the last fourteen,—and earlier than the average of the fourteen years, about fourteen days.

THE OPENING OF THE PEACH.

I shall take a smaller number of examples of the other plants, because one plant in effect shows correctly the true state of vegetation:

Peaches in 1815 began to open	May 10
" 1816	" 5
" 1825	April 25
" 1827	" 16

APPLES opened their flowers,

in 1813	-	May 23
in 1815	-	" 18
in 1825 (the earliest year before the present, for fourteen years)	-	-

(Siberian crab apple began to flower May 7)
Ditto, in 1827 " 4

Other early apples opened

in 1825	-	May 8
in 1827	-	May 4

These are the general facts as to large plants not easily affected by casual causes. The present is the most early season known, as to such plants within the last fourteen. The same remark may be made as to herbaceous plants. *Asparagus* was cut in the same bed this year ten days earlier than in any year (except 1825) since the register was kept. It is equally true as to grass. It is from ten days to a fortnight more forward than usual. We have however had six days together so cold that asparagus did not grow one inch during the whole period. As yet, we have escaped frosts except one severe one. This does not appear to have affected any of the fruits. *Peaches* never promised better. *Pears* do not generally promise well. The *Apple* blow will be of course less than that of last year in those sorts of trees which flower biennially. Those which had full crops of Rhode Island greenings and Baldwins last year, will not have a single blossom this; for this reason we prefer the Spitzenburg, and other apples, which bear moderately every year.

These remarks apply only to my own garden.—No man can be accurate, as to the condition of his neighbours' fruits. Generally speaking, however, it may be presumed that the state of one garden will give a fair average of the whole.

A FARMER.

N. B. I have said, that apple trees which bear moderately every year, are preferable to those which bear one year very full, and the next year not one apple. Too little attention is paid to this difference by the farmer. The apples which bear constantly are the Newtown pippin, Prince's pippin, Esopus Spitzenburg, the Russeting, the Bell flower, &c.

Roxbury, May 8, 1827.

PEACHES.

Mr EDITOR,—I much regret to be obliged to differ in opinion from some of my friends and neighbours as to the crop of peaches, apricots, &c. this season,—who think the bloom looks well, and that the prospect of a plentiful crop is as yet fair.

Those acquainted with the first rudiments of botany, if they have examined the blossoms, must have been convinced that those fruits were much injured, if not totally destroyed, by the frosts last month. The injury was very apparent on my peach trees in a few hours after the frosts (of the 14th and 15th of April, if I mistake not). On examination of the blossoms, the anthers had lost their vivid appearance, and many of the stigmas or heads of the pistils had assumed a livid and sickly countenance, since which many of the pistils have extended themselves double their usual length from the germ, become feeble, and the stigmas withered and shrunk, so as to be incapable of imbibing the fertilizing principle from the farina or pollen, if it were ever so abundant, but it was also obvious that at least ninety-nine hundredths of anthers, from which this farina is derived, none of which had arrived at maturity, had perished and dried up, hence it is evident, the far greater part of the germs must be abortive: while here and there a solitary blossom which had not advanced so far as that the corolla had uncovered its important contents, previous to those cold nights, appears healthy and promises fair.

Noticing the effect of those frosty nights brought to my recollection the highly rational and practicable plan, mentioned in the *New England Farmer*, page 275, of keeping back the vegetation by casting ice to form and remain around the tree till later in the season; which perhaps might more easily be effected by erecting a close fence a few feet long on the southerly side of the tree, and refuse boards and stakes, against which the snow and ice would drift, and by covering it with something to keep off the rays of the sun, it would remain a number of weeks longer around the tree than otherwise, and the fence could be removed easily when no longer needful. This plan would keep the buds of the tree in a torpid state as effectually, as burying the vine in the cold ground keeps that so; and it appears to me a much preferable plan to planting the tree on the northern side of a permanent fence, as recommended by many horticulturists. I will not pretend to say that sudden changes and severity of weather in some winters does not destroy the germs of fruit while locked in embryo in the torpid bud, yet, fifty years' observation, I think I can confidently assert, that nine times in ten, when the fruit is destroyed by frosts and severe weather, it is in the spring, after the buds begin to open.

May 3.

A ROXBURY SUBSCRIBER.

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Continued from page 323.

I shall here take an opportunity of mentioning that during the two first ages of the worms, we practice always was, agreeable to Mons. Mariot's system, to keep the windows of the room shut; but when once the second age was over, we insured them by degrees to the fresh air, by opening the windows at first for a couple of hours in the middle of the day, and increasing the time of the open windows from day to day, till at last kept them always open day and night particularly from the time of their getting over their fourth malady, till they completed their cocoons, unless the weather happened to prove remarkably cold and wet. But though this practice succeeded perfectly well in the south of France, I do not by any means take it upon me to say that it is advisable to pursue the same method in Britain, as the difference of climate is great. On the contrary, I should incline to think, that in England the windows should always be kept shut during the night; but when once the second age is over, that it would be proper to habituate the worms gradually to the fresh air during the day, more particularly after their getting over their fourth malady, when it is of the greatest consequence to them: but even then, in case of cold wet weather, I should think it advisable to shut the windows occasionally during the day. In short, in this article, a man's conduct must be regulated by prudence and good sense, in which his experience will greatly assist him.

Upon the article of hatching the worms, it has been recommended to save the production of the first four days, as I observed this to be the general practice in France: but I must mention, that having met with a French gentleman at Montauban, who I understood had dedicated much of his attention to the culture of silk, and in which I was assured he had been particularly successful, I took the liberty, with a view to gain information, to request of him to favour me with an ac-

his method of management, with which he complied. By the account I received from him, I found that the material difference betwixt a gentleman's management and the general one consisted in the following particulars.—To me, that having long observed that the worms which were first hatched turned out always more healthy and vigorous than those which came later in coming out, he had for this reason adopted the following plan, which he had then followed for several years, and to which, in a measure, he attributed his success.

His intention was to raise a quantity of worms to two ounces of eggs, his practice was to take one ounce and a half of eggs to germinate, and save no more than the production of the first days, throwing away all the rest. He made it a rule, upon their passing through different maladies, to take only the forward ones, throwing away regularly all those which were long in getting over their maladies, and he had the following reason for his continuing to this plan; namely, that from many years' experience, he said he had found, that those worms which were hatched after the third day always came out to be weakly, and are tedious in all their motions. For the same reason he rejected all worms which linger in getting over their maladies, which he said were owing to their weakness, or to their being infected in some measure of some disease, which generally carried them before they could make their cocoons; or if it did get the length to make their cocoons, they fast his maintained were so light, that they were not equal in value to the expense of the leaves these worms will eat during their *grande*.

At getting over their different maladies, he did only such as came away the first two throwing away all that were not ready at the close of the second day. From what observation I had myself made upon the silk-worm, I thought this gentleman had a great deal of reason on his side; but as, in every thing in relation to silk culture, I uniformly made it a rule to satisfy myself fully by experiment, I firmly resolved to submit his plan to that test. I was, however, disappointed in fulfilling my intention in that respect, by my having been obliged to return to my other business before the next season of silk culture came round. At the same time, I still continue to regard this article as a matter of great importance to that culture, I would willingly advise, that it should be fully canvassed by experiment.

The cocoons should be allowed to remain in the brush-wood for six or seven days after the last of the worms of that particular parcel are hatched.

After the cocoons are taken down, they should be assorted according to their colours, setting apart all the weak cocoons, and such as are double. Use of each colour, which have a shine upon their surface, and thence called satiny, should be put by themselves, as they form the second sort of silk. The double cocoons form the coarsest silk of the whole.

All the floss, or loose silk which is round the sides of the cocoons, must be carefully taken off, to cause the better the cocoons are cleared from the outer silk the better they play in the basin, and of course the better the silk will wind off. In clearing off the floss silk from the cocoons, when taken down from the branches, it is cus-

tomary to make choice of those which are judged to be the best for seed, which are put aside by themselves, and afterwards from the whole of those to pick out in pairs such as are judged best for the purpose; taking care in this last choice to pick out an equal number of males and females, as far as one can judge of the different sexes by the cocoons. In doing this care must be taken to keep the cocoons of the same day's mounting always separate by themselves, that the butterflies may pierce the cocoons at the same time. If the good cocoons taken from the whole are all first mixed together, and from this general heap the cocoons are afterwards picked out in pairs for breeding, the consequences will be, that there will be set aside the cocoons of worms that have mounted the brush-wood upon different days, which of course will have the effect, that the butterflies will pierce the cocoons unequally; that is, not on the same day, but at times distant from each other; so that there will not be an equal number of males and females produced at the same time, which must occasion the loss of a great many of the butterflies, and consequently the quantity of eggs or seed will fall short of what was intended, which shows the necessity of precision in keeping the cocoons of each day apart.

When you happen to have more females than males, you must employ the males of the preceding day a second time, that you may not lose your supernumerary females. But this is only to be done upon urgent cases of this kind, because it is greatly preferable to cause the males to serve only once, if you can calculate so as to have always an equal number of both sexes for copulation.

The double cocoons are to be distinguished by being much thicker than the others, generally broad, and not quite round.

In taking the cocoons off the brush-wood, pick them off carefully, especially if there are any dead worms amongst them, which presently corrupt; because such of the cocoons as touch these dead worms are spoiled by them, as they contract by that touch glaucous from the dead worms, which hinders the silk from winding off properly from the cocoons. The best manner to know the good from the bad cocoons, is to press them at the two ends with your fingers. If they resist well that pressure, and appear hard and firm betwixt your fingers, the cocoons are certainly good.

Though they appear firm upon pressing their sides with your fingers, they may still not be entirely good; the pressure at the two ends being of all others the best manner of knowing the good ones.

After the cocoons are taken down from the brush-wood, such of them as are intended for seed must, with the utmost care, be cleaned from all the floss or loose silk which is about them, which, if allowed to remain, would greatly hinder the butterfly from getting out of his cell: after which, with a needle and thread, you must thread the cocoons by the middle, like a string of beads. But in doing this you must take care not to hurt the insect in the cocoon with the needle. You are only to pierce just as much of the skin of the cocoon as is sufficient to attach it to the thread, and this is done at the middle of the cocoon, to leave the two ends of it free, as you cannot be certain at which of the ends the insect will pierce the cocoon. This being done, you hang up the cocoons

against the wall of the room by a nail, until such time as the butterflies come out.

(To be continued.)

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

A Correspondent of the Montreal Herald has directed the attention of the Legislature of Lower Canada to the urgent necessity of establishing Experimental Farms for the improvement of Agriculture. The following are some of the arguments which he states in favour of his proposal:—

"When we find that the nature of agricultural pursuits in this country is essentially different from that of Great Britain, when we find that its lands are not as in that country, owned, and occupied frequently in large tracts by rich proprietors who have the means, inclination and intelligence required for improvements, that the lands here are divided in small lots, among a people who have no high rents and taxes, to render the practice of those improvements obligatory upon them, and who are almost totally deprived of the means of acquiring knowledge of those improvements or discoveries by the great sources of diffusion of science in other countries, and when we find that the great number of these small lots or farms is a cause which will perhaps always render the employment of great capital, by more intelligent proprietors unprofitable, until foreign markets are found:—We think the knowledge of these facts clearly proves the necessity of the adoption of some efficient system for rescuing the agriculture of the Province from its present low condition, under which its lands are continually retrograding, and which system in conjunction with the efforts of the Agricultural Societies happily established may restore these lands to their original abundant yield.

"I shall now conclude this part of the subject proposed with saying, that should any member or members of the Legislature, be happily animated with zeal and ability sufficient to bring forward the establishment of "agricultural farms by the Legislature," I have in possession a system for their management which I trust and hope, will serve to excite a proper spirit of emulation in the Canadian Husbandman, a very desirable event, which may possibly beget a zeal among them for the practice of agriculture. They possess an acute and correct mind, which once well directed, by the successful master, will produce effects which will serve, not only as a happy employment of their genius, but produce a great and important advance in the agricultural wealth, and general prosperity of the province."

FLAX SEED JELLY FOR FEEDING AND FATTENING CATTLE.

London gives the following statement of the mode in which flax seed jelly is prepared in England. The proportion of water to seed is about 7 to 1. Having been steeped in part of the water 48 hours previous to the boiling, the remainder is added cold, and the whole boiled gently about two hours, keeping it in motion during the operation, to prevent its burning to the boiler; thus reducing the whole to a jelly-like, or rather a gluey or ropy consistence. After being cooled in tubs, it is given with a mixture of barley-meal, bran, and cut chaff; a bullock being allowed about 2 quarts of the jelly per day, or somewhat more than 1 quart of seed in 4 days,—that is, about one-sixteenth of the medium allowance of oil cake.

EXTRAORDINARY COWS.

SIR—In your Gazette of the 26th November last, we see that at Worcester Cattle Show, Gov. LINCOLN of Massachusetts has offered for exhibition a cow, which has often given 27 quarts of milk. When visiting the *Châlets of Grayers* in Switzerland, thirty years ago, I have there seen numerous herds of cows, which yielded from 60 to 64 quarts of milk each and every day. Some time after, when visiting the establishment of Mr Chabert, the director of the veterinary school of Alfort, I saw the same species of animal affording, upon a soil far inferior to the former, as much as three buckets or twelve gallons of milk, and never less than 8 gallons every day.

Mr Chabert, in his publications, said that he had observed that cows, fed in the winter upon dry substances, give less milk than those which are kept upon a green diet, and also that their milk loses much of its quality. He published the recipe, by the use of which his cows afford him an equal quantity and quality of milk during the summer. Take a bushel of potatoes, break them while raw, place them in a barrel standing up, putting in successively a layer of potatoes and a layer of bran, and a small quantity of yeast in the middle of the mess, which is to be left thus to ferment during a whole week, and when the vinous taste has pervaded the whole mixture, it is then given to the cows, who eat it greedily.

Phil. Gaz.

MURRAIN IN CATTLE.

A few years since, we copied from a Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) paper, what was considered a very extraordinary circumstance, of an ox which sickened and died; and how the butcher who assisted in skinning him slightly cut one of his fingers and soon after died, with every appearance of having been poisoned; and furthermore, that as many as a dozen hogs which eat of the carcase, lived but a few hours. This account has been doubted by many, and by some deemed incredible; but we are in possession of facts which, by their similarity in circumstances and effects, must establish the truth of the statement beyond a doubt.

A gentleman of this city, who a few years ago was engaged in shipping large numbers of cattle to distant parts, informs us that among the thousands which he has bought and sold, one instance, and but one, of a disease which bears any affinity to that above stated, has come to his knowledge. A lot of fine fat cattle was landed at Newfoundland, and permitted to remain in pasture or stall a few days, to recover from the lassitude of the passage. In slaughtering the first ox selected, one of the butchers suddenly became sick, and lived but a short time. The others were alarmed and sent for a skilful physician, who on examining the body could find no other marks than a small scratch on one hand. It was concluded, therefore, that his death was caused by poison being infused into his system, from the diseased ox, through the wound on his hand.

The carcase of the beast was sometime shunned, till one person, wishing to save at least the tallow, made very careful attempts to extract it. The time was not long, however, before he exhibited the same symptoms of the fatal disease as his companion, and in a few hours expired. The excitement increased, and no one ventured near the dead body of the animal. At length a bold, reckless fellow, of Irish origin, came along, "half

deas over," and declared his determination to eat of the meat which others so cowardly avoided.—In spite of counsel and resistance, he put his hand to the infected flesh and partook of the poison, which, before he had time to recover from his state of intoxication, caused him to close his eyes forever.

The death of three men, so suddenly, caused great alarm in this vicinity; the remainder of the cattle were driven off, it being supposed that they were all fatally diseased; and the best medical counsel in the province was sought after and consulted. After due deliberation and thorough investigation of the whole circumstances, the learned doctors gave it as their opinion, though we believe neither of them have before seen an instance, that the disease was denominated the *murrain* or plague in cattle.

As the occurrences of this malady are so rare, and in their effects so fatal, not only to the lives of cattle, but those of our fellow men, we have thought it would be interesting to agriculturists and those engaged in buying and slaying oxen, to give an account of its causes, symptoms and preventives, as far as our limited resources will permit. The disease is sometimes called the *Gargle*, and is occasioned in various ways, but principally by a hot dry season, or rather by a general putrefaction of the air; which begets an inflammation in the blood and a swelling in the throat, with other symptoms. The disease soon proves mortal to the beast, and is communicated from one to another.

The symptoms are generally a hanging down and swelling of the head, rattling in the throat, short breath, palpitation of the heart, staggering, abundance of gum in the eyes, &c. breath hot, and tongue shining. To prevent this fatal sickness, the cattle should stand cool in summer, and have plenty of good water; and as their feeding in wet places on rotten grass and hay, often occasions the disease, particular care should be taken that dry and sweet fodder be given them. The most remarkable murrain we hear of is that mentioned in the Philosophical Transactions, which spread itself through Switzerland and Germany into Poland and other states.—*National Journal.*

☞ A friend in West Cambridge, near Boston, informs us that two deaths have recently occurred in that place, by persons who assisted in taking the skin from diseased animals. During the operation they cut or scratched the skin, so slightly as hardly to be noticed, but the limb soon swelled, which terminated in death in a few days.—*Ed.*

From the American Farmer.

ON THE DISEASE COMMONLY CALLED THE HOLLOW HORN.

MR SKINNER—There is, perhaps, no disease in this climate from which our neat cattle have suffered so much as that commonly called the Hollow Horn; and, unfortunately, few persons have thought it necessary to give any attention to it, or its cure, for we find but little said in any agricultural work relative to its treatment.

The name appears to me, to be badly applied, as the horn alone is not the seat of the disease; it pervades the whole system; and cattle without horns are quite as subject to it, as those with them; having often seen those without horns have it.

The hollowness of the horn, proceeds from the

violence of the fever throughout the system, have known cattle feeding in stalls to be attacked with it, as well as those in poor condition; and no doubt those in poor plight are more liable to its attack, their system not being in a state to resist any disease; it occurs too at all seasons of the year, but more particularly in the spring.

The animal attacked with it looks rough; stare much in its coat, and falls off very fast in flesh its food having but little effect in nourishing it. The eye looks very hollow and dead, and runs with a yellow matter which collects in the corners, and around them. Many persons rely upon the feel of the horn, as the best indicative of the disease, but this, I think, very uncertain: in some cases it is at the root, cold to the feel, while in others very hot. A very small gimblet will, however, remove all doubts, and the mark on the horn not visible after a few days. If the disease exists, the horn will be found without pith, and little or no blood will follow the boring; whereas if the disease does not exist, you will find blood immediately upon entering the horn. The gimblet used for boring should be well washed and greased after using; for if it is not, and should be used to try the horn of an animal not actually affected with the disease, it will most generally give it to them. It is a disease that is highly inflammatory and infectious; and the animal having it, ought to be removed from the herd until well. The following mode of treatment, I have found very successful, and the beast soon restores to a thriving state. As soon as I discovered an animal affected with the hollow horn, I bled it from the neck (in the same vein in which a horse is bled) from two to six or seven quarts, according to its age, size and condition, and gave it from three quarts to one pound and a half glander salts with a middle size gimblet open the horns through and through, making the holes, so that they may be perpendicular in the usual position the animal carries its head, so that the pus formed may have a free discharge as soon as the horns are opened; put through the hole into each about a table spoonful of strong vinegar, in which salt and black pepper, ground, has been put. The day following, the horns must be again opened and cleaned from the pus, which generally is new formed, and about half a teaspoonful of spirits turpentine put into each horn, and a little on the poll of the animal daily, during the continuance of the disease. One bleeding is generally sufficient; but I have known cases in which it was necessary to repeat it three times, as also the salts.

The food during the continuance of the disease is important—corn in every shape is bad—potatoes are of great use, (with a small quantity of Brewer's grains, if to be had,) and the animal ought to have from one to one and a half pecks daily, with hay in the winter, and grass if in summer.

Potatoes have a wonderful effect on the animal as soon as the bowels are well cleansed, the importance of which, any person will be convinced of, who observes the discharge from the animal. In some obstinate cases I have given daily, from a half to one ounce of nitre, sprinkled on the potatoes. It is important at the first bleeding to take as much blood as the animal will bear, as the fever is more easily checked by one large bleeding, than two small ones, and the animal better able to bear it.

In many cases the bleeding and salts have been sufficient, without opening the horns; and when

in the early stage will generally be found
 over, but the boring certainly assists in for-
 a new the internal parts of the horn, and
 as soon as it commences forming, the holes
 the horn should be allowed to close.

An animal having the hollow horn, should be
 cured from the inclemency of the weather,
 its continuance. No age appears exempt
 its attack, having seen it in a yearling as
 as at subsequent ages. I am induced to of-
 this mode of treatment to your subscribers,
 never in any instance failed in restoring
 animal, where before this mode of treatment
 adopted I annually lost several. The ficar
 feeding cattle should be rather deeper than
 for a horse, the vein in the neck, not laying
 far the surface; the orifice is closed with a
 in the same way as in bleeding a horse.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

GARDEN SEEDS.

you frequently occupy a portion of your pa-
 with remarks on the cultivation of the vine
 fruit trees, and the present being the season
 seeds, I would ask a small space in noting a
 hints to *Gentlemen Gardeners*—men who have
 the art, and who keep and dress their
 en with the sweat of their brow, (like our fa-
 Adam of old, the first Gardener we read of),
 pretend not to instruct: but very many of
 gardens of our friends and customers are cul-
 ted by men who never saw more of a garden
 a few square feet of potatoes in Ireland, and
 others who may have observed their mothers,
 y years ago, planting pumpkins and squash-
 s in Connecticut: hence the many complaints
 ur friends that the seeds do not grow. That
 y of the seeds fail in growing we believe;
 that the fault lays, not with the seed but with
 gardener, we know in most instances, to be
 case. Two weeks ago a Gentleman came in
 store and left an order for seeds and his gar-
 der to receive them, and walked away: while
 as selecting the seeds, among many other
 tions, (which satisfied me he was no garden-
 er) he asked if it would do to plant cucumbers
 now? [April 4.] Had it been planted, it
 ld not have grown. A gardener knows that
 heat of April will germinate a radish, onion,
 nipp; but it takes the heat of June to veget-
 e a cucumber, squash, melon, &c. and many of
 sorts of beans.

n the fall of 1825, one of these self-created
 rdeners purchased an ounce of celery seed, and
 the spring following he sowed half of it on a
 bed; not one grain of it came up. Probably
 a bed was too hot; for men, not gardeners,
 on destroy seeds by giving them what garden-
 ers call *too much bottom heat*. As he lived far
 om the city and had no other seed, he was com-
 pelled to sow the other half, which he did on
 en ground in the garden in the month of May.
 ter some days a cow broke in and trod over the
 d of celery: soon after in the spots where the
 w left the marks of her feet, the seed sprang
 o (to use the man's own words) as thick as hair
 a dog's back, while not one seed sprung up on
 e parts not trod. He said had it not been for
 e cow, he would have blamed the seed.

Very lately an elderly lady came in with a pa-
 er of turnip seed, stating that her son had sowed
 vice of it, and not a seed came up: we sowed a

sample in a pot in her presence and requested her
 to call in ten days: she called, when we went to
 examine the pot, and the seed was just bursting
 through the earth, although we had neglected to
 water or take it in from frost at night. On en-
 quiring more particularly we learned that the
 seed had been sown in one of the dry sandy
 fields in the Jerseys, at the time when it had not
 rained for seven weeks, and the soil was dry and
 hot. A volcano might be filled with such instan-
 ces, but enough has been said to satisfy any re-
 flecting person, that besides good seeds, good gar-
 deners are necessary in making a garden flourish.

Rolling of Seeds.—In all the system, of farming
 or gardening, there is not a more useful tool than
 the roller. Most of the complaints we receive of
 seeds not growing is owing to their not being
 rolled. Celery, spinach, onion, and indeed almost
 every other kind of seeds, will not vegetate, ex-
 cept the ground is rolled after the seed is sown,
 or except a heavy rain falls, to beat the ground,
 which answers the same purpose. Where there
 is no roller on the premises, the following may
 answer as a substitute:—

After the seed is sown, and the ground well
 raked, take a board or boards, of the whole length
 of the bed, lay them flat on the ground, beginning
 at one edge of the bed—walk the whole length
 of the board; this will press the soil on the seed;
 then shift the board till you have thus gone over
 the whole bed; and in dry weather cover your
 seed beds for 48 hours with boards laid flat on the
 soil, and the seeds will come up almost immedi-
 ately; and if no boards are at hand, tread in the
 seeds with your feet, or strike on the beds with
 the blade of your spade or shovel. Yours, &c.
 G THORBURN & SON.

THE PRESERVATION OF TEETH.

It is the concern of each individual to cherish
 and improve his own physical system—as it is
 the province to repair and restore this system
 whenever it is injured by accident or impaired by
 disease. These respective offices, though they
 often more or less run into each other, are in other
 instances quite distinct—as in the management
 of the teeth.—The possessor has more to keep
 his teeth clean, this being all that is requisite for
 their preservation; the dentist must do the rest.

This keeping the teeth free from impurities, is
 indispensable to their soundness and good appear-
 ance. To suffer the particles of food and other
 offending materials, which are constantly collect-
 ing about them, to remain, is to favor the produc-
 tion and activity of those causes which effect their
 ruin. Whatever, therefore, is best suited to keep
 these instruments clean, is also best suited to pre-
 vent their discoloration and decay. Whoever is
 accustomed to the luxury of a clean mouth and
 teeth, feels the want of his refreshment as strong-
 ly, and enjoys it as highly, as a bather does a
 pure skin.

We every day meet with reputable people who
 mean to be neat, and who have the satisfaction of
 imagining they are so, and yet they neither bathe
 the skin nor rinse the mouth! Their standard of
 physical purity must be very low, for how can
 neatness consist with a neglected surface and
 mouth? Some young persons, who are pleasing
 and estimable in other respects, seem to have no
 idea of the unpleasant effect which the sordid
 state of their teeth must have on their acquaint-
 ance and associates. To see the bloom and fresh-

ness of youth, in connexion with yellow and cov-
 ered teeth, and an offensive breath, arising alto-
 gether from a total neglect of the mouth, is gross-
 ly incongruous, if not disgusting. Common sense
 on the contrary, with good manners, and a proper
 attention to personal cleanliness, makes one cur-
 rent and acceptable every where.—*Med. Intel.*

SALT.

We are happy to hear that the Salt Manufac-
 turers of Barnstable County have been pursuing
 a good business. The Salt is improved in quality
 —and, we understand, is found to answer for ev-
 ery purpose. The projection of the whole county
 into the ocean gives it the purest water. We
 have heard that the Salt is of the heaviest kind.
 Every person must rejoice that a people who re-
 side in a territory, most of which is sandy and
 sterile, have, by their industry and enterprise, put
 in operation a source of support so valuable to
 themselves and to their country. May it always
 have that protection from Government, which may
 be considered in some degree pledged to those
 who ventured the experiment.

MIDDLESEX CANAL.

The Middlesex Canal has opened for the season
 with good prospects. The elegant Passenger-
 Boat, capable of carrying 80 persons, all protect-
 ed from the weather, ascends one day and de-
 scends the next. Carriages are sent to any part
 of the City for passengers.

On board a Canal Boat there is neither cause
 of apprehension, fright or danger. There is no
 overturning of a carriage, or bursting of a boiler,
 no impediment from fog, storm, or head wind.

A HINT TO AMERICAN FARMERS.

It has frequently been remarked, that the ex-
 portation of Corn, from any country, if long con-
 tinued, must tend to exhaust the soil, unless some
 articles capable of being converted into manure,
 are introduced to compensate for the injury.—
 Many parts of the North of Africa, and of Asia
 Minor, which formerly supplied large quantities
 of corn to Europe, have since become deserts.—
 Perhaps one of the chief causes of the progress,
 we (the English) have made in agriculture, and of
 the superior productiveness of our fields, has
 arisen from our exporting but few, and importing
 many, of the articles which are capable, when de-
 composed, of becoming manure, and being applied
 to renovate the soil, as much or more as it is ex-
 hausted by cropping.—*Jacobs on the Corn Trade.*

CHINA.

In an article in the Asiatic Journal for April,
 on "the disturbed State of China," it is asserted,
 that the Empire is much agitated by internal com-
 motions. The inhabitants of Formosa have been
 in a state of insurrection against the Chinese
 government, for the last year. The mountaineers
 descend and distress the people of the plains. In
 the N. W. of China there are serious disturbances.
 But the most alarming affair is a rebellion against
 the throne of China, originating with the Ma-
 hometan tribes in Western Asia. The Hong mer-
 chants and others in Canton have subscribed a
 million and half of *Tuels* out of their incomes.

Several dogs in the city of Charleston, S. C.
 have gone mad. A gentleman and lady and two
 servants have been bit, and it appears that a great
 alarm prevails through that city.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1827.

MELONS.

Those who wish to rear melons in perfection, must be careful in the first place, to procure good seed; secondly to plant them remote from an inferior sort, from cucumbers, squashes, gourds and pumpkins; as degeneracy will infallibly be the consequence of inattention to these directions.—Both the musk melon and water melon with all their varieties succeed best in a hot climate and a sandy soil. A good manure to be put under melons or cucumbers, is an old compost of good loam, with the dung of neat cattle or swine.

The author of "Gleanings from Books of Husbandry," directs when the melons have gotten four leaves, to pinch off the tops with the finger and thumb; and again when they have two or more lateral shoots, and two or more joints: secondly, to have a fine fruit to permit but one to remain on a stalk, and to pinch off the end of the runner at the third joint above the fruit, and also new runners that appear before the fruit should be checked. In a Treatise on Gardening, by J. Armstrong, of Dutchess County, New York, it is remarked that "There is much controversy among gardeners and servants on this point—nor are the pinchers entirely united in opinion, how far this practice should be carried. Some content themselves with taking off the cotyledons, when the plant has acquired three or four leaves—while others take off the principal bunches at the first eye above the fruit, and suppress all the secondary branches, male flowers and tendrils. "These operations (says Mr Bosc) are founded on bad reasoning. A cutting which suppresses two thirds of the plant at once, cannot fail to disorganize what remains."

In Honfleur they leave two or three melons only to each vine, and under each of these place a slate without which the upper side and under side will not ripen together. Two months are required to mature them. "The people at Honfleur attribute their success in melon-raising to the sea vapour which surrounds them, and to the saline particles contained in it—an advantage to be any where commanded, by dissolving a little salt in the water employed to moisten them."

Whether a bed of slate might not prove too warm for the melon in our climate is more than we can say; and have never known salt, either in solution or substance used as manure for melons, but think it would not be amiss to try its effect. But care will be necessary not to use too strong a solution, nor too much of the substance of salt, lest the plant be destroyed by the application.—Probably a compost in which salt should form a part might be found useful as a manure for melons.

STRAWBERRY.

It is said that this fruit has the power of dissolving the tartar which accumulates and hardens on the teeth. Likewise that persons afflicted with gout or stone have derived great benefit from eating strawberries freely.

FORCING YOUNG FRUIT TREES TO BEAR.

If you have young fruit trees, and are hesitating whether to graft them or not, you may force them to exhibit specimens of the fruit they will produce by making a cut in the bark a quarter of

an inch wide, round the branch or bough, which you wish to compel to bear fruit. The branch, however, is always injured and sometimes destroyed by this process. The best and safest way to effect the early exhibition of fruit in young trees or barren boughs, is to tie wires or strings about them so tight as to impede, in some degree the circulation of the sap. This is less likely to injure the tree or branch than cutting off the bark, and is said to be equally effectual in causing the production of fruit. It is not best, as a general rule, to graft a young fruit tree, till you have ascertained what sort of fruit it will produce, naturally; because, by so doing you may insert a graft, which will give fruit of less value than the tree would have afforded without grafting.

MAKING YELLOW BUTTER.

In Scotland, we are told, the dairy women give a fine colour and flavour to their butter, by grating some orange carrots, the juice of which, after being strained, is mixed with the cream previous to churning. The quantity of carrot juice necessary for this has not been prescribed, so far as our observation extends, but the judgement of the manufacturer cannot fail to suggest very nearly the quantity necessary to give the butter a proper colour. While cows have fresh feed in the spring, probably, their butter would not be much, if in any degree improved by the addition of carrot juice.—But when grass becomes short, or the dairy stock is fed on hay, carrot juice may produce a good effect.

GREATEST POSSIBLE PRODUCT OF INDIAN CORN.

An able writer for the American Farmer in vol. ii. page 27 of that work says "I risk it as an opinion confessedly, without actual experiment to support it, that as a matter of curiosity it might be possible to make some fraction of an acre of ground so deep and perfect in its soil as to produce, and maintain to maturity, one stalk of Indian corn upon every 24 inches of square surface. If so, and we allow one good ear to each stalk, and half a pint of grain to each ear, the product would be about at the rate of one hundred and sixty-eight bushels to the acre."

It would be a very easy matter to try the experiment above alluded to, by making hills of Indian corn two feet apart, each way, planting 3 or 4 kernels in a hill, and leaving, at the first or second time of hoeing but one stalk in a hill. Care should be taken, however, in planting, to place each kernel at such a distance from its next neighbor that it may be pulled out, and not damage the economy of the hill.

TO PRESERVE INDIAN CORN AND POTATOES AGAINST THE GRUB WORM.

The farmers of Rensselaer county, New York, say that ashes or quick lime ought always to be applied to the top of corn hills immediately after planting, if it follow sward, to prevent grub larvae from destroying it. The same application will have a similar effect, if applied to the top of potato hills. But neither unleached ashes nor lime in its quick or caustic state, should in any case, come in contact either with the seed corn or the young plants. [Memoirs of the New York Board of Agriculture, vol. ii. page 25.] Ashes or lime, applied as above, would not perhaps be so much needed where the seed corn had been soaked in copperas water, as has been repeatedly recommended in the New England Farmer. Still, ashes and

lime may be valuable as manures, even when not necessary to preserve against insects; when potatoes are planted on land not perfectly free from worms (such for instance as land lately cleared from a forest, with what is called a good burn,) we should think no prudent farmer would neglect to cap his hills or ridges with a good top dressing of quick lime or unleached ashes.

ANOTHER WAY TO PLANT POTATOES.

We have been told that the following mode of raising potatoes has been successfully practised in some parts of New England, but have no personal knowledge of this kind of cultivation.

On an even and smooth piece of mowing or pasture land, make deep single furrows with a plough at 3 feet distance. Fill these furrows with rye straw, or some other straw, and drop your potatoes 6 or 8 inches apart on the straw. Then with a hoe cover the potatoes by turning down the ploughed furrows upon them. They will require no more attention till they are grown. No hoeing will be necessary. The same land may be improved as a pasture for sheep, as those animals will not eat, nor materially injure the tops of the potatoes.

HESSIAN FLY.

We cannot say whether this insect has, or will make its appearance in our wheat fields. But if it should, a remedy for its ravages, heretofore pointed out by a correspondent, may be worth the trial. As soon as you discover that the fly has deposited its eggs in the first joint of the stalk, turn sheep into your wheat field and let them eat the plants to the ground. An experiment of this kind was made some years since, in Maine, which seems to have been successful; a statement of which may be seen in the New England Farmer, vol. i. page 347. The efficacy of this remedy has, however, been doubted by some who say that the egg of the fly is deposited below the reach of sheep—and that there are successive generations of flies, so that destroying one race might not ensure the plants against a succeeding tribe of the same insects. It is therefore an object of consequence to ascertain by new experiments, whether feeding down wheat after the fly has made its appearance will prove a remedy against that destructive insect.

BURNING CLAY AND SURFACE SOIL BY LIME WITHOUT FUEL.

Mounds of seven yards in length and three and a half in breadth, are kindled with seventy-two bushels of lime. First a layer of dry sods or parings, on which a quantity of lime is spread, mixing sods with it, then a covering of eight inches of sods, on which the other half of the lime is spread and covered a foot; the height of the mound being about a yard. In twenty-four hours it will take fire. The lime should be immediately from the kiln. It is better to suffer it to ignite itself, than to effect it by the operation of water. When the fire is fairly kindled, fresh sods must be applied. Mr Curwen recommends obtaining a sufficient body of ashes before any clay was put on the mounds. The fire naturally rises to the top. It takes less time and does more work to draw down the ashes from the top, and not to suffer it to rise above six feet. The former practice of burning in kilns was more expensive; did much less work; and in many instances, calcined the ashes and rendered them of no value.

the Season.—The present season is considerably very forward one, though the weather has been cool, and the progress of vegetation slow, two or three weeks past. In the grazing season, sheep, young cattle, and colts have obtained most of their food from the pastures for some weeks. Hay is more plenty in this vicinity than usual at this time of the year, and the price is 25 to 30 per cent. less than it was two or three weeks since. Grain on good land promises an abundant harvest. Rye was 6 or 7 inches high in sweetest a fortnight since, and the deep green wheat fields on Long Island presented a rich and pleasing aspect. We were told that in the western part of New York, grain never looked better. The farmer who told us two months since that there would be no peaches here the present season was a true prophet. No blossoms have appeared, and many trees have been much injured by severity of the winter.—*Northampton Gazette.*

to preserve eggs.—Some families in this town keep eggs through the summer in the following method:—For 12 dozen of eggs take about a quart of lime and slacken it in 3 or 4 quarts of water; let it stand until cold, then pour it on the eggs placed in a stone jar, adding one ounce of cream of tartar, and water enough to cover the same. We are assured that eggs have been preserved in this way more than three months.—*Ibid.*

superstition.—The superstitions which prevail in some European countries interfere substantially with the industry and comforts of the people. Late number of the "Bulletin des Sciences," relates that when a distemper attacked the cattle, the Catholic kingdom of Bavaria, in the year 1800, more than 18,000 peasants, instead of having recourse to the remedies proper for the disease, make a pilgrimage to Griesbach, driving their sick beasts before them. The next year 3000 people conducted their diseased cattle to the same place, to procure the assistance of some under-working saint or virgin. It is melancholy to see rulers and priests should encourage such oppressive fooleries among the poor and ignorant peasantry.—*Ibid.*

BRIGHTON MARKET, May 7.

Bees in market, 175; 22 unsold; sales from 10 to 6.75—2 very fine Oxen sold for 7.00 per head. Working Oxen, 8 pair ordinary, few extra; good in demand. Cows with Calves, few market, those ordinary; all sold—good ones in demand. Sheep, none. Swine, 385, very low sold.—*Patriot.*

From England.—An arrival at New York brings the important intelligence of a complete change in the British Ministers. Mr Canning has been pointed prime minister, in consequence of which, one of the old ministers, including Lord Wellington, have resigned their places in the Cabinet. Mr Canning is of decidedly liberal principles, and the ablest statesman of England since the days of William Pitt.

To make Blacking.—For twelve years past, I have used blacking of my own composition, and I recommend it equal to the imported. I have ways made it as I wanted it, in this manner, 2 ½ lb. ivory black, 1 pint of vinegar, ½ tea-spoon white powdered sugar, ½ table spoonful of cast oil, one cent's worth of powdered nutgalls.

Simmer this mixture over a slow fire; when cool, add ¼ of an ounce of oil of vitrol.

[Mass. Spy.]

Swimming.—Doctor Franklin, who was a close observer of every thing relating to domestic habits, was a great admirer of swimming. He considered that it promoted health, when judiciously used, and was a preservative against danger. Warm baths are a great luxury, but, setting aside their cost, they are not as healthy as the cold salt water and plunging bath, which gives a firmness and color to the skin and flesh, and is every way bracing and agreeable.

Fossil plants, now the natives of the torrid zone, have been found in abundance in Ohio. The Bread Fruit tree, the Bamboo, and the species of Palm which produces the cocoa-nut are among the plants. The supposition that these tropical plants were carried northward by the ocean is disproved by the fact that some of the trees stand upright, evidently on the spot where they grow.

On the 1st of May it snowed 5 or 6 hours at Bangor, (Maine). It also snowed at Alexandria, near Washington City, the same day.

The National Debt of England was estimated on the 1st of January 1827, at nine hundred millions of dollars,—that of the United States at seventy-five millions.

The Quincy Rail-Way having been completed, the workmen are now employed in transporting the Granite for the Bunker Hill Monument, in Charlestown. On the 20th ult. the work may be said to have commenced, and will now proceed with all possible expedition.—*Essex Register.*

There was a slight frost at Savannah on the night of the 17th ult.

Valuable Real Estate.

For sale, the very pleasant Farm, situated on the borders of the towns of Saugus and Chelsea, formerly owned by Mr Nathaniel Boynton, deceased, and is known by the name of the Boynton Farm, on which is a good two-story Dwelling house, large barn and out-houses, together with one hundred acres of excellent land, sixty or seventy of which are very superior for mowing; cuts from thirty-five to forty tons of hay, and with a little cultivation, might be made to cut seventy. The pasturage is sufficient for five cows, a yoke of oxen, and a horse. It is well supplied with excellent fruit, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, &c. with never failing springs of the best water. The peculiar advantages of this estate would render it the object of a gentleman for a Country Seat, or it is a suitable place for a Tavern, or having a sufficiency of water, would make a good place for a Tanner. The situation for pleasantness, is not surpassed by any estate in the county of Essex. It is distant only six miles from Boston, and ten from Salem markets. For further particulars, apply to CORNELIUS C. FLETCHER, on the premises, or to DAVID TORREY, Scituate.

Lead Aqueduct Pipe.

THE subscriber, Agent for the extensive Manufacturing of Washburn & Goddard, Worcester, for manufacturing Lead Pipes, has received and offers for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, a large supply of all size Pipe, from 2 to 24 inch, made of the best materials, warranted sound, and equal to any English Pipe ever imported into the country, and which is offered at wholesale or retail, on the most favorable terms. Any quantity and of any size can be furnished and delivered at the shortest notice. Contracts for furnishing and laying Pipe in any part of the country, can be made on application to J. R. NEWELL, Agent.

Tree Brushes.

For sale at the Agricultural Establishment, 52 North Market Street, a further supply of Tree Brushes, some of an improved kind. These brushes were invented by Col. Pickering, and are found highly serviceable in removing caterpillars' nests.

The Coronation of Napoleon.

Painted by the celebrated David, is now open to the public, in the spacious Hall over the New Market. The Picture is 36 feet long by 26 high, and occupied the artist 14 years to paint it.

Admittance 25 cents—a description of the Picture, price 12 cents, to be had at the door.

Hours of exhibition from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

Green House Plants.

The Catalogues for 1827 of the collection of Green House Plants, now under cultivation at the Linnean Botanic Garden, William Prince, proprietor, near New York, have just completed and may be obtained gratis at the office of the New England Farmer. The catalogue contains near 2200 species, with the English and scientific names and the prices attached—a large proportion are newly introduced to this country, and are in possession of no other establishment in the union.—Orders sent to the New England Farmer office No. 52 North Market street, Boston, or directed to the proprietor, will receive prompt attention.

English Garden Seeds.

GEORGE MURDOCK has just received by the London Packet, the following Seeds, viz: Early Frame, Hotspur and Charlton Peas—Green Imperial do.—Dwarf or Bordered do.—English, Winslow and Long Pod Beans—Salmon and Short Top Radish—Red and White Turnip do.—Early Dutch and York Cabbage—Green Curled Savoy do.—Early and Late Cauliflower—Salsify, or Oyster Plant—Tomatoe, and Martenoe—100 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel—50 lbs. Sugar Beet—10 lbs. Sweet Marjoram, and Thyme—50 lbs. Rutabaga.

4t. May 4.



POWDER, Shot, Balls, Flints, and Percussion Caps, Wholesale and Retail, Constantly on hand at 65 Broad Street. E. COPELAND, Jr.

Further supply of Seeds.

Just received at the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market street, Boston, a further supply of Garden and Field Seeds, which makes the assortment by far the largest and best in Boston. A list of which may be seen in last week's New England Farmer.

100 bushels of MILLET, of a superior quality. 100 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL and SUGAR BEET.

PRICES AT BOSTON.

Corn, northern,	-	-	60 to 62
Rye,	-	-	69 to 70
Oats	-	-	40 to 41
Lard	-	-	9 to 9 ½
Wool, full blooded merino, washed	-	-	35 to 50
ditto unwashed	-	-	25 to 35
" native	-	-	20 to 25
" pulled lambs', 1st sort	-	-	33 to 37

PRICES AT NEW YORK.

North River Wheat	-	-	94 to 97
Genesee "	-	-	100 to 106
Rye	-	-	63 to 70
Corn, northern,	-	-	54 to 55
Hops, (according to quality)	-	-	11 to 15
Lard,	-	-	7 to 8
Butter	-	-	18 to 22

MISCELLANIES.

From "Fagaries in Quest of the Wild and Whimsical." By Pierce Shafston, Gent.

[In the following verses is infused a little of the freshness and simplicity of the olden time.]

SONG FOR MAY MORNING.

It is May, it is May!
And all earth is gay,
For at last old winter is quite away;
He linger'd awhile on his cloak of snow.
To see the delicate primrose blow;
He saw it and made no longer stay—
And now it is May, it is May!

It is May, it is May!
And we bless the day
When we first delightfully so can say;
April had beams amidst her showers,
Yet bare were her gardens, and cold her bowers;
And her frown would blight, and her smile betray,
But now it is May, it is May.

It is May, it is May!
And the slenderer spray
Holds up a few leaves to the ripening ray,
And the birds sing fearlessly out on high,
For there is not a cloud in the calm blue sky;
And the villagers join the roundelay—
For oh! it is May, it is May!
It is May, it is May!
And the flowers obey
The beams which alone are more bright than they;
Yet they spring at the touch of the sun,
And opening their sweet eyes one by one,
In a language of beauty seem all to say
And of perfume—'tis May, it is May!

It is May, it is May!
And delights that lay
Chill'd and enchain'd beneath winter sway,
Break forth again o'er the kindling soul,
And soften, and soothe it, and bless it whole.
Oh! thoughts more tender than words convey
Sigh out—It is May, it is May.

THE UNBELIEVER'S CREED. *selected from their Works.* I believe that there is no God, but that matter is God and God is matter, and that it is no matter whether there is any God or no; I believe also that the world was not made; but that the world made itself; that it had no beginning; that it will last forever, world without end; I believe that a man is a beast; that the soul is the body, and the body is the soul; and that after death there is neither body nor soul; I believe that there is no religion; that natural religion is the only religion; and that all religion is unnatural; I believe not in Moses; I believe in the first Philosophy; I believe not the Evangelists; I believe in Chubb—Tin al—Voltaire, &c. &c. I believe in Lord Bolingbroke; I believe not St. Paul; I believe not revelation; I believe not the Bible; I believe in Socrates—I believe in Sanconianthian—I believe in Mahomet; I believe not in Christ; lastly, I believe in all unbelief.—*Nat. Journal.*

It is an old college joke that a youth, on his matriculation, being told he was to subscribe to the thirty-nine articles, very readily took out his purse and asked, "how much?"

Liquor at Fires—We learn from the Baltimore Chronicle, that a lad, charged with having set fire to a board yard, was influenced, as shown by testimony, to commit the act, in order to obtain the liquor which is usually distributed among those who work at engines. What a commentary this, on the pernicious practice of handing about liquor.

The Chinese have a saying, that an unlucky word dropped from the tongue cannot be brought back again by a coach and six horses.

As two city merchants were conversing together upon business, a flock of birds passed over their heads; upon which one of the traders exclaimed, "How happy those creatures are! they have no acceptances to pay."—"You are mistaken," exclaimed his friend, "they have their bills to provide for as well as we."

Not long since, as a couple were going to be married, and had proceeded as far as the church-yard gate, the gentleman stopped his fair comrade with the following unexpected address:—"Mary, during our courtship, I have told you *nos* of my mind, but not all my mind—when we are married I shall insist upon three things."—"What are they?" asked the astonished lady.—"In the first place," says he, "I shall lie alone; secondly, I shall eat alone; and lastly, I shall find fault when there is no occasion; can you submit to these conditions?" "O yes, Sir, very easily," she replied, "for if you lie alone, I shall not; if you eat alone, I shall eat first; and as to your finding fault without occasion, that, I think, may be prevented, for I will take care that you shall never want occasion."

A person named Owen Moore once left his tradesmen somewhat unceremoniously, upon which occasion a wag wrote—

Owen Moore has run away,
Owing more than he can pay.

At a late fire in London, while the engines were discharging their contents against the front of a house, an inscription on it became nearly obliterated. "By my soul," exclaimed a witty Irishman, in the crowd, "this is a *queer* time for a joke." "And who is joking?" growled one of the firemen. "Why, don't you see, honey, how you are *playing upon words*," said Pat.

At Bow-street a man called Jumper was charged with robbing a Mr Trotter, of Russell-street, Bloom-bury. Trotter being too drunk to walk, Jumper was accused of trotting off with his watch—the watch unlike its master, *went*, and the case stands over.

Bon Mots of Sheridan.

One day, meeting two royal dukes walking up St. James' street, the younger thus flippantly addressed him: "I say, Sherry, we have just been discussing whether you are a greater *fool* or *rogue*; what is your own opinion, my boy?" Mr. Sheridan having bowed and smiled at the compliment, took each of them by the arm, and instantly replied, "Why, faith, I believe I am between both."

Looking over a number of the Quarterly Review one day at Brooke's, soon after its first appearance, he said, in reply to a gentleman who

observed that the editor, Mr Gifford, had boasted of his power of conferring and distributing literary reputation: "Very likely: and in the present instance I think he has done it so profusely as *have left none for himself*!"

A rich Member of the Lower House, but exceedingly penurious, having one day descended for half an hour, at the Cocoa Tree, on the excellent quality and cheapness of a *waistcoat*, which, after much *bating*, he had just bought at a tailor shop in the Strand, and which he was exhibiting in triumph to the gentlemen present, concluded by praising the high perfection of the Manchester manufactures, and saying, "Can any thing be more reasonable? Can any one conceive how they let me have it so cheap?"—"Very easily," replied Sheridan, raising his head from a newspaper, and heartily tired of being bored by such subject: "they took you for one of the *trade*, and sold it to you *wholesale*."

A tunnel from Liverpool to the Cheshire shore under the river Mersey, is proposed, a distance more than a mile.

A man apparently deranged, is at the house of Mr Drake, in Almond, Allegany county, N. Y. He has a rifle and pocket book, on which is marked *Simson Elliott*. From the papers in his possession, it appears that he was formerly from Sutton, Mass.

During the first fifteen days of March, 100 bales of Cotton, the product of Florida, were taken to Pensacola, and sold at $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 cents.

It is stated in a late English paper that 6,000 houses are now unoccupied in Glasgow and vicinity.

Roman.

A very elegant, full blooded horse, imported with hope of improving the breed, will stand this season the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough County of Worcester.

ROMAN was purchased in England of the Earl Warwick and his pedigree has been traced in the New Market Studbook from Childers, the swiftest horse that ever run over New Market course, through eight generations of the highest bred horses and mares in England without a single drop of inferior blood. At years old he won 5, and at 5 years old he won 4 prize and has since beat some of the best test horses in England over the most celebrated courses.

His colour a very bright bay—black legs, mane and tail—walks and trots well—is very good tempered high spirited—active—full 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands high and is considered by judges as hand-some and well formed a horse as can be found in the country.

Mares have been sent to him from all the New England States, as well as from the remote counties in the state and the neighbouring towns, and his colts at hand-some and command high prices.

Terms—\$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away. Northborough May 4, 1827.

J. & A. Fales' Patent Hoes.

Constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market street, sole agents for vending the same.

April 13

Cows and Saxony Rams.

For sale 2 good young milch Cows and three calves of the Galloway breed, also 10 fine imported Saxony Rams—Inquire of BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF Jr. Chelsea, near Chelsea bridge. April 27.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing are entitled to a deduction of Fifty Cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 53 North Market Street, (opposite Faneuil Hall).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

OL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1827.

No. 43.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

THE FARMER'S CART.

Carts, like other implements, vary in their forms and modes of construction, according to the nature and situation of the roads, and many other circumstances; but for the purposes of drawing, those of the single-horse kind are in general the most advantageous and useful. The advantage of single horse carts, Lord R. Seymour observes, (Ann. Ag. xvii.) are universally admitted, wherever they have been attentively compared with carriages of any other description. A horse when he acts singly, will do half as much work as when he acts in conjunction with another; that is to say that two horses will separately do as much work as three conjointly; and a horse, in the first place from the single horse cart, so near the load he draws; and in the next place from the point or line of draught being so low below his breast, it being usual to make the wheels of single horse carts low. A horse harnessed singly has nothing but his load to contend with, whereas, when he draws in conjunction with another, he is generally embarrassed by some difference of rate, the horse behind or before him going quicker or slower than himself; he is likewise frequently inconvenienced by the greater weight of his neighbor: these considerations give a decided advantage to the single horse cart. The very great ease with which a single horse cart is filled may be added, as a man may load it with the help of a long handled shovel or fork, instead of his hands only; whereas in order to load a higher cart, not only the man's back, but his arms and whole person must be exerted. To the advantage of single horses in draught there can be no objection, unless it be the supposed necessity of additional drivers created by it; the fact however is that it has no such effect; for horses once in the habit of going singly will follow each other uniformly and as steadily as they do when harnessed together; and accordingly we see on the most frequented roads in Ireland, men conducting one, four or five single horse carts each, without inconvenience to the passengers: such, likewise, is the case where lime and coal are generally carried upon pack-horses. In some of the northern counties of Britain also, one man manages two or three, and sometimes more, one-horse carts.

Mr Arthur Young, in the 12th volume of his Treatise on Agriculture, states the following divisions of a single horse cart, which he, by the force of experience, has found to be the most advantageous.

Back—Length, 5 feet 1 inch,

Breadth—3 feet 7 inches,

Depth—2 feet.

Cubical feet—25 and a fraction.

On his farm of 350 acres, Mr Young employed such carts, and observed that he would not add more than one to the number.

Dr Mease, in Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, Philadelphia Edition, says "A predilection has long prevailed in England and America, in favor

of large teams and wagons, in regard to which, says Dr Anderson, the great object of emulation seems to be to try how an immense load of goods may be transported in one carriage without regard to any other circumstance. But this is acting in direct opposition to the best established principles of mechanics, of economy and of common sense. "The parts of large machines must be made so proportionably thick, because of the largeness of the size on which they are constructed, that the very weight of the machine itself is a load which not only subjects the owner to a great and unnecessary expense in the purchase, but what is worse, obliges him to be at a great expense for horses to drag that unnecessary load from place to place. When four or more horses are yoked to a team, three of these horses must draw horizontally, and consequently in a manner inconsistent with their mechanism.

"The immensely large wheels of wagons, also add exceedingly to the draught of the horses, because a wagon from the slowness of its motion, obliges the horses to overcome its *vis inertia* every moment they are drawing it. That is, it is the same thing as putting it into a state of motion from a state of rest every moment.

"The very great weight of our western country wagons is well known. Let any one then reflect upon the great portion of the horses' strength, which is spent in drawing the wagon, besides the load which it contains, and which ought to be yoked to support an increase of the latter. Why should not each horse draw his own cart? There can be no doubt that four horses with each a properly constructed cart will draw more and with more ease to themselves, than when they are yoked to one wagon.

"A good horse will draw as a common load 15 cwt. of goods, and travel farther in a day than our wagons, and over worse roads, whereas 10 or 12 cwt. of hurlen is as much as fall to the share of one wagon horse; his superior strength being wasted on a cumbrous wheel.

"The rough roads beyond the mountains may probably prevent the adoption of the plan of one horse carts, but why could not each horse draw his own cart, from the farms in Lancaster county?

"The halter of one horse might be tied to the cart which goes before it, and by this means one driver would have the whole as much at command as if they were yoked in the chains of a wagon. A horse has also the momentum of his draught increased by having a portion of the weight on his back. The expense of turnpike may be increased by the carts, but would not the increased freight more than make up?"

Dickson on Agriculture says in substance, the great superiority of one horse carts is rendered very striking by the fact that two horses with single horse carts will draw as much as three horses with one cart. A common carrier at Carlisle who many years employed a wagon, has laid it aside, and now uses single horse carts only; as he finds he can, by these means carry much greater weights.

We think the foregoing observations may suggest some useful hints to all who have occasion to use wagons or carts. But there are circumstan-

ces and cases to which single horse carts or wagons are not so well adapted as the common ox-carts of New England, or the heavy and strong horse-wagons with which long journeys are performed throughout the United States. If the roads are narrow, rough and crooked, a string or row of single horse carts, with but one driver to several of them, might not always preserve a regular line of march. And if two such strings should meet in a narrow passage, and some horses for lack of discretion, or a disposition to do right, should refuse to relinquish a portion of the cart path to the use of the line which is moving in the opposite direction, there must be some clashing of the claims of cart wheels, and perhaps, entangling alliances, which one would not care to stop to arbitrate on, in a raw and gusty day. In bad roads it is generally necessary that the team should be within the reach of the teamster, for admonition without discipline is sometimes lost on horse-kind as well as on mankind. Still, there are many cases in which heavy, clumsy land luggers are used, which ought to be supplanted by the light craft above recommended; and a small share of good sense, together with our useful hints aforesaid will point out such cases to the notice of all intelligent carmen and wagoners.

SPRUCE BEER.

We are inclined to believe that the following is a good recipe for spruce beer. It is copied from an English work of reputation. "Chowder beer" is a provincial phrase of Devonshire, denoting a cheap and easily prepared drink, highly recommended for preventing the scurvy in long voyages, or for the use of it where it may have been contracted. It is prepared in the following manner: take twelve gallons of water, in which put three pounds and an half of black spruce; boil it for three hours, and having taken out the fir or spruce, mix with the liquor seven pounds of molasses, and just boil it up; strain it through a sieve, and, when milk warm, put to it about four spoonfuls of yeast to work it. In two or three days stop the bung of the cask, and in five or six days, when fine, bottle it for drinking. If molasses cannot be procured coarse sugar will answer the purpose.

CONTRACTION IN MECHANICS; BRITTLINESS OF GLASS; HARDENING OF STEEL.

The hardness which some bodies acquire in consequence of a sudden contraction is a subject well worthy the attention of the inquirer into the laws, which govern the operations of nature. This sudden hardness and consequent fragility is particularly manifested in the cooling of glass and some other metals. Thus glass vessels suddenly cooled after being formed are so very brittle that they hardly bear to be touched with any hard body.—The cause of this effect is thus properly explained by Dr. Young; "When glass in fusion is very suddenly cooled, its external parts become solid first and determine the magnitude of the whole piece; while it still remains fluid within. The internal part as it cools is disposed to contract still further, but its contraction is prevented by

the resistance of the external parts, which form an arch or vault round it, so that the whole is left in a state of constraint; and as soon as the equilibrium is disturbed in any one part, the whole aggregate is destroyed. Hence it becomes necessary to anneal all glass, by placing it in an oven, where it is left to cool slowly; for, without this precaution a very slight cause would destroy it. The Bologna jars, sometimes called proofs, are small thick vessels, made for the purpose of exhibiting this effect; they are usually destroyed by the impulse of a small and sharp body, for instance, a single grain of sand, dropped into them, and a small body appears to be more effectual than a larger one; perhaps because the larger one is more liable to strike the glass with an obtuse part of its surface."

The hardening of steel is an effect of the same sort. The piece of steel is made red hot, and in that state, is suddenly cooled and contracted by immersion in water; in consequence of which it remains so brittle and hard as not to suffer its being filed or hammered. If, instead of water, the piece of red hot steel be plunged in oil, its contraction is not so sudden, and of course its hardness will not be so great. If it be plunged into quicksilver, which cools it much quicker than water, its hardness becomes so great as to render it capable of cutting or scratching glass like a silicious body. But, on the other hand, if the piece of steel after its having been rendered red-hot be suffered to contract gradually in the air; then its texture will easily yield to the hammer or to the file.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CORINTHIAN GRAPE.

DEAR SIR—It is gratifying to learn, by a communication over the signature of a "*Lover of Plum Pudding*," which appeared in the last New England Farmer, page 329, that the *Corinthian Vine* may be found so much nearer home than we had reason to expect; and I trust you will not deny me the privilege, inherent in a New England man, of guessing the author of that article, who I do not hesitate to identify as the best horticulturist, and as great a friend to the social virtues as my good fortune ever made me acquainted with. It has been my misfortune, however, not to have visited his garden since his "*peach house*" was erected, except in seasons when the vines showed no foliage, otherwise I am sure I should have come in contact with his *Corinthians*. The doubts expressed in my letter to the Editor of the American Farmer, which you did me the honor to republish, and to which your correspondent refers, that the *Corinthian vine* was not cultivated in England 30 years ago, or in this country at present, had reference to *nurserymen* in the neighbourhood of London, from whom plants could be obtained. We certainly could not suppose that this well known plant should never have been introduced into the collections of botanists or such amateur horticulturists as Sir JOSEPH BANKS. The idea meant to be conveyed was, that its cultivation was not *notorious*, and hence the propriety of sending directly to Greece.

I should not have troubled you with this explanation, but from a desire to accompany it with some remarks in order to remove erroneous impressions respecting *Wheeler*, who, your correspondent says, "travelled, (and in a parenthesis) or wrote travels up the Levant," which seems to imply that his ac-

counts were *fictitious*, or not to be relied on. Now it so happens that Sir George Wheeler travelled some years in the *Levant*, in company with *Doct. Spon*, a native of Lyons. In 1670 they were at Athens, engaged in making accurate surveys of the superb sculptures that adorned the Parthenon, many of which have since been "*ravaged*" by a late Lord Elgin, and at a more recent period another British nobleman took nearly all that the Turks had not destroyed. In 1682 these Travels were published in England in 1 volume folio, and contained the most scientific description of the natural productions of the Levant that had then appeared in Europe. A few years after, Sir George Wheeler published a description of the *ancient churches* in the east. Indeed, it must be known to all who are familiar with writers on the natural history and antiquities of Greece, that the Travels of *Wheeler* and *Spon* were considered as the highest authority on those subjects long after their publication. The celebrated Count Chateaubriand, who travelled in Greece as late as 1806, says, "every reader is acquainted with the works of *Wheeler* and *Spon*, in which the arts and antiquities are handled with a critical skill before unknown." *Wheeler's* description of the *Corinthian vine* was taken from M. Beaujour's Memoir, who, considering his long residence in Greece, we may suppose was fully able to judge of its correctness.

I think it must be obvious that the appearance of vines growing in a small "*peach house*," or a *confined sheltered border* in this climate, that were propagated from plants probably long habituated to a hot house in England, would differ essentially from those in a well managed *Corinthian vineyard* in the *Morae*. I presume that your correspondent has viewed vineyards in France, that, had he been a stranger to their management, he would have described the plants as "*shrubs* rising from 5 to 6 feet." But "*all is not gold that glistens*." Dr Roos's in his Cyclopaedia, informs us of a *native grape of Greece, with long trailing branches, producing small black fruit without seeds*, which he says it is doubtful whether the *Zante Currant* be precisely the same,—that it was cultivated in the Royal Gardens at *Kew* and other similar establishments." Now we know that the true *Corinthian Grape* is not without seeds. However I am inclined to believe that our friend the "*Lover of Plum Pudding*," is in possession of the true *Corinthian vine*, and feel assured that he will, with his usual patriotism, disseminate cuttings and plants from it extensively.

Still I must express the hope, that there may be no relaxation of efforts to obtain from Greece as many plants as possible. There is plenty of room for them from Cape Florida to the Delaware, extending westward on the same parallels to the Mississippi. And although they may not be cultivated to advantage in *New England*, yet as members of the *great American family*, we shall reap a share of the harvest by the formation of a *new staple* for general consumption, that will add an item to our *coasting and internal trade*, if our palates are not gratified. But local views on such subjects, I trust, are out of the question.

With sincere wishes that yourself and the veteran editor of the American Farmer, may be regaled with *roast beef and plum pudding* in the good old *John Bull style*, as often at least as your valuable journals are published,

I remain, respectfully yours,
Brighton, 16 May. S. W. POMEROY.

THE WEEPING WILLOW, (*Salix*.)

The following article on the weeping willow, abstracted from a work by an English lady, entitled *Sylvan Sketches*.

The weeping willow, *salix Babylonica*, a native of the Levant, was not cultivated in England c. 1730. It is tree, with its long, slender, pendulous branches, is one of the most elegant ornaments of English scenery. The situation which it affects also, on the margins of brooks or rivers, increases its beauty; like *Narcissus*, it often seems to bend over the water for the purpose of admiring their reflection:—

—"Shadowy trees, that lean
So elegantly o'er the water's brim."

There is a fine weeping willow in a garden near the Paddington end of the New Road, and most magnificent one, also, in a garden on the banks of the Thames, just before Richmond bridge, on the Richmond side of the river. Several of the arms of this tree are so large, that one of them would in itself form a fine tree. They are propped by a number of stout poles; and the tree appears in a flourishing condition. If the tree be, as it is said, no more than ninety-five years old, the quickness of its growth is indeed astonishing.

Martyn relates an interesting anecdote, which he gives on the authority of the *St. James's Chronicle*, for August, 1801:—

"The famous and admired weeping willow planted by Pope, which has lately been felled to the ground, came from Spain, enclosing a present for lady Suffolk. Mr Pope was in company when the covering was taken off; he observed that the pieces of stick appeared as if they had some vegetation; and added, 'Perhaps they may produce something we have not in England.' Under this idea he planted it in his garden, and it produced the willow tree that has given birth to so many others." It is said, that the destruction of this tree was caused by the eager curiosity of the admirers of the poet, who, by their numbers, so disturbed the quiet and fatigued the patience of the possessor, with applications to be permitted to see this precious relic, that to put an end to the trouble at once and forever, she gave orders that it should be felled to the ground.

The weeping willow, in addition to the pensive drooping appearance of its branches, weeps little drops of water, which stand like fallen tears upon the leaves. It will grow in any but a dry soil, but most delights, and best thrives, in the immediate neighbourhood of water. The willow, in poetical language, commonly introduces a stream, or a forsaken lover:—

We pass a gulf in which the willows dip
Their pendant boughs, stooping as if to drink.

Chatterton describes

The willow, shadowing the bubbling brook.

Churchill mentions, among other trees,

The willow, weeping o'er the fatal wave,
Where many a lover finds a watery grave:
The cypress, sacred held when lovers mourn
Their true love snatched away.

In Shakespeare, Chatterton, Fletcher, and many other old English writers, frequent allusion is made to the willow, and to the associations and superstitions connected with it in the minds of the English peasantry.

is worthy to be recollected, that some of the best trees known are willows; nay, the smallest known, without any exception. The herbaceous willow, *salix herbacea*, is seldom higher than three inches, sometimes not more than two, yet it is in every respect a tree, notwithstanding the name herbaceous, which, as it has been observed, is inappropriate. Dr Clarke says, in his travels in Norway, "We soon recognised that some of our old Lapland acquaintances, such as *aula nana*, with its minute leaves, like silver berries; mountain-birch; and the dwarf alpine species of willow: of which half a dozen trees, with all their branches, leaves, flowers, and roots, might be compressed within two of the pages of a pocket-book, without coming into contact with each other. After our return to England, specimens of the *salix herbacea* were given to our friends, which, when framed and glazed, had the appearance of miniature drawings. The author, collecting them for his herbarium, has frequently expressed twenty of these trees between two of the pages of a duodecimo volume." Yet in the northwestern forests, Dr Clarke found a species of willow "that would make a splendid ornament to our English shrubberies, owing to its quick growth, and beautiful appearance. It had much more the appearance of an orange than of a willow-tree, its large luxuriant leaves being of the most vivid green colour, splendidly shining. We believed it to be a variety of *salix amygdalina*, but it may be a distinct species; it principally flourishes in Westro Bothnia, and we never saw it elsewhere."

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Continued from page 331.

At putting the cocoons upon the thread, in order to prepare them for breeding, be at the pains to select a male and female cocoon alternately upon the thread, that they may be near each other for copulation, when they come to pierce the cocoons; and when the butterflies come out, you place them upon a piece of clean woolen cloth, that is perfectly smooth, having no nap or pile upon it, which may be hung upon the back of a chair. The male is easily to be distinguished from the female, by his body being more slender, and by uttering his wings oftener, and with a great deal more force than the female. When they have been about ten hours in copulation, the male is to be gently removed, as the female is supposed by that time to be sufficiently impregnated.—The female will then proceed to lay her eggs upon the cloth, to which they will closely adhere, and upon which you let the eggs remain till about a month before the usual time for hatching, when they are to be taken from the cloth, which is generally done by means of a thin piece of copper coin, which in France passes for a penny (*un sol narque*), and which is found perfectly to answer the purpose. The cloth upon which the eggs are laid is folded up lightly and kept till the proper season in a drawer or closet in a dry room but not too hot. Every female butterfly is calculated to produce from three to four hundred eggs. The reason for recommending the eggs to be taken off the cloth about a month before the usual time of hatching, is this, that it can then be done without the smallest injury to the eggs, which at that time are perfectly hard and firm; but if delayed till the time of hatching, the case becomes greatly altered,

because the eggs gradually soften by the approach of spring, so that they cannot then be taken from the cloth without the evident risk of destroying a great part of them.

Were it possible to wind off the silk from the other cocoons before the insect naturally pierces them, that is the best time for doing it because the silk at that time winds off with much greater ease than afterwards. But as that is found to be impossible, two methods have been pursued to destroy the insect in the cocoon, that they may wind off the silk at leisure, and with full convenience. The first method which was followed in France for that purpose, was to destroy them by placing the cocoons in baskets in a baker's oven; but if the oven happened to be a little hotter than was proper, the silk was by that means scorched, and often very much hurt by it. They therefore tried to kill the insect by the steam of boiling water, which could not at all hurt the silk, and they succeeded; so that the placing them in the oven is now wholly laid aside. The killing of the insect by the steam of boiling water is performed in the following manner.

They build a little furnace of brick, of a kind of oval form; the ground part of which is for holding the wood or charcoal which they use upon the occasion; and to make the fire burn properly, they have a little iron grate in the furnace, upon which they place the wood or charcoal; and over that, at a little distance they place a little copper cauldron, which they fill with water, and make it boil by means of the fire underneath. Above this cauldron they have another iron grate, upon which they place the cocoons, in a little open basket composed of twigs, which is made pretty open between the twigs, to let the steam and heat of the boiling water have the easier access to the cocoons. To this cauldron and the grate above it for holding the basket with the cocoons, you have access by a little door which opens above the entrance of the fire. The furnace is arched over the top with bricks, that when the door above-mentioned is shut, the steam may be retained within, which in the space of eight minutes, is found effectually to kill the insects within the cocoons. The basket is then taken out and put aside, to let the cocoons dry, as upon coming out of the furnace, they will be all very wet with the steam, and they then place another basket in the furnace with more cocoons, taking care so to keep up the fire, as to have the water cauldron always boiling.—Charcoal is preferable to wood for fuel upon this occasion, because it has no smoke. The smoke of wood spoils the colour of the silk, and takes away from its lustre. The smoke of pit coals would be still worse.

Here it is proper to add, that after the insects have been killed by the steam, as above-mentioned, care must be taken to stir about and move the cocoons regularly, at least once a day. If this is neglected, the insects will corrupt, and breed worms in the cocoons, which will destroy the silk. After the cocoons are taken out of the furnace, and dried a little, as before directed, they should be wrapped up in a good thick woollen blanket, to keep in all the hot steam, and to prevent all access to the exterior air. This is done with a view to stifle any of the insects which may happen to be yet alive; and which, if immediately exposed too much to the air, might revive and recover their strength. They are left covered up in that manner with the blanket for five or six

hours together; after which they are to be taken out of the basket, and spread out upon a table; and are afterwards to be stirred and moved about regularly every day, as directed above. And you then assort the cocoons according to their different colours, of which they have three sorts in France, namely, the white, the yellow, and those of a greenish colour.

When the insects are once killed, the sooner you wind off the silk from the cocoons the better; because it can then be done more easily than after they have been kept for some time; upon which account they always wind off the silk as fast as they possibly can; and it is done in the following manner: they build a little copper cauldron into a small furnace of brick, with a fire place under it, as in the other furnace already described, exactly in the same manner as we do in Britain, at the sides of our rivers, for the washing of linen at our bleaching fields; at the end of which they have a large reel which turns round with the hand, and by a footboard, and two or three little pieces of iron, at proper distances, with eyes to them, by which to conduct the threads to the reel. The cauldron above mentioned they fill with water, and keep it always boiling with a fire of wood or charcoal; the last, however, being preferable, on account of its being free from smoke. They then put from 20 to 30 cocoons at once into the boiling water, and, with a small brush of little twigs, (of heath for example) they keep stirring the cocoons about. The heat of the boiling water dissolves the gum that is naturally about the silk, upon which, as the cocoons are continually touched and tossed from side to side amongst the water by the little brush, the ends of the silk attach themselves to the brush. When the woman who manages the brush perceives that she has got hold of the ends of the silk by it, she takes hold of the silk thread with her hand, puts aside the brush, and pulls the silk towards her, which disengages itself with ease from the cocoons; and this she continues to do till she has got away all the floss or outside silk of the cocoons. When she observes she is come to the fine silk, she breaks off and separates the coarse from it, which coarse silk she puts aside. She then applies her brush again till she has got hold of the end of the fine silk, all of which she sets apart, every fine thread by itself, by fixing it to a piece of wood kept near to the furnace for that purpose, till she has arranged the whole, or at least the greatest part in this manner, which by that means are in readiness to be thrown in, to form the thread of silk which is to be wound off.

This done, she puts together the threads of as many of the cocoons as she inclines, according as she wants to make the thread fine or coarse.—These she joins together, and after having put the silk through one of the eyes of two of the pieces of iron which are placed for conducting the thread to the reel, she fixes the silk thread to the reel; upon which another woman, who attends to manage the reel, begins to turn it about with her hand, and keeps it in motion by applying her foot to the foot-board, and by this means winds off the silk from the cocoons, which is done with great swiftness.

(To be continued.)

During four days of the last week, one hundred and fifteen vessels arrived in New York, 41 of them ships and brigs, bringing over 1500 passengers, most of them emigrants from Great Britain.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

This plant, (the *Phormium Tenax* of naturalists) is employed by the natives of New Zealand in the manufacture of their apparel, cordage, and for all those purposes to which hemp and flax are employed in other countries; which latter it also greatly exceeds. Of this plant there are two sorts:—one bearing a red flower, the other a yellow. The leaves of both are similar to those of the common flax plant, but the flowers are smaller, and their clusters more numerous. The Zealanders obtain the flax from them by very simple and expeditious means. The fibres are beautifully fine and white, shining like silk; the cordage made from it was found to be much stronger than any thing produced with hemp. Plants of three years old will, on an average, yield 36 leaves, besides a considerable increase of off-sets; which leaves being cut down at the time of clearing the quarters in the autumn, are found to spring up again the following summer. Six leaves have produced one ounce of fibres when scouted perfectly clean and dry; at which rate an acre of land planted with this crop, at 3 feet distance, plant from plant, will yield rather more than sixteen hundred weight per acre, which is a very great produce, compared with that of either flax or hemp.

New Zealand flax may be scouted with little labor or trouble. The leaves should be cut when full grown, and macerated for a few days in stagnant water, and then passed under a roller machine properly weighed. By this process the fibres become separated, and if washed in a running stream they will instantly become white. When the fibres are thus scouted clean and dry, any kind of friction will cause them to divide into any degree of fineness in the harle, so far even as to cottonize; whereby it is fitted to all the purposes to which hemp and flax are adapted.

A fine specimen of this plant may be seen at Mr Floy's nursery, New York. We are not aware of any objection to its cultivation in the United States. It will grow in either a dry or moist soil; on a hill, or in a valley, but most luxuriantly where there is abundance of moisture. We understand it was in cultivation, last year, in several parts of England. *N. Y. Saturday Gazette.*

A fine specimen of the New Zealand flax may be seen likewise in the extensive garden of Gardiner Greene, Esq. in this city.—*Ed. FARMER.*

CULTIVATION OF HEMP.

Until we saw the following letter in Niles' Register of the 28th ult. we were not aware that Hemp had become so prominent an object of agriculture, in our neighborhood, as it indicates; and presuming the facts stated by the writer are correct, we hope, ere long, to see the attention of our farmers more directed to the cultivation of so important and profitable a crop than it has heretofore been; more particularly as the raising of hemp (even at one half the price stated in the letter, and in the absence of a foreign market for our present staple articles of produce) will be much more advantageous to our farmers than any thing they can turn their attention to. The present season promises to be particularly favorable to the cultivation of Hemp.

Saratoga county, New York, April 10, 1827.

Dear Sir—Having observed many of your remarks on the products of agriculture, which indicate the deep interest you feel in the prosperity of that important branch of industry, and presum-

ing that any information having a tendency to promote it, would be acceptable to you, I take the liberty to submit to your consideration the following statement in regard to the culture of hemp.

In the spring of 1825, a few bushels of hemp seed were brought into this vicinity, which was sown and planted for the purpose of obtaining seed: the quantity of seed raised the first year was about 200 bushels. In the spring of 1826 the 200 bushels were sown and planted as before, and although both seasons were very unfavorable on account of severe drought, there was raised about 1,200 bushels of seed, and about 25 tons of hemp. Hemp seed has sold, this season, generally, for four dollars per bushel. There will be sown the present season in this vicinity, six hundred acres—which will probably produce 30,000 dollars worth of hemp and seed. It does not require more labour per acre than a crop of wheat. *Hemp is dressed by a machine without rotting and meets with a ready sale in market.* Last season one and a half acres produced 160 dollars worth of hemp and seed, exclusive of the premium for dressing. The premium for dressing unrotted hemp is one third. You are at liberty to make such comments or such use of the above facts as you think will promote the general good.—*Troy Register.*

DOOR YARDS.

Some people pretend that a man's character may be learned from the shape of his nose, or the shape of his head. Honest people may be permitted to doubt whether this is so; but that a man's character, in some particulars, may be learned from the appearance of his door yard, no reasonable man can doubt. It is suggested in the new Williamstown paper, that one reason why so many door yards are neglected, is that it is a spot of doubtful jurisdiction, neither falling exactly within the scope of the word "*farm*," which it is the province of the man to oversee, nor being properly in the house, where the woman reigns, but if there is any question of this sort it ought to be settled without delay, for a slovenly door yard is a pretty infallible indication of a slovenly farmer, a slovenly wife, and a slovenly house. Old leaves, sticks, chips, bones and old weeds, a broken, falling fence, in short any thing but a neat door yard is a suspicious circumstance. The paper aforesaid suggests that "without entering on the delicate question of right, that this province be made over to the ladies; and that they have full power to call upon any idle man or boy about the house to aid and abet them in its due regulation."

We think this a good proposition, for where there is neither an idle man or an idle boy, the door yard is as neat as wax work.—*Springfield pa.*

BROOM CORN.

Although the price of this valuable article has been very low since the last crop, those who cultivate it are not discouraged, but will understand, plant about the same quantity of land as last year.—Broom corn would probably become an article of commerce, to some extent if Great Britain did not exclude it from her dominions. She cannot raise a pound of it, but should it be imported from the U. States, it would interfere with the business of her brush and twig broom makers. It is stated that one nobleman has estates from which the sale of brooms made of birch twigs amounts to 57,000 dollars a year. [*Hampshire Gaz.*]

SHADE TREES.

The beauty of those portions of our highway which have been planted with trees, is acknowledged by all who enjoy the pleasant shelter from the summer sun afforded by their branches. The weary traveller has often blessed the liberality of the citizen who has converted the dusty road into a fair avenue of green, and bordered his possessions with the stately plants from the forest.—Yet too often, to use the words of the historian of Lancaster, the sage advice of the Laird of Dumbaedike's death-bed admonition to his son has been neglected—"Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree—it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping. My father tauld me sae forty years sin', but I ne'e found time to muid him." A slight portion of labor bestowed by each individual upon the margin of his lands, would convert the dusty roads of our country into elegant and shady walks, equally delightful to the eye, and refreshing to the other senses. In relation to utility, the planting of noble elms or stately maples by the way side, has great claims. The larger part of those lands which are subjected to the right of passage vested in the public, are encumbered with stones, or overgrown by briars and weeds; they might be made productive of valuable timber, to be used when the fires scattered over the face of the country have dispersed the forests that have covered the soil, to the winds.

It is not alone the way-sides that are neglected. Those inclosures appropriated for the the sepulchres of the departed,

*"The cities of the silent, unto which
They must go down that are in goodness rich,"*

are usually places abandoned to every unsightly bramble that roots in soil which should be consecrated from the intrusion. The burial grounds of New-England, while, they dishonor the dead, reproach the living. How much more fit to cherish the recollection of lost friends, and to inspire appropriate reflections would they become, if the remains of those we have loved and respected, were placed in their last repose beneath the shadow of noble trees; if instead of exciting emotions of disgust by their rudeness, they ornamented the landscape with objects of loveliness.

The remedy for the wasteful neglect alluded to, might probably be found by our Agricultural Societies, if they would offer premiums to the individuals who would serve the public and themselves by planting their lands bordering on the highways, with suitable trees. The effect of such encouragement might soon be seen, and would be the best remuneration for the expenditure of an inconsiderable portion of those funds derived from the public treasury to be appropriated to promote the improvement of the face of the earth.

[*National Aegis.*]

THE LOCUST TREE.

Not many of the natives of the forest rival the Locust in beauty and foliage, and none are more valuable for timber. Its durability and hardness render it particularly suitable for application to the purposes of the arts in ship building and machinery, and for the uses of rural economy in the construction of fences. Unlike most other trees, it invites the grass to grow under it: its small and rounded leaves afford shade from the scorching rays of the sun, retain the moisture of showers

low in summer, and by their annual deposit to enrich the ground. The ameliorating effect on the most barren soil, the clothing of almost desert knolls with luxuriant trees by the cultivation of Locust groves, is testified in almost every spot where they grow. The few trees have been planted, little care being required for their propagation. Shoots are constantly sent up from the roots, or young trees from the seeds, and in a few years arrive to maturity. The winds of the northern winters, it is confessed, often impair their symmetry of growth by breaking the branches, and the value of the timber is injured by worms; but loss from this cause can be prevented by proper pruning and the destruction of the gnawing enemy by reasonable care. But although our climate is not the most propitious for the growth of the tree, it is sufficiently favourable to allow of attaining good size with soundness.

The price at which the timber has been purchased by Government for building vessels of war, at 75 cents the cubic foot, and a supply has been procured with difficulty. The profit would result from the cultivation of the tree for the market, would be very great. The land possesses is increased from the circumstance that it may be made the means for the improvement of barren soils, and that the waste land may be covered not only with groves but with luxuriant vegetation beneath them.

[Worcester Egis.]

The seed of the Yellow Locust Tree may be obtained at the office of the New England Farmer.

MACHINERY.

A paragraph in the last number of Niles's Register states that an elegant broad cloth power loom of New-York manufacture, was shipped last month for England for one of the Leeds factories.

Some machines made by Mr Gilbert Brewster, which had been sent, by order, to Prussia, and were so much approved of, that he has received fresh orders for the supply of a number of such machines and other machines for the manufacture of cotton and wool. "These (remarks the Register) are new things and pleasant."

VALUABLE BLOOD HORSE.

The ship Samuel Robertson, Captain Cheate, of Greenock, arrived on Tuesday, was imported a celebrated blood horse *Commodore*, for C. A. Thomson, Esq. of Geneva, N.Y. The Morning Chronicle observes that "Commodore is a blood horse 6 hands high, rising 7 years old, with great bone and fine symmetry. He was sired by Caleb from out of Mary Brown, by Guillford (son of the celebrated English Eclipse.) Grand-dam, Mr Golding's famous racer Vixen, and Sire's out of Cypher by Squirrel, &c. He gives us pleasure to see our farmers and men taking so much pains to improve the blood of the noble animal the horse, by importing the best English blood."

CHILDREN'S FOOD.

A lady of Yorkshire observes, in a letter dated March 22, that in consequence of losing her first child, one during teething, and two of starvation in the bowels, she gave her 4th child lime water in every article of food, and in a desert, and some times only a tea spoonful of lime water to every article, whether liquid

or thick. It succeeded in keeping up healthy digestion, and a regular state of bowels; the child, instead of being feverish, flatulent and fretful, as her preceding children had been, continued cool and cheerful, free from any symptom of indigestion and cutting his teeth without any constitutional disturbance.—She has continued this practice with two more of her children with the same effects. We have known this simple addition to the food of children prove very efficacious in incipient cases of rickets, and of irritable bowels, attended with looseness, &c.; but if the child be disposed to costiveness, on account of its astringent quality, a little magnesia should be occasionally added to it.

From the Middletown Sentinel.

TO CURE THE CRAMP.

Many remedies have been prescribed to cure this painful complaint; A foot-board was recommended by a Middletown paper last winter, and is sometimes of great service. I knew a Doctor who used one more than forty years ago, and he called it his best remedy for the cramp. But the Domestic Encyclopedia, and my own experience, have taught me a better remedy, viz. Tie something round the limb, between the pain and the body, about as tight as a Doctor does to draw blood, and the pain will soon stop.

Temperance in eating, drinking, exercise, &c. are also very important in preventing a return of that complaint.

I have sometimes been troubled with it, after very laborious exercise, and have used strips of cloth which were cut for bandages, and have sometimes kept them under my pillow. I have not, however, had the cramp for several months, until lately, when, after a very laborious day's work, (trimming apple trees,) the weather being very warm, I was much afflicted with the cramp at night. The bandages having been removed, I tried other remedies, such as jumping on the floor, rubbing the contracted muscles, &c. without success. I then obtained my bandages again, when, by tying them tight first, the pain ceased. In about half an hour I loosened them a little and then went to sleep, keeping them on all night.—Medicine I consider but a poor remedy for this distressing complaint. A FARMER.

SILK.

Joshua Clarke, Esq. of South Kingstown, R.I. has made extensive preparations for the cultivation of the silk worm, and has planted, this spring, upwards of 6000 mulberry trees, on which the silk worm subsists, and will, the next season, plant a larger number. The cultivation of the silk worm has been carried on with considerable success, in Vermont, Massachusetts, and in some other of the New-England and Middle States.

Two or three of our country gentlemen, residing in different parts of the State, have been for some years engaged in the business, in a small way, and have met with success. [Providence pa.]

Jean Baptiste Monarque has been executed near Quebec for the robbery of a parsonage house. A younger brother was pardoned at the gallows, but remained to see the execution, and then wandered through the streets in a state of distraction.—Two blunders were made, which rendered the execution more painful than usual.

Deciphering of Hieroglyphics.—"Professor Seyffarth of Leipzig, who has been employed in deciphering the Egyptian Antiquities at Rome, states, that he has discovered all the dynasties of Egypt, from Minos to the times of the Romans; that he can show that Osiris was a real person; that he has found the picture of a Jew in bonds, and other allusions to the state of slavery to which the Jews were reduced. He adds, that he has found the old and new testaments in the Sefitic, and the Pentateuch in the Memphitic dialect; the acts of the councils of Nicæa in the Coptic language; Coptic glossaries and grammars in the Arabic language; and Mexican manuscripts in hieroglyphics, from which he infers, that the Mexicans and the Egyptians had intercourse with each other from the remotest antiquity, and that they had the same system of mythology.

The celebrated physician, Dumas, being surrounded at his last moments by several of the most distinguished doctors of Paris, who vied with each other in expressions of regret at his situation—"Gentlemen," said he, suddenly, "do not so much regret me: I leave behind me three great physicians." On their pressing him to name them, each being sure that his own name would be among the number, he briefly added—"Water, exercise and diet," to the no small discomfiture of his disappointed brethren.

Rye-heads were seen in the neighbourhood of York, Pa. as early as the 8th of April. Vegetation, notwithstanding the variable weather it has had to encounter, is singularly forward and luxuriant. The country around York never appeared more beautiful than it does now.

New Potatoes were on the tables at York, Pen. on the 1st inst. We might not think this extraordinary if we knew how they were raised.

The Minor's Journal states that the Mauch Chunk railway is nearly completed. It is stated that over some parts of the road, the cars pass equal to a mile a minute. This, if true, is quick travelling.

Refinement.—It is proposed in London to conduct the smoke of their fires under ground, to a respectful distance from the city, before they let it taint the air. But the saucy wind may afterwards blow it over the houses—and place a cloud between the sun and nobility.

The N. Y. Chronicle lately gave a melancholy picture of the prevalence of dissipation among some of the youth of that city—and of the impending wretchedness to them and their parents and other connexions.

Mr Editor Carter, author of the interesting letters from Europe, which have been, for some time in course of publication, has returned to New York.

A man has been put to trial at Dublin for a murder committed in 1798.

The amount of domestic articles manufactured in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the year 1826, was equal to \$1,700,000.

The hills westward of Brattleborough were lately covered with snow.

We are sorry to hear, from some of the upper counties of Virginia, that the Fly is making dreadful ravages upon the Wheat. Some fields, we are informed, are entirely destroyed.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1827.

CLEANSE YOUR CELLARS, &c.

Beef-brine, pork-brine, suffered to stand too long, decayed and rotting vegetables, particularly cabbages, and other similar substances, in cellars, &c. are often the unsuspected causes of disease. Every house-keeper, particularly at this time of the year, will do well to carefully inspect his premises, and see that nothing noisome or offensive is left to pollute the air in and near his residence. The carcasses of dead lambs, cats, &c. instead of being suffered to poison the atmosphere, and introduce disease and death into the family of the farmer, should be covered with five or six times their bulk of soil, and suffered to remain for a few months. In this way their decomposition will impregnate the soil with matter, which though nauseous and poisonous to animals, is food for vegetables. It will be well to mix the soil with which such carcasses are covered with about one part of lime to five or six of earth; and at the time of its removal also mix a little more quick lime with it to prevent the disagreeable effluvia, which may arise without such precaution.

MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR MANURE.

Not only the carcasses of animals, but stable and barn yard manure is rendered of little value by long exposure to the air, sun and wet weather.—Indeed every moment of such exposure robs it of some part of its fertilizing principles, as well as contaminates the atmosphere. "He who is within the sphere of the scent of a dung-hill," says the celebrated Arthur Young, "smells that which his crop would have eaten if he would have permitted it. Instead of manuring the land he manures the atmosphere; and before his dung-hill is finished he has manured another parish, perhaps another county." Fresh manure should be kept as carefully from the sun and rain as grass, which is cut for hay. When cattle have been yarded over night it will be well to throw their manure into heaps, and cover them with soil previously prepared for that purpose.

The author of the valuable Essays, entitled "Letters of Agricola," says "Earth is a powerful absorber of all the gases which arise from putrefaction. Put a layer of common soil along the top of a fermenting dung-hill from 12 to 18 inches thick and allow it to remain there while the process is carrying on with activity, and afterwards separate it carefully from the heap, and it will have been impregnated with the most fertilizing virtues. The composts, which of late have attracted so universal attention, and occupied so large a space in all agricultural publications originated in the discovery of this absorbing power of the earth, and in the application of it to the most beneficial purposes. A skillful agriculturist would no more think of allowing a violent fermentation to be going on in his dung-hill, unmixed with earth or other matter, to fix and secure the gaseous elements, than the distiller would suffer his apparatus to be set at work without surmounting his still with the water to cool and condense the rarified spirits, which ascend in evaporation. In both, the most precious matter is that which assumes the uniform state; and to behold it escaping with unconcerned indifference, is a demonstration of the most profound ignorance."

FREEING APARTMENTS FROM NOXIOUS AIR.

Dr T. Cooper gives the following directions for that purpose: "Some common spirit of salt may be kept in one bottle, and some manganese in another; the manganese may be strewn on a plate or large saucer, and this may be placed over boiling water, a chafing dish of coals or a small lamp; the spirit of salt may be poured on the manganese, when the chlorine gas will be extricated by the heat. It will be prudent to go out of the room and avoid the fumes, which bring on very obstinate coughing. After a short time, the room may be ventilated, and then washed and white washed." A great many other recipes have been given for producing the same effect, but none, which we should judge to be more simple and effectual than that mentioned above.

CORN AND THEIR REMEDIES.

A corn, in surgery, is a hard, dry, warty or horny tumour in the skin. Corns are, in general, not larger than about the size of a small pea, and are produced in consequence of external pressure, especially in such parts as are exposed to much friction, and where the skin is very near the bone.—They are, therefore, most generally found in the toes or the soles of the feet; but sometimes also in other parts. When they are formed in the feet, they generally arise from the use of too narrow or high heeled shoes, and sometimes merely by wearing the stockings too tight. Frequently they produce no inconvenience; but sometimes they become so painful as to render the patient entirely lame. The pain is increased by wearing warm stockings, tight shoes, violent motion of the body, standing or walking too long, drinking spirituous liquors, and during variable weather. They are generally painful in hot weather, but rarely so in cold.

With respect to cure, the violence of the pain may be immediately relieved by the patient's sitting down, taking off his narrow shoes, placing his foot in a horizontal position and cooling it a little. A more permanent relief may be obtained by shaving off the prominent part of the corn with a knife, as far as it can be conveniently got at, without, however, causing it to bleed, and by the use of softening and relaxing fomentations. The patient cannot be radically freed from his corns unless he resolves, during the progress of the cure to wear no other than wide, soft and low-heeled shoes, and to walk and stand as little as possible. If this is out of his power, and he is under the necessity of frequently walking or standing for a considerable time, the pressure may be prevented in the following manner: Take a piece of linen spread with some emollient, softening plaster; lay one piece over another, from eight to twelve times together, and cut a hole in the middle of them, exactly the same size and circumference as the corn; then apply it in such a manner that the corn will enter the hole in the plaster, and thus be defended against the contact of the stockings and shoes. When such a plaster has been worn for some weeks, the corn, if recent, generally disappears without requiring any other remedy. When the corn is situated in the sole of the foot, we need only cut a hole into a felt sole, so as to fit the corn, and introduce it into the shoe.

By the following treatment, corns may be removed with certainty, radically, and speedily if we employ at the same time the perforated sole

or plaster. Rub two or three times a day the volatile liniment upon the corn, and keep it covered during the intervals with an emollient plaster.—Every morning and evening let the foot be kept for half an hour in warm water and the corn be rubbed with soap. Let the external part of the corn, which will have become perfectly white, soft and pulpy, be then scraped with a blunt knife, till all the soft part is removed, and till the operation begins to give pain to the patient; upon which it must immediately desist. This treatment is to be continued till the corn is fairly extirpated: for he desist from it earlier, the corn will grow again. Care must be taken not to cut the part with the knife, so as to make it give pain or bleed.

THE PLANT LOUSE.

The plant louse, vine-frotter, or puceron, is a very common insect, the numerous species being denominated from the trees and plants which they infest. The males are winged, and the females without wings; they are viviparous, producing their young alive in the spring; and also oviparous, laying eggs in the autumn. As these insects derive their nourishment from the juices of the plants which they infest, nature has wisely ordained that the females should lay eggs in the autumn, though they bring forth their young alive all the spring and summer months. This is to prevent them from being starved for the want of food in winter. The young burst forth from their eggs in spring as soon as there are leaves to subsist upon. Their noxious effects are well known to the gardener. The sometimes migrate, and suddenly fall in showers on spots that were until then free from their ravage. Water dashed with force from a syringe will prove as destructive as any thing when on trees and smaller plants may be washed with lime-water with tobacco water, with older leaves infused in water, or with common soap suds, any of which will destroy the insects. The larvæ of the lady bird eat thousands of them, some species of ichneumon and common ants also destroy them; and some conjecture that it would probably prove serviceable to scatter ants, which may always be procured in abundance, upon infested trees. The aphides sometimes settle upon the tops of beans, covering them so thickly as to make them appear quite black; in such cases the crops may often be preserved by cutting off the tops, a practice which is likewise adopted, independently of this pest requiring it, for the purpose of increasing the yield of beans. (Dr Skrimshire's Essays, Introd. to Nat Hist. vol. i. p. 149.) The rose-tree is, after a mill spring, greatly injured by a species of aphid (the rose) The best mode of remedying this evil is to lop off the infested shoots before the insects are greatly multiplied, repeating the same operation before the eggs are deposited. By the first pruning a very numerous increase will be prevented, and by the second, the following year's supply may, in a great measure, be cut off. If it were not for the numerous enemies to which the aphid is exposed, their wonderful fecundity is such that the leaves, branches, and stems of every plant would be totally covered with them. Myriads of insects of different classes, of different genera, and of different species, seem to be produced for no other purpose than to devour the aphids. On every leaf inhabited by them we find caterpillars of different kinds. These feed not upon the leaves, but upon the pucerons, whom they devour

an almost incredible rapacity. Some of the larvae are transformed into insects with two pairs of wings, and others into flies with four wings, and others into beetles. While in the larva state one of the most glutinous insects will suck out the vitals of a puccinon in a quarter of an hour. Reaumur supplied a single caterpillar with more than a hundred puccinons, every one of which it devoured in less than three hours.—*Louden.*

The Weather.—Wheat.—The harvest season last year was unusually wet, and the seed wheat consequently unsound. From not advertising to that extent, or not taking pains to get good seed, much regret has been expressed, especially on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, that the wheat was very thin. What did appear, however, looked uncommonly well through the month of March, which was very favourable; but, latterly, the growth has been checked by very long continued cold drying north westerly; and it is said the fly in some places committing great ravages. On good lands on Elk Ridge, where twenty bushels to the acre was expected, the destruction of the fly has been so great, as that the crop will, perhaps, not much exceed five. [*Am. Farmer.*]

J. Jackson, of Boston, is about publishing a treatise on the bowel complaints of children.

A committee of the House of Commons has recommended an appropriation of £50,000 to facilitate the emigration to North America of 1200 families, from the distressed districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Renfrew and Lanark.

General Sir Isaac Coffin's Lancasterian School, which was opened at Nantucket on Monday, when children of seven years old and upwards were admitted to appear and have their names enrolled.

The Providence papers mention, that the Chancellor Livingston will shortly commence running a line between that place and New York; and express apprehensions that it will effect the interest of the New England Line.

Green Peas have been sold this season in Philadelphia, at \$2.25 per peck.

The fund for the perpetual support and engagement of public or common schools in Connecticut amounts to more than one million seven hundred thousand dollars, from which an annual income is derived of more than \$72,000.

A survey has been taken of Newburyport harbor. A breakwater is proposed to be erected—length will be 7000 feet, and expense \$32,081. Daniel Anderson of the Engineers made the survey.

A splendid Arcade is to be erected in Providence, resembling that of New-York. The stock of \$10,000 is all taken up. Providence is an ancient, thriving place, containing nearly 20,000 inhabitants; many of its buildings equal in size and beauty those of our first class; and it bids fairly to rival them in business, population and wealth. It owes its prosperity principally to the manufacturing in the vicinity.

A Piano Forte Manufactory is about to be established in Willistown, Vermont. Luxury is making sad inroads on the primitiveness of the

Green Mountains. By and by we shall hear of Madame Hutin in the heart of Massachusetts.

[*New York Enquirer.*]

At the battle of Yorktown, whilst the aids of the American Chief were issuing his orders along the line, a man was discovered a short distance from it, who presented rather a grotesque appearance, being dressed in the coarse common cloth worn at that time by the lowest orders in the back country, with an otter cap, the shape of which very much resembled the steeple of a meeting-house, and a broad leather apron. His equipment consisted of a small woodchuck's skin, sewed together in the form of a bag, and partly filled with buck shot, an ox horn filled with powder, and an old rusty gun, which measured about seven feet eight inches, from the muzzle to the breech, and which had probably lain in the smoke ever since the landing of the pilgrims. One of the aids passing him in the course of his rounds, inquired of him, to what regiment he belonged. "I belong to no regiment," said the fellow, after he had fired his 'long carbine.' A few moments after, the officer rode by again; but seeing the fellow very busy, and sweating with exertion, he once more inquired to what regiment he belonged. "To no regiment," was the answer, the speaker at the same time levelled his piece at a "red coat," who was preparing to fire, but who dropped dead before he had half raised his gun. "To what company do you belong?"—to no company—"to what battalion do you belong?"—to no battalion—"then where the devil do you belong, or who are you fighting for?" "Dang ye," said the fellow, "I don't belong any where; I am fighting on my own hook!"—*N. Y. paper.*

Correction.—Page 313, 2d column, line 14 from the bottom, for *Optera*, read *Aptra*—and in the bottom line for *larva*, read *larva*.—page 325, 3d column, for "If too small a quantity of the juice of currants be used for the water, it will be heavy and not so good," read "If too small a quantity of the juice of currants be used for the water, the wine will be flat and unpleasant, and if too large a quantity be used for the water, it will be heavy and not so good."—The last error was made in transcribing.

To Correspondents.—An essay on the rose bug—an article from Le Raysville, N. Y.—and one from Bolton, Mass. will soon appear.

Nurseryman wanted.

A person having a valuable nursery under way, wishes to get a person experienced in the business to manage it on shares. Inquire at this office April 27

Lucerne.

The great importance of an exchange of Seeds is acknowledged by every agriculturist. To afford, therefore, our customers the means of thus improving their farms and gardens, has been the study of the subscribers for many years, and for this purpose they have formed connexions with some of the most respectable seed establishments in Europe and have received by late arrivals from Britain, France and Holland, a very extensive collection of valuable seeds for the Garden and Farm,—among those for the latter, and the most important to the farmer, is the *Lucerne*, or *French clover*.—There is nothing at present known with which the soil can be cropped, that will produce any thing like the quantity of fodder as this grass; it has also the quality (so essential to the soiling system in this country) of not being affected by the long droughts and heats of our summers: it is also a well established fact, that it has kept the ground for thirty years from the time it was first sown, in certain places in this state, without the seed having been once renewed. The time for sowing is April and May.—The quantity of seed

sufficient for an acre of land is from 10 to 15 lbs. The price is 50 cents for the single pound. To those who purchase by the quantity, a liberal discount will be made.

G. THORNBURN & SON.

(*NY*)—This *Lucerne*, or any other sorts of Seeds, can be purchased, at our prices, of Mr. Russell, publisher of the *New England Farmer*, Boston.

GEORGE MUKLOCK has just received by the London Packet, the following Seeds, viz: Early Frame, Hic-pur and Charlton Peas—Green, Imperial do.—Dwarf or Bording do—English, Windsor and Long Pod Beans—Salmon and Short Top Red—Red and White Turnip do—Early Dutch and York Cabbage—Green Curled Savoy do—Early and Late Cauliflower—Salsify, or Oyster Plant—Tomatoe, and Matinee—100 lbs. Mangel Wurzel—50 lbs. Sugar Beet—10 lbs. Sweet Marjoram, and Thyme—50 lbs. Rutabaga.

41. May 4.

Roman.

A very elegant, full blooded horse, imported with a hope of improving the breed, will stand this season at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough, County of Worcester.

ROMAN was purchased in England of the Earl of Warwick and his pedigree has been traced in the New Market Studbook from Childers, the swiftest horse that ever ran over New Market course, through eight generations of the highest bred horses and mares in England without a single cross of inferior blood: At 4 years old he won 5, and at 5 years old he won 4 prizes, and has since beat some of the best horses in England over the most celebrated courses.

His colour a very bright bay—black legs, mace and tail—walks and trots well—is very good tempered—high spirited—active—full 15½ hands high and is considered by judges as handsome and well formed a horse as can be found in the country.

Mares have been sent to him from all the New England States, as well as from the remote counties in this state and the neighbouring towns, and his colts are handsome and command high prices.

Terms—\$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away. Northborough May 4, 1827.

Further supply of Seeds.

Just received at the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market street, Boston, a further supply of Garden and Field Seeds, which makes the assortment by far the largest and best in Boston. Among which will be found,

Beet, early turnip,	Milton, Carolina, water.
“ blood	“ green citron
“ sugar	“ pine apple
Beans, bush cranberry	“ nutmeg
“ pole cranberry	“ canteloupe
“ early china dwarf	“ Minorca
“ rob roy	Turnip, early Dutch
“ marrow	“ French
“ quaker	“ large Norfolk
“ white bush	“ white stone
“ Dutch case knife	“ common field
“ large Lima pod	Marjoram, sweet
“ Canadian dwarf	Pumpkins, finest family
“ Windsor	Squash, early bush
“ thousand fold	“ crook neck
“ white kidney	“ marrow

100 bushels of MILLET, of a superior quality. 100 lbs. MANGEL WURZEL and SUGAR BEET. Sweet or Sugar corn—best for boiling ears. 150 lbs. LUCERNE.

It is the object of the Publisher of the *New England Farmer* to keep, not only every kind of seed used in the Garden and Field, but other rare and useful sorts used by diers, and by farmers who have leisure and disposition to introduce new kinds of vegetables. From his connexion with our best Seedsmen, he is able to furnish orders for any Seeds raised in this country, at moderate prices. For the quality of the Seeds sold at his office this spring, he refers with confidence to any person who has tried them.

MISCELLANIES.

THE SPELLS OF HOME.

[BY MRS HEMANS.]

By the soft green light in the woody glade,
On the banks of moss where thy childhood play'd;
By the waving tree through which time eye
First look'd in love to the summer sky;
By the dewy gleam, by the very breath,
Of the primrose tufts in the grass beneath,
Upon thy heart there is laid a spell—
Holy and precious—oh! guard it well!

By the sleeping ripple of the stream,
Which hath lull'd thee into many a dream;
By the shiver of the ivy leaves,
To the wind of morn at thy casement eaves;
By the bees' deep murmur in the limes,
By the music of the sabbath chimings;
By every sound of thy native shade,
Stronger and dearer the spell is made.

By the gathering round the winter hearth
When twilight call'd unto household mirth;
By the fairy tale or the legend old
In that ring of happy faces told,
By the quiet hours when hearts unite
In the parting prayer and the kind "good night!"
By the smiling eye and loving tone,
Over thy life has the spell been thrown.

And bless that gift!—it hath gentle might.
A guardian power and guiding light!
It hath led the freeman forth to stand
In the mountain battles of his land;
It hath brought the wanderer o'er the seas,
To die on the hills of his own fresh breeze;
And back to the gates of his father's hall,
It hath won the weeping prodigal.

Yes! when thy heart in its pride would stray,
From the loves of its guileless youth away;
When the sullying breath of the world would come,
O'er the flowers it brought from its childhood's home;
Think thou again of the woody glade,
And the sound by the rustling ivy made,
Think of the tree at thy parents' door,
And the kindly spell shall have power once more!

Judge Ruffin, of N. Carolina, has decided, on a late trial, that a husband has a right to whip his wife moderately—or whip her into moderation perhaps. But the women will probably pronounce this common law savage law, and the Judge a Ruffian. The Judge seems to be of the same school as one in Canada who lately gave a similar decision. At, they married and dare to give such judgements? So, a wife is to be chastised, and still required "to love, honor, obey"—and suffer ought to be added!

Mr Hume has brought the subject of Fleet-st. prison before the House of Commons. The London Traveller says the prison is a disgrace to the metropolis.

It is a century behind the other prisons of England in every essential. Five hundred persons are now confined in it for debt.

The Macon (Geo.) Telegraph says a machine has been invented for making Lee's Pills by steam, by means of which five pecks can be manufactured in a minute.

ANECDOTES OF FOOTE.

Among the other inventions to please the town, which this celebrated actor knew so well how to please, at the conclusion of his play of *The Knights* he arranged a feigned concert of vocal music between two cats, in burlesque of the Italian opera, then in great vogue in London. The principal performer in this novel species of entertainment, was a man well known at that time by the appellation of *Cat Harris*, of whom the following anecdote is related:

Harris, being engaged by Foote for this purpose, had attended several rehearsals, at which his mewing gave infinite satisfaction to the manager and the performers: at the last rehearsal, however, Harris was missing; and, as nobody knew where he lived, Shuter was prevailed upon to find him, if possible. He inquired, in vain, for some time, and was at length informed that he lived in a certain court in the Minories; this information was sufficient for a man of congenial talents, like Shuter; for the moment he entered the court, he set up a *cat solo*, which instantly roused his brother musician in his garret, who, thrusting his head out of the window, answered him in the same tune, and then joined Shuter to the opera.

The success of Garrick's Stratford Jubilee, which ran ninety nights in one season, so much annoyed Foote, that he was going to burlesque it by a mock procession. A man dressed like Garrick was to be introduced as the principal character, and some one was to address him in his own Jubilee lines—

"A nation's taste depends on you,
"Perhaps a nation's virtue too."

To which he was to make answer only by clapping his arms like the wings of a cock, and crowing out—

"Cock-a-doodle doo!"

Garrick hearing of this, was so much alarmed, that he got a nobleman to persuade Foote to abandon his mirth-moving design.

CEREMONY.

It is remarked by some writer that excess of ceremony shows want of good breeding. This is true. There is nothing so troublesome as overdone politeness; it is worse than an overdone beef steak. A truly well bred man makes every person about him feel at ease; he does not throw civilities about him with a shovel, nor toss compliments in a bundle, as he would hay with a pitchfork. There is no evil under the sun more intolerable than *altra politeness*. When a man has enjoyed a good dinner, it sounds a little like sarcasm to tell him he has eaten nothing. When he has regaled his palate with a slice of fine venison or savory goose, it is an insult to his taste, to apologise for having given him a bad dinner.—It is as much as to tell him he is no judge of eatables—that his palate is tasteless and Cethic—that he does not know the difference between turtle soup and *coup main*—between a young partridge and an old hen—between an innocent and unsophisticated young pig, and an ancient patriarchal ram. It is an indirect way of giving the lie, to tell a man that he has made no dinner, when the incipient horrors of dyspepsia are on him for over-eating. It is as fair ground for a quarrel of the seventh cause, as any congressional matter can possibly be. You don't drink, says a host to one of his guests, after Champaigne has completed a revolution equal to the yearly rotation of the earth.

And why does he not drink? Because night sits watching on his pillow, and head ache, heart burn, "a grisly band," grin at him in perspective of to-morrow's dawn. A gentleman bottle should be like his manners, unobtrusive, should not be thrust violently under his neighbor's nose, nor should its contents be poured, like dose of Elixir Pro. down his throat. It is aga the spirit of free institutions, it is anti-republican and despotic, to compel a man to use his grs, and to moisten his clay, when his palate cr "no more!" and the teeth exclaim, "we weary."

Thunder Storms.—We had, in various parts of the country, the last season, more than the common proportion of thunder storms. The following extract from the Dooms-day Book, St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, A. D. 1500, may excite smile:

"The develle did put his clawe upponne clapper of the great bell, and from his clawe thysused a flame of fyre, which dydde melt yv bell in the church, threw the spyre upponne ground, and meltedyd molic of the brasse w candyl styks—because an holy and righte Monke had in a sermon spoke tauntingly off power and authorite upponne earthe."

Thus did our pious and philosophic ancestor solve an electric cloud!

An interior paper says "some weak people, instead of resorting to the best advice of the regular Physician, still attempt to get rid of disease the Indian Powwow. 'Bow Wow' would be effectual."

Valuable Real Estate.

For sale, the very pleasant Farm, situated on borders of the towns of Saugus and Chelsea, formed by Mr Nathaniel Elynton, deceased, and known by the name of the Boynton Farm, on w is a good two-story Dwelling house, large barn, out-houses, together with one hundred acres of excellent land, sixty or seventy of which are very ripe for mowing; cuts from thirty-five to forty tons off and with a little cultivation, might be made to seventy. The pasturage is sufficient for five cow yoke of oxen, and a horse. It is well supplied with excellent fruit, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Clries, &c. with never failing springs of the best water. The peculiar advantages of his estate would render the object of a gentleman for a Country Seat, or it a suitable place for a Tavern, or having a sufficient water, would make a good place for a Tanner. The situation for pleasure, is not surpassed by any estate in the County of Essex. It is distant only miles from Boston, and ten from Salem markets. For further particulars, apply to CORNELIUS C. FLETCHER, on the premises, or to DAVID TORREY, Secretary.

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May 9

J. & A. Fales' Patent Hoes,

Constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 So. Market street, sole agents for vending the same.

April 13.

Cotes and Saxony Rams.

For sale 2 good young milch Cows and three calves of the Galloway breed, also 10 fine imported Saxony Rams—Inquire of BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF Jr. Chs. near Chelsea bridge.

April 27

POWELL, Shot, Bait, Flint, and Percussion Gun Wholesale and Retail, Constantly on hand at 65 Bro. Street.

F. COPLAND, Jr.

Published every Friday at Three Dollars per annum, payable at the end of the year—but may be paid within sixty days from the time of subscribing, and entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (opposite Faneuil Hall).—THOMAS C. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1827.

No. 44.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

NATIVE CATTLE.

Mr FESSENDEN—I send you a cup of cream from a native cow which I have owned about four years. The cream from this cow has the remarkable property of hardening to the consistency of a baked custard, and is, as you will perceive, perfectly sweet, and may be used to spread on bread with a knife, the same as butter, in which I prefer it.

The cow is of a cherry red colour, a large and isomous animal, a good milker, and has given at least eighteen quarts per day, but fourteen or fifteen quarts per day is her average. Her milk is rich. Before she had grass feed, in the early of April her cream of two days made 2½ lbs. of butter, and was made from two quarts and half of cream, and was not longer in churning than between two and three minutes.

Having never met with, or heard of an instance of cream's hardening in this way, (although it may be uncommon) I consider it a proof of the soundness of our native stock, which if well selected, are probably equal to any imported.

Perhaps if you make these qualities known through the New England Farmer, it may lead to information of similar properties in other animals, which will be useful and pleasant to the farmer and epicure.

Your obt^d serv^t,

R. HASKINS.

Worcester, 19 May.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

RENNET FOR CHEESE.

Dairy women usually preserve the maw, and the curd contained in it, after setting them, and then steeping this bag and curd, make a rennet to use in their milk for making cheese. But a more simple method, and which is equally good in every respect, is to throw away the curd, and after steeping it in pickle, stretch out the maw upon a slender bow inserted into it, which will soon be very dry, and keep well for a long time. Take an inch two of the maw thus dried, and steep it overnight in a few spoonfuls of warm water, which water serves full as well as if the curd had been preserved for turning the milk. It is said that one inch will serve for the milk of five cows.

In the Bath (England,) agricultural papers, Mr. Hazard gives the following receipt for making rennet:—"When the raw skin is fit for the purpose, three parts of soft water, clean and sweet, should be mixed with salt, wherein should be put sweet briar, rose leaves and flowers, cinnamon, mace, cloves, and almost every sort of spice; and these are put into two quarts of water, they must boil gently, till the liquor is reduced to three parts, and care should be taken that this liquor is not smoked. It should be strained clear from the spices, &c. and when found to be not warmer than milk from the cow, it should be poured upon the curd or maw; a lemon might be sliced into it, when it may remain a day or two; after which it should be strained again, and put into a bottle, where if well corked, it will keep good for twelve months. It will smell like a perfume; and a small quantity of it will turn the milk, and give

the cheese a pleasing flavor." He adds "If the maw be salted and dried for a week or two near the fire, it will do for the purpose again almost as well as before."

Another receipt is as follows: "after the maw has been well cleansed and salted, and dried upon sticks or splints, take boiled water two quarts, made into a brine that will bear an egg. Let it be blood warm, and put in the maw either cut or whole; let it steep twenty-four hours, and it will be fit for use. About a tea-cup full will turn the milk of ten cows. It should be kept in glass bottles well corked."

The Massachusetts Agricultural Repository gives still another recipe for making rennet, which is as follows: "The rennet is prepared by taking some whey and salting it till it will bear an egg; it is then suffered to stand overnight, and in the morning it is skimmed and racked off clear; to this is added an equal quantity of water brine strong as the whey, and into this mixture, some sweet briar, thyme or some other sweet herbs, also a little black pepper and salt petre; the herbs are kept in the brine three or four days, after which it is decanted clear from them. Into six quarts of this liquor four large calves' bags, or more properly called calves' stomachs are put. No part of the preparation is heated, and frequently the calves' stomachs are only steeped in cold salt and water.

But whatever kind of rennet the dairy woman may choose to prepare, it should be remembered that this animal acid is extremely apt to become rancid and putrescent, and that great care is necessary to apply a sufficient quantity of salt to preserve it in its best state. The rank and disagreeable taste too frequently found in cheese is frequently caused by the rennet's having been badly preserved.

CUCUMBERS, MELONS, &c.

The following directions from Denne's New England Farmer. For stopping or topping cucumbers, melons, &c. may be of consequence to some inexperienced gardeners:

The young plants should be stopped or topped at the first joint, by pruning off the top of the first runner bud. This operation should be performed when the plants have two rough leaves, and when the second is about an inch broad, having the first runner bud rising at its base; the sooner this is detached, the sooner the plants acquire strength, and put out fruitful runners.

You will see arising in the centre of the plant, at the bottom of the second rough leaf, the end of the first runner, like a small bud; which bud or runner, being the advancing top of the plant, is now to be taken off close, and may be done either with the point of a pen-knife or small scissors, or pinched off carefully with the finger and thumb, being careful not to go so close as to wound the joint from whence it proceeds. In ten or twelve days, each plant will begin to send forth two or three runners; which runners will probably show fruit at its first, second, or third joints; for if the main or first runner was not to be stopped as above, it would perhaps run half a yard, or two feet in length, without putting out more runners, probably without showing a single fruit. When

the said lateral shoots have three joints, if any of them do not show fruit at either of these, it will be proper to pinch off the tops of such shoots at the third joint; which will promote their putting forth a supply of two or three new shoots, some of all of which will most likely be fruitful; and after this according as they advance in growth, train the runners along in regular order, cut out casually very weakly vines, and thin others where very irregularly crowded.

SYPHON FOR DRAINING WELLS, &c.

A correspondent writes requesting "some information in respect to draining wells by means of a syphon." A syphon is a bent tube, or a tube which consists of one part or leg immersed in and ascending from a fountain well or head of water, and another part or leg, joined to the part first mentioned, at its upper extremity, and descending to a point somewhat lower than the surface of the fountain. The whole ascent of the syphon from the surface of the fountain should be somewhat less than 33 feet perpendicular height. If it ascend to a greater height it will not operate. The leg through which the water descends and from which it is delivered, must be so situated that the orifice at its lower extremity, through which the water flows, when it quits the syphon may be below the level of the surface water in the fountain. If the syphon fail in that particular it will not operate. By means of a syphon water may be drawn up the bank of a river, the side of a ditch, the wall of a cellar, well, &c. and delivered at any place, or any distance to which the water is to be carried, by a small descent, so that the advantage or place of delivery be below the surface of the water in which the lower end of the shorter leg is immersed. But the tube comprising the syphon must be perfectly air tight, and the air pumped out, or excluded by other means in order to set the machine in operation; which is done by the weight of the atmosphere, pressing on the surface of the water, and forcing it up the tube. If the syphon be large or very long it may be difficult to accomplish the exhaustion of air from the tube by the ordinary means of a common suction pump.—But it may be easily done as follows, to wit: Plug up both ends of the syphon, and, by a hole made at the angle or upper extremity of the legs pour in water till you have filled the syphon. Then stop the hole which admitted the water, and unstop the ends. The water will begin to run, immediately, and will continue to flow as long as the apparatus lasts, or till the fountain is exhausted.

SMOKE SERVICEABLE TO POULTRY.

The celebrated agriculturist, Arthur Young, says, "the poultry house should contain an apartment for the general stock to roost in, another for selling, a third for fattening, and a fourth for food. If the scale is larger, there should be a fifth for plucking and keeping feathers. If a woman is kept purposely to attend them, she should have her cottage contiguous, that the smoke of her chimney may play upon the roosting and setting rooms; poultry never thriving so well as in warmth and smoke; an observation as old as Columella,

and strongly confirmed by the quantity bred in the smoky cabins of Ireland."

A meeting of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society was held in Watertown on the 27th ult. when it was resolved to have a Cattle Show and Fair the ensuing fall, and also to petition the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation. Officers and committees were appointed, whose names, with a list of premiums, will be given shortly in a handbill. The President, Mr Le RAY DE CHAUMONT, favored the meeting with a few remarks, which are published at the request of the meeting.

They display the unremitting exertions of this best of men in endeavoring to ascertain the objects, the pursuits of which will most promote the best interests of the inhabitants of this county and to point out to the public at large, the great inducements here offered for the industrious and enterprising.

Remarks of Mr. J. Le RAY DE CHAUMONT, at the late meeting of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, New York.

GENTLEMEN—You are apprized by the notice of this meeting, that the purpose is not only to transact the ordinary business of our Society, but also to inquire into the propriety of petitioning the Legislature for an act of incorporation.—Among the reasons which may be adduced in favor of this measure, I will mention one which may not have occurred to other persons. There are some landholders in the county, who might feel disposed to make a grant to the Society, of some property which it will require powers to hold. I have not consulted the persons whom I have more particularly in my mind, in speaking thus; but I should think, from their character, and from their liberality in other instances, that they would be happy in having an opportunity of making a donation to a Society, whose efforts to improve the county they cannot observe without satisfaction and pride.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer you some remarks, which I hope you will receive as a token of my sincere and constant solicitude to be of as much utility to our Society as my feeble powers will permit me.

The successful experiment I have made last year, in sowing corn broad cast, prompts me to recommend to follow that method for a part of the ground which each farmer would consecrate to the raising of corn. I cultivated, in that way, two acres. The land is good, but was not so well prepared as it ought to have been. No manure has ever been used upon it, since it has been cleared, upwards of twenty years ago. I had only one bushel of plaster sowed upon each acre, after the corn was in the ground.

I cultivated at the same time, in the usual way, several acres of corn in a soil favorable to the raising of that grain. A great part of the field where the corn was planted had been improved of late, by a sufficient quantity of lime and dung to promote well the growth of the corn. Plaster was also applied upon each hill, and in due time. The ground had been well ploughed, harrowed and rolled. The rest of the work was bestowed upon it, when requisite—yet in comparing the cost and the produce of two of the best acres of that field with the two acres sowed broad cast, the balance has been much in favor of the corn sowed broad cast, though I have not admitted in the compara-

tive account, the expense of the lime or manure. I have considered them as a necessary appendage of the field above mentioned, to render it of an equal capacity for producing corn as the other land, though it was thought by the workmen of a nature better adapted to the cultivation of it.—Those who have not seen standing, the corn sowed broad cast, will be surprised to hear that the two acres thus treated produced 150 bushels of corn in the ear, and eleven thousand five hundred and fifty pounds, or five tons three hundred weight of stalks, which made very good fodder for cattle, during fall and winter.

I must confess, the season was very favorable, while I remain confident that, upon an average of seasons, the farmers who will give the experiment a fair and steady trial, will find it advisable to have a certain proportion of corn cultivated in that way. Suppose ten acres a farmer would have set aside for raising corn this year, in his ordinary way of distributing his crops; I would recommend him to have one half of those ten acres sowed broad cast. The first advantage he will reap from the division is, that he will avoid the frequent inconvenience of finding himself unable to cultivate his field of corn as it ought to be, and as probably he first contemplated. But how often unforeseen events and weather have disappointed such calculations, and left a field too much a prey to weeds, the result of which is not only to diminish the crop, but to leave the soil in a bad condition. In the way I recommend the whole acre which was to be consecrated to the ten acres, being now entirely to the five acres, they will give a larger crop and leave the ground in the desirable order. The part which will be sowed broad cast, in the way I recommend, will be kept naturally free from weeds, provided the field was not infested already by such pernicious plants as the Canada thistle, which a good farmer must not suffer to remain in the ground. While your corn is growing, you will be able to judge what will be more desirable for you, to have more fodder or more grain produced in your field this year. That part sowed broad cast can either be consecrated to produce merely fodder, or grain and fodder, in conformity to your wants. You can also cut a part of it green, to feed your cattle when wanted. This you can do by large strips, giving thereby more air, and a better chance to come sooner to maturity to the plants left on both sides of the strips cut to feed your cattle. For that cultivation your ground must be well prepared. The grain must be well soaked and rolled in either lime or plaster, which would be better. It must be sowed as soon as possible after the last ploughing and harrowing of the ground, then harrowed in and rolled. I take this opportunity to observe, we don't make enough use of the roller.

In some remarks I took the liberty to impart to my fellow citizens the day of our last public meeting, having mentioned and entered into some details concerning several productions suitable to our soil which I thought advisable for us to cultivate, at least upon a small scale, to divide and multiply at the same time our chances of success in our agricultural pursuits, I will not repeat them here: but actuated by that serious consideration, that it is really of primary importance, not only to calculate and be prepared as much as possible against the too unfavorable variation in the demands and prices of the markets, but yet to be guarded as well as we can against the vicissitudes

and changes of weather, permit me to recommend you to make the experiment of cutting part of your wheat before it is quite ripe, say about days sooner than you would in following the usual time to begin the harvesting of wheat. The quality of the grain is improved by this process, hasomer, more substantial, and produces more better nourishment. I am credibly informed that in the south part of France, the bakers give a larger price for wheat so harvested. Recent experiments have proved there was at least 6 cent. added to the nourishment by that process. A very great advantage of this method, which will strike you at once, is that it diminishes sensibly the unfavorable chances you are exposed when you wait till your wheat is quite ripe to cut. The great point is to seize the proper moment, if you were to cut the wheat too soon, the grain would shrink and be injured. The time is when, in pressing the grain between your finger you find it giving away as would the crumbs of bread so pressed, when taken from the oven. After the wheat is cut, you must heat it as generally practised in the harvesting of rye or oats leaving it to ripen in the field, and moving it sheaves, if the weather requires it.

This process has been adopted and found answer since several years, in different parts of England, France and Italy. I think it more suitable to our climate, which is during the time harvest, a great deal less subject to long rains even fogs, but more exposed to intense heat and great winds.

While we have been rejoicing in this county the result of the last favorable season for crops, the abundance of which has been felt in most every district, we have found more than the want of a canal to carry away the great excess of our produce, and what has been sent to winter by sleighing to the Erie canal will, I hope carry abroad a strong conviction of our just claim to the support of the state for a more easy access to market; for though the road from here to the canal has been almost constantly covered with sleighs carrying our produce, how much more left in our barns, which cannot be prepared in due time to avail ourselves of the remaining sleighing season? However, a great encouragement is offered, even this year, to a great part of our count for continuing their efforts to get from our soil whatever can be more advantageous for market. The Oswego canal will be open before we have the produce of the ensuing crops. We must consider that upwards of one hundred miles, which is more than one half of the extent of the limits of our county, are bordering on a sloop navigation and that from those borders we can send our produce to New York for the same price as from Rochester.

The landholders in this county having generally fixed the prices of their land, and the conditions of payment so as to suit the low price of produce and other unfavourable circumstances which afflict us temporarily, it will induce a considerable accession of population to renew the improving and growing settlement of the county.

From these windows we can see another great motive of encouragement; these immense buildings, and great and useful operations which are preparing, must strengthen, more than anything else, at the present moment, the favourable ideas we have of the advantages this country offers both

the manufacturer and the farmer.* To operate pleasing impression upon our mind, we must only attend to the hardness and pressure of times upon the farmer and manufacturer, but more to the character and standing of the gentleman who is going to consecrate both a precious and a large capital in this great undertaking. Long experience and a fortune made in similar undertakings, is a sufficient warrantee of the success of this still more extensive and important than one which has been in extensive operation on same spot for several years: and it is after long travelling through the United States, from New Orleans to the St Lawrence, that he has fixed his choice in the centre of our county. We then see, with the greatest pleasure, a new proof that the natural advantages of Jefferson County are equally felt by the manufacturer and farmer. May they, combining their skill and energy, and supporting one another, ensure their success and happiness.

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Continued from page 339.

As soon as one or more of the cocoons are exposed, the woman who manages the cocoons in a cauldron or basin, supplies their places from time to time with others, taking care while she is winding off to prepare others for keeping up continual supply; and taking care also to observe, that the silk winds off regularly from all the cocoons she puts in play together.

As she is obliged to have her fingers almost every other instant amongst the boiling water, in order to manage the cocoons properly, she has a basin of cold water at hand, into which she dips her fingers alternately with the other, to prevent swelling them. But in spite of her best care, a woman who works any time at this management does her fingers at least so affected by the influence of the boiling water, that they are for some time in such a state she has scarce any feeling in them; but this afterwards goes off gradually. Here it must be observed, that in forming the thread before mentioned, great care must be taken to have the points of it exceedingly small; because if the points are large and coarse, the silk will not take up fine from the cocoons, but will go off thick and clotty, which will prevent its winding off properly upon the reel.

The winding off the silk is always performed in the open air, generally in some garden to prevent any accident from the fire, and more particularly to prevent any bad effects from the bad smell of the dead worms, which stink prodigiously. For these reasons, this work is not suffered to be performed in any large town, but must always be done without the walls. When the day's work is

* Mr Levi Bebee, of Cooperstown, N. Y. has now a great number of workmen employed in laying the foundation of a Cotton Factory, the main building of which is to be 250 feet by 50, 5 stories high. It is situated on an island in Black river, in the village of Watertown. This stream offers excellent seats for the most extensive machinery, and when we consider the thick population, fertile surrounding country, the advantages of easy access to the lake Ontario, which are soon to be considerably increased by the completion of both the Welland and Oswego canals, the number of skillful mechanics, &c. it is presumed few places offer such encouragement to enterprising capitalists.

over, they make a fire of brush-wood, into which they throw all the dead insects, which are taken from the bottoms of the cocoons, opened with a pair of scissors for that purpose, and burn them together, in order to prevent any bad consequences from their stench and smell. This is done every night regularly, before the work people retire for the evening. As the manufacturers of the silk, and merchants who want to sell it, buy up large quantities of the cocoons, some of these people will have from ten to twenty of these little furnaces going at a time in the same garden, and even sometimes more.

As the whole of the silk cannot be entirely got off by the reel, what remains upon the dead insects is put aside, with the coarse part of the silk, which is taken from the cocoons in the beginning, till you meet with the fine thread which is proper for the reel.

The dimensions of the stove and basin made use of at Montauban, and described above, are as follows:

Height of the stove from the ground, twenty-two inches and one-fourth part of an inch.

Length of the stove, twenty-nine inches and a half.

Breadth of the stove, twenty-four inches.

Height of the iron bars for supporting the charcoal from the ground, for holding the fire, twelve inches and one-fourth part of an inch.

Width of the door, or opening, at the bottom of the stove, for taking out the ashes by, and for giving air to the fire, nine inches and one-fourth part of an inch.

Width of the door, of opening, at which you put in the charcoal for supporting the fire, seven inches and a half.

Length of the oval copper basin, which is built in on the top of the stove, for containing the hot water, in which the cocoons are put when they wind off the silk, twenty inches and three-quarters of an inch.

Width of that basin, sixteen inches and a half.

Depth of the basin, three inches and three quarters of an inch.

Breadth of the rim of the basin, one inch and one quarter of an inch.

Here I might have given the dimensions of the Italian reel for winding off the silk, being the same which is used for that purpose in France; but that becomes unnecessary, as I find that the Society are already in the possession of a model of it. I shall therefore proceed to mention sundry particulars which relate to the winding off the silk.

Spring-water, as being soft, is the only proper water to be used in the basin. Draw-well water is altogether improper for this purpose, because it is hard, and does not properly dissolve the gum which is naturally upon the silk.

The water in the basin must be wholly changed twice a day; it is filled in the morning before setting to work, and the second time immediately before the people go to dinner, as it requires some time to make it boil.

When you first put the cocoons into the hot water, if the silk rises thick upon the brush, it is a proof that the water is too hot. If you cannot catch the threads of silk with the brush, it is a sign that the water is too cold.

When the cocoons are in play, if they rise often to the little iron conductors, it is a proof that the water is too hot. If the cocoons will not fol-

low the thread, it is a sign that the water is too cold. By attending to these observations, you can easily manage so as to give that degree of heat to the water that is proper for the cocoons.

If there should happen to be any sand amongst the water in the basin, the heat makes it rise to the surface, where it fixes itself upon the cocoons. This is easily known, because, it makes the thread break, as if cut with a knife. For this reason the utmost care must be taken to guard against it, by cleaning the basin with the greatest attention.—The fear of having sand is one of the reasons for changing the water of the basin at mid-day, and even oftener, if found to be necessary. When they find that there is a little sand, and that they wish to avoid changing the water, on account of the loss of time which that operation requires, as the water must be boiling before you can go on with the winding; I say, in this last case, they cover the face of the brush all over with a parcel of the coarse silk, which is laid aside, and you then put the face of the brush into the water, making it reach the bottom of the basin, along which you draw the brush gently, to catch hold of the sand with the coarse silk, to which it will immediately cling when it comes in contact with it. You then drag the brush gently up the side of the basin, and thus bring out the sand along with it. This operation, several times repeated, cleans your basin of the sand, without your being put to the trouble and loss of time in changing the water.

Take care to keep up your fire under the basin in such a manner, as to secure having the water always of the same degree of heat, and to throw in your addition of cold water by little and little at a time, so as it may make as little odds as possible in the degree of heat. When you throw in too much cold water at a time, so as to alter the requisite degree of heat, the silk of the cocoons which are in the basin at that time, loses its colour, and grows perfectly pale; which silk, so rendered pale, it is said will not take any dye properly, which by that means diminishes the value of your silk.

In beating the cocoons in the basin with the brush, you must carry your hand as light as possible, so as just to touch the cocoons slightly. If you beat too hard, the threads of silk, in place of coming off singly, cling together in lumps, which as it prevents its winding off, occasions the loss of the silk, as it will then only answer as waste silk.

When you take the fine threads to throw them to that which is winding off, they must not overlap your finger more than an inch; if too long, they will not join well, but hang down and occasion a lump, which causes the thread to break, as it is then too large to pass through the eye of the little iron conductor.

(To be continued.)

THE VINE.

An intelligent French gentleman, lately travelling in Alabama, between Tuscaloosa and Huntsville, declared that the soil was better fitted for the cultivation of the vine than most of that which forms the vineyards of France. He remarked that the abundance of the native grape, with the quality of the soil, and the nature of the climate, attested it beyond controversy. "It is well for France," said he, "that you have no silks and vines."

A new Census of Nova Scotia is ordered to be taken, with the number of cattle, acres of valuable land, &c.

Names of Trees and Shrubs growing in the Forests of Upper Canada.

TREES.

White Oak	Red do.
Red do.	Whitewood
Black do.	Basswood
Swamp do.	Ironwood
White Pine	Dogwood
Norway do.	Weeping Willow
Yellow do.	Yellow or Golden do.
Spruce do.	Swamp do.
Lamrack	Black Cherry
Hemlock	Red do.
Balsam of Fir	Choke do.
White Cedar	Sassafras
Red do.	Sycamore or Button-wood
Savin	Peplar
Hard or Sugar Maple	Quaking Asp
Soft do.	White Birch
White Ash	Yellow do.
Black do.	Balm of Gilead
Chesnut	Crab Apple
Blackwalnut	Thorn do.
Butternut	Sumac
Shell bark Hickory	Wild Plum
Bitter do.	June Berry
White Beech	Locust Tree
Blue or Water Beech	Peppergae.
White Elm	

SHRUBS.

Prickly Ash	Blue Wortleberry
Spotted Alder	Black do.
Black do.	Red Willow
Alder	Moose Wood, commonly called Leather Bark.
Spice Wood	
Juniper	

POOR HOUSE FARMS.

A very intelligent committee of the citizens of Philadelphia have recently visited Salem, for the purpose of examining our *Almshouse Farm*. We understand that the guardians of the Poor, in Philadelphia, have proposed the removal of their pauper establishment to a farm in the vicinity of the city. They think that the expenses of supporting their poor, which now exceed 120,000 dollars, would be much reduced by the proposed change. Having heard of the success of our farm, they instructed their committee to visit us. They were much pleased with our establishment, and regretted that a spot possessing so many local advantages, could not be found in their neighbourhood. The number of paupers in the Philadelphia Almshouse is, we are told, about 1,400.—Connected with their Almshouse is a valuable medical establishment, from which is derived a considerable revenue for the support of the poor. As this would be lost by the removal of the establishment, it is one of the principal obstacles to the proposed change. *Salem Observer.*

Seamless Shoes.—A method has been invented in England, of making a shoe from a single piece of leather, without seam. The mode of operation is simple. Thick leather is taken, and cut to a shape resembling that of a common *slipper* when pressed flat; it is then split by knives, adapted to the use, and the upper portion being raised from the lower, is made to conform to the foot by stretching it on a *last*. The superfluous parts are then pared off and the manufacture is said to exceed in neatness, and to equal in durability shoes made in the usual way.

COMMODORE.

An elegant stud horse of this name, was brought out in the ship Samuel Robertson, Capt. Cheate, which arrived yesterday from Greenock. He was imported by C. H. Williamson, Esq. of Ontario county, N. Y. is a blood bay, 16 hands high, rising 7 years old, with great bone and fine symmetry, and is a horse of good blood and large muscular power. He was sired by Caleb Quotem, dam Mary Brown, by Guilford, (son of Highflyer, by Eclipse.)—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

BOSTON BEEF.

One thousand casks of beef, and two hundred casks of pork, have arrived in London from Boston in the United States. They were inspected on Friday, and were found to be of prime quality. Though these provisions cannot be landed, but for export to our foreign dependencies of possessions, the circumstance shows the great advances made by foreign nations. It is likely, we should think, that this meat, as being equal in quality to the British or Irish, will be purchased by the Commissariat for our army in Portugal. This is a blow to the Landed Interests, which no system of Corn Laws, will be enabled to cure.—*London paper.*

The above beef, we understand, was shipped by Mr Horace Gray, and packed by the Mess. Winchesters.

PROVISION TRADE.

The papers inform us that a quantity of American Beef and Pork has been imported at London, and the quantity approved. It might be sold for exportation. Other products of this country, I hope, will hereafter fully find their way to that great market, as well as to their Colonies. Fish has long been a prohibited article, and a person in England, with difficulty, obtain a qtl. of the best dumb [or dunn] fish* (which is only procured in this place and neighborhood) and as a special favor.

Beef and Pork are a great Staple in the Northern States, but as these articles seldom go in cargoes, or large quantities, they make little show in returns or reports of merchandize, the export and consumption are however continual, and the aggregate immense.

Few of our own citizens know that a weekly Cattle Fair is held at Brighton, (5 miles from Boston) throughout the year, and in the Autumn, when droves are brought to market, no more imposing sight is witnessed in our country.—Eight thousand head of Cattle, of all sorts may be there seen together; and a Gentleman living near has taken account of 23,000 in three weeks.—Were these Bales of Cotton, or Hogsheads of Tobacco, they would load many ships. Hogs are chiefly brought to town in Winter, ready to be barrelled. The writer has seen in the store of one packer, at once, a pile 40 feet square and eight feet high, making many hundreds.

Young and lean Cattle are also sold at Brighton to be taken back to the rich pastures of the interior.

What is not the least remarkable is that the whole of the trade at Brighton is a ready money, or cash business, and all adjusted either on the spot, or within a few days, at an Inn resorted to as a "clearing-house" in this city.—*Polladium.*

* These fish are in the best condition in Winter, and are taken by boats from shore in the extremest weather. They are dried and cured without injury from being heated. The best usually bring a high price, which is faithfully earned.

THE TALLIPOT TREE.

A leaf of this extraordinary Tree has lately been brought over from the Island of Ceylon, which place it is a native, and is now in the possession of Richard Fletcher, of Hamstead. The leaf is in a good state of preservation: It measures fully 11 feet in height, 16 feet across in widest spread, and from 38 to 40 feet in circumference. If expanded as a canopy, it is sufficient to defend a dinner party of six from the rays of the sun, and in Ceylon is carried about by the natives for that purpose.

FRUITS AND FROSTS.

President Dwight, in his "Travels in New England," &c. says the common opinion that tend plants and fruit trees ought to be placed in warm southern exposure, to preserve them from frosts, is erroneous. He adduces many facts to prove that fruit trees should be planted on north western, northern, or western declivities, where they may be exposed to the north-western wind. A white frost being merely frozen dew, the great object should be to keep the dew from resting on the plants. This can be effectually done only by exposing them to the free access of the north-west winds, the source of almost every white frost. Plants from which the dew is swept away by the wind will escape; while those which, by being sheltered from its current, retain the dew, will be destroyed. Major White, of South Hadley, had a orchard on the northwestern declivity of a hill exposed to the strong winds that blow through the gap between Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke.—These winds swept the dew from this orchard so effectually, that its blossoms regularly escaped the injuries of such late frosts in the spring as destroyed those of the surrounding country. The inhabitants of South Hadley styled such a frost *Major White's Harvest*, because in such years his side commanded a very high price. A Mr Lyman o Hockanum informed President Dwight that in his garden, which was exposed to the northwest winds, the white frosts had never done any injury to the vegetables.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

FOXES.

In Hawley, recently, a fox burrow was discovered, and 16 young foxes were dug out and killed. This is quite as useful, though not so noisy, an enterprise as a fox chase in England. In that country fox hunting is a favorite diversion with many of the nobility and gentry, and some of the clergy. Packs of hounds are trained to the sport, and 25 couple are ordinarily taken into the field at once. The chase is sometimes continued by dogs and horses for 8 or 10 hours, almost at full speed, and for a distance of 50 miles; and one chase is said to have been continued for about 120 miles. A hound has been known to run 3 miles in 4 minutes. The fox is pursued by the scent alone; this cunning animal often deceives his pursuers by wiles and stratagems, and resorts to numerous turnings, windings and crossings. If he takes shelter in a hole, he is dug out, or dislodged by sending in a terrier, a small dog trained to pursue game into their burrows. So great is the ardor of the chase, that horses frequently run themselves blind, or die of fatigue, dogs perish during the pursuit, and men sometimes break their limbs, or dislocate their necks. A pack of good hounds is a valuable property in England, and has been sold for a thousand guineas, (4,667 dollars),

ibid.

NEW METHOD OF BLEACHING AND PREPARING FLAX.

BY THE REV. J. B. EMMET.

On account of the distress which prevails in some of the manufacturing districts, I have been desirous to present to the public the following mode of bleaching and preparing flax and tow by a simple, easy and cheap process, whereby it is reduced to a beautiful degree of whiteness, becomes possessed of a silky lustre, and is made sufficiently fine to be manufactured into the finest cloths; hoping that it may become the means, in the hands of opulent manufacturers of giving employment to some of the workmen, who are unable to meet with it.

The process is as follows: steep or boil the flax in a weak solution of subcarbonate of potash or soda, in order to extract the colouring matter, resin, &c. I prefer the subcarbonate to the caustic alkali, because, however diluted, the latter may be, its powers of corrosion are so great that if it extracts the extraneous matter properly, it will almost certainly diminish the length of the fibre; whilst I find that it may be thoroughly extracted by the former without producing any such effect: this I have proved by experiments made upon rather large quantities, washed it thoroughly from the alkali.

The bleaching liquor is prepared in the following manner: Reduce perfectly fresh charcoal of porous wood, as willow or fir, to a very fine powder; tie up the powder in a bag made of cloth of a close texture; immerse it into cold soft water, and work it by pressing it with the hands, till such a quantity shall be diffused through the water, that on rinsing a little flax through it for few minutes, and then withdrawing it, it shall be slightly blackened. Put into it the flax to be bleached, taking care that each parcel shall immerse it to its middle. When all is put into the tub, the water on being well agitated ought to be clouded by charcoal. I cannot specify the exact proportion as I observed it no farther than is—that I always used more than was actually requisite: in bleaching 6 or 7 pounds I needed more than half an ounce. Agitate the liquid press the flax under it several times in the tub, in order to bring as much charcoal as possible in contact with it. After about twenty or twenty-four hours, remove it from the liquid, having it well wrung, put it into a second, which may contain less charcoal; agitate as before, and after the same interval of time, examine a small parcel washing it with soap and hot water: if the colour be good, remove it from the charcoal liquid; if not allow it to remain another day, until it becomes white: two or three days are amply sufficient if the process be well conducted. It is advantageous to spread it out thinly upon the grass, as it is, and having the charcoal in it, taking care to turn it frequently for a few days: the charcoal gradually disappears, and the surface acquires a pearly appearance.

The flax is now to be rinsed in a large quantity of water: then to be washed thoroughly with soap in hot water, till it is quite clean: the soap must then be washed out by cold water, and the flax dried: if on the grass, exposed to the sun and air, the better.

Before washing out the charcoal with soap, the

* Probably white pine or pitch pine would answer the purpose as well as willow or fir.

lustre of the fibre will be improved by steeping it for eight or ten hours in water just soured with sulphuric acid; if this process be continued too long the fibre will be weakened. The acid steeping is not essential, except the flax be intended for particular uses.

The charcoal is easily washed out, and that perfectly, with soap. The ultimate fibres are perfectly separated: they are so much finer than silk, that I use them in the quadrant, transit, and micrometers: the lustre is precisely that of silk; the strength of the fibre is not at all impaired. It takes such colours as I have tried—blue, pink and yellow, perfectly. The finest thread may be spun.

Having made public the process, and particularly an account of my reason for so doing, I hope that manufacturers and others who can forward the introduction of the material, will bestow some attention upon the subject.

P.S. It may probably be worth the attention of the Irish; and particularly since the process may be performed by individuals at their own houses, and may give employment to many paupers in the work house.

Remarks by the Editor.—The above appears to be an important discovery, and bids fair to lead to very beneficial results, some of which, perhaps, may not have been contemplated by the inventor of the above described method of bleaching with charcoal. The attraction existing between charcoal, and foul, putrescent colouring and infectious matter, we believe, may be turned to better and more frequent account than ever has been done. In bleaching charcoal must have one advantage over the alkalis, acids, gasses, &c. in common use, to wit, charcoal can never corrode or injure the texture of the cloth or other substance submitted to its operation. It may seem absurd to attempt to whiten cloth, &c. with lamp black; but if we had any practical concern with a bleaching establishment we should try some experiments with a view to that result.

CHINESE METHOD OF MAKING SHEET LEAD.

The Sheet Lead which comes from China is manufactured in a way not generally known in this country. The operation is conducted by two men. One is seated on the floor, with a large flat stone before him, and with a moveable flat stone-stand at his side. His fellow-workman stands beside him with a crucible filled with melted lead, and having poured a certain quantity upon the stone, the other lifts the moveable stone, and dashing it on the fluid lead, presses it out into a flat and thin plate, which he instantly removes from the stone. A second quantity of lead is poured in a similar manner, and a similar plate formed; the process being carried on with singular rapidity. The rough edges of the plates are then cut off, and they are soldered together for use.

THE SEASON.

The season in this quarter thus far is one of great promise to the tillers of the soil. The grass is abundant—and the English grain never looked better. The fruit trees are casting their blossoms, and all nature is adjusting her garb of green. We have been informed that the season has not been so forward for sixteen years as it is at present.

[Bellows Falls paper.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1837.

BOTTLING CIDER.

When you draw off cider for bottling you may, probably, prevent the bursting of the bottles by setting them on the ground in the northerly part of your cellar, and covering them with moss.—This moss you will be careful to keep wet with cold water, drenching it from a water pot every 8 or 10 days, during the warm season. See N. E. Farmer, vol. ii. page 334.

FLIES.

We are told that the following recipe is as efficacious for the destruction of flies as solutions of arsenic, mercury and other poisons; and has the advantage of not endangering the lives and health of the human species if incautiously swallowed.—Dissolve 2 drachms of the extract of quassia in half a pint of boiling water, add a little sugar or syrup, pour the mixture on plates, and set them in places infested by these insects.

BED BUGS.

A strong decoction of ripe red pepper is said to be as efficacious an antidote to bed bugs as can be selected from the multitudinous recipes for the same purpose.

APPLE TREES.

If the following statement is true, it is very important; and if not true it would be well that it might be contradicted by some one who has or may be able to speak from experiment. It is taken from an European Magazine; but we have often seen and heard similar statements, originating from other sources.

It is a general complaint, that the finest apple trees of this country [Great Britain] have degenerated, and that many of the best sorts have entirely disappeared from our gardens and orchards. It would not be difficult to show that every successive grafting deteriorates the fruit engrafted; or to point out an effectual method of retaining good apples in this country without the trouble of grafting, as in every perfectly ripe apple there will be found one and sometimes two round seeds; the others will have one or more flattened sides.—The round ones will produce the improved fruit from which they are taken, and those with the flattened sides will produce the fruit of the crab [or stock] upon which the graft was inserted. It requires not a long time to ascertain the difference; for if a circle is drawn in rich ground, and the flat sided seeds planted therein and the round seeds in the centre, the variation of quality will be discovered in two or three years. The first will throw out the leaves of a crab, and the latter the leaves of an improved tree, distinguished in shape and fibre, and with a woolly appearance; and in due time the fruit of each will put every thing beyond doubt.

DRIED PLANTS.

The London Philosophical Magazine for March 1831 states, in substance, that on the tables of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, were exhibited specimens of dried plants, prepared at Massachusetts, by the sect of people denominated Shaking Quakers. We should be glad to obtain information on this subject, and publish it as well for the benefit of the public as of those concerned in the preparations alluded to.

PARSNIPS AND PEAS.

A friend of the Editor gave us the following practical hint, which (though we have once published it, vol. i. page 351) may be of service to some of our recent subscribers: "Parsnips may be raised to great advantage as a second crop to peas; the seed to be sowed when the peas are. The writer of this has been in this practice for several years, and has, generally, found the crop of parsnips thus raised quite as large, and frequently larger, than those raised in beds by themselves. The peas protect them from the sun when small."

WHOLESOME MEATS.

All meats, say writers on medical subjects, are best when the animal is at maturity. Hence to delicate persons, chickens, lamb, veal, pig are not near so wholesome or nutritive as beef, fowl, mutton and pork.

THE TIME TO EAT FRUIT.

Fruit, says Dr Willich, should be eaten before dinner, or as a supper. A meal of fruit after a meal of meat is more than the stomach can dispense with; especially with a meal of pies and puddings intervening. Physicians, however, are not agreed on this point.

SORE BACKS IN HORSES.

White lead, moistened with milk or sweet oil, has been recommended as the most effective application in the above complaint.

SECURE YOUR MELONS AGAINST BUGS AND FLIES.

A great variety of recipes has been given for the above mentioned purpose, and many or most of them, no doubt are in some degree efficacious. The best and safest way, however, is, we believe, to enclose the young plants with wooden frames, covered with milnet or something of a similar texture. The frames may be made according to the following directions:

"Take a strip of fine board (about three-fourths of an inch in thickness is most suitable) eight or ten feet in length, and four or five inches in width, plough one edge of it with a carpenter's plough or match-plane—then mark off an equal number of side and end pieces. Before sawing the side pieces run a bradawl through where you want to drive your nails, as it is not so likely to split, as after it is sawed. They should be of this particular size, because one yard of milnet will just cover nine boxes; or a third of a yard will make three covers. After having nailed your boxes and divided your milnet, have some thin strips or tongues as the carpenters call them. Press these with the edges of the covers into the grooves, which fastens them much cheaper and more expeditiously than small nails."

CALAMINE.

The mineral treasures of our country appear to be interminable. Scarcely a day passes without the discovery of some new and valuable locality of those resources which make a country substantially independent of others.

Dr G. Troost and Mr C. Leseur of the New Harmony society in Indiana, (the same gentlemen whose discovery of Cobalt we lately mentioned,) have made a most important discovery, in a tour they took to the Missouri lead mines lately. They found at Mr Valle's diggings in Jefferson county, Missouri, and at other places in the neighborhood, great plenty of Calamine, the ore of Zinc, usually employed to make brass, and to furnish Spelter.

It was unknown to the workmen there, and thrown away as useless under the name of *dry bone*.

SEASONABLE HINT.

To preserve the kinds of vegetables.—Many persons experience great disadvantages from the changing of their garden and other seeds into those of a worse kind, or into those of quite a different sort. In this way pumpkins and squashes, cabbages and turnips, gourds, and even cucumbers and muskmellons have injured one another, and produced a mongrel unfit for use.

Farmers and gardeners may preserve the purity of their seeds, as well as the flavor of their fruits, by attending to a few rules, such as the following:

Never plant the gourds near your squashes or you will make them bitter.

Never plant squashes with your pumpkins, or you will make them watery, hard skinned and tasteless.

Never plant different kinds of seed cabbage near one another, or you will have a mixture.

Never plant seed turnips near seed cabbages, or both will be spoiled.

Never plant good red beets near the white seed beets, or you will have neither red nor white.

Never plant different kinds of seed radishes near one another.

As a general rule, never plant near one another any vegetables that resemble each other in many respects.

VALUE OF A RACE MARE.

Urged by curiosity, we were, on Tuesday last, present at perhaps an extraordinary sale of an animal as ever took place in the world. It was the interest of the late WILLIAM WYNN, Senr. Esq. in the celebrated Race Mare Ariel, which expires with the Spring of 1829, offered to the highest bidder at New Market Course—and actually sold, (the mere use of said Mare for two years, when she is to be delivered to her owner in fee,) for the incredible sum of two thousand four hundred dollars! An excellent comment this on the scarcity of money and hard times! But as a justification, it is whispered that bidders had in view the great purse (3500 dollars,) to be run for on Thursday next, over the Tree Hill Course near Richmond, for which Ariel is expected to be a competitor.—N. Y. paper.

FEATHER BEDS.

The want of feathers is altogether artificial, arising from a disregard of the physical and moral well being of infants and children; and he who has the good fortune never to have been accustomed to a feather bed, will never in health need or desire one, nor in sickness, except in cases of great morbid irritation, or excessive sensibility, or some disease in which the pressure of a firm or elastic substance might occasion pain. But when a rational regard to the preservation of health shall pervade the community, feathers will no more be used without necessity, or medical advice, than ardent spirits will be swallowed without the same necessity or advice. The physician has frequent occasion to see persons who are heated, sweated, and enfeebled by sleeping on feathers, as if from a fit of sickness, enervated, dispirited, relaxed and miserable.—Medical Intelligence.

Cucumbers raised in the open air, have been sold at Deerfield, Oneida county, N. Y.

Moisture in Plants.—The quantity of sir moisture or rather of pure water, which so plants raise from the earth is uncommonly great. This is beautifully exemplified in the organization of some creeping plants, in which the moisture frequently conveyed to the distance of forty, fifty, or a hundred yards, before it reaches the leaves of fruit, or perhaps the assimilating organs of the vegetable. I have seen a plant of this sort that had been accidentally cut across, continue pour out pure limpid and tasteless water, in such a quantity as to fill a wine-glass, in about half hour. [Finlayson's Mission to Siam.]

MEN RAISED BY MERIT.

Dr. Franklin, who from a Journeyman Print became one of the greatest men in the civil world; and whose life, written by himself, is beautiful illustration of what may be effected industry and application, Watt, the improver of the Steam Engine, and hereby the donor of one of the greatest gifts ever bestowed on the human race by man, was a mathematical instrument maker, in a very humble sphere. His labours have benefited mankind to the extent of thousands of millions; and his own family by upwards of one million sterling.* Sir Richard Arkwright, the great improver of the Cotton Mill, was a common Barber. The great Dr. Hutton was a Coal Port Huddart, an eminent mathematician and machine and known from his improvements in the manufacture of cordage, was a Shoemaker. Brindley, man brought forward by the duke of Bridgewater from the humble condition of a common labourer, unable to read or write, became the greatest Civil Engineer of his day, for the construction of canals. Brauman was a common joiner, and established himself as a machinist in London, where he became celebrated for his various inventions, among which his Hydrostatic Press and his Locks stand pre-eminent. Leslie, who fills a professor's chair in the University of Edinburgh, was a common Shepherd Boy. Smeaton, who built the Lighthouse on Be-rock, (which is dry only once or twice for a few hours in the year,) a work of great difficulty and merit, was a tin-plate worker.

The last number of the Quarterly Review, published by Wells & Lilly, Court street, contains articles on the following subjects, viz:—Maladministration of the Spanish Colonies—Millman Anne Boleyn—Travels in Southern Russia and Georgia—English Synonyms—Sandwich Islanders—Church in India; Bishop Heber—The Burmese War—Historical Romance—Law of Libel—State of the Press.

Early Potatoes.—Yesterday morning, April 30 we are told potatoes of this Spring's growth were in market in this city. They were raised on Arthur Hill, by an industrious widow woman, who has long attended the market and furnished excellent vegetables to our fellow citizens.—Albany paper.

* It is calculated that Watt's improvement of the steam engine is at present an annual saving of labour to Great Britain, of 25 millions sterling! and that, with a population of 14 millions, she is equal in resources, with the assistance of the steam engine, to a population of 117 millions! This will explain the power and the rank which Great Britain holds among the nations of Europe, being in resources actually superior to all that could unite against her.

notice with pleasure, a very great improvement that has taken place in the operative department of our City police. The persons who employed to sweep the streets, are preceded by a man, with a goolly sized watering-pot with contents of which he lays the dust, and puts scrapings in a state proper to be disturbed out endangering the eyes and lungs of passers, or annoying the shop keeper, whose goods chance to be displayed at the door or window. The old practice of driving the dust from its quiet legitimate repose in the middle of the streets, sending it with scraper and broom, to take upon black coats, sofas, and carpets, was not to our mind, and we therefore the more heartily in the general felicitation of our citizens in the judicious application of water.

[United States Gazette.]

Prescription for Intemperance.—We published some time ago (says the Taunton Reporter) a prescription enumerating the ingredients used for the cure of intemperance. The following paragraphs apply what was wanted in that prescription, viz. quantity of each ingredient. It is from a correspondent of the N. Y. Enquirer:

The success of my remedy is founded on that stable principle in our nature that we loathe whatever produces a disagreeable or unpleasant impression. It is obvious that such impressions will be obliterated by time, hence a repetition of remedy sometimes becomes necessary.

The prescription which I have generally employed, is the following: Antimonial Wine, half ounce. Wine of Ipecac, two drachms. Tincture of Assafetida, one drachm. A portion of this to be mixed with the liquor to which the person is addicted, and in many cases unless the person is told, he will swallow the dose without suspicion.

Discovery Ships.—The ship Hecla, Capt. Parry, and on a voyage of discovery to Spitzbergen and the North Pole, was to sail from England the first week in May. She has a complement of 64 men, 10 months provisions, 1600 bushels of coal, a library, boarding pikes to keep the bears off, &c. The ship is lined all over with cork, to protect the men from damp and cold, and heated air can be conveyed to all parts of the ship by iron flues. The ice boats are so constructed that they may be hauled by rein deer on the ice, or rowed by oars in the water. A large assortment of furs and garments is provided for the men: some of them lined with the soft and warm skins of eider ducks. The strength of the rum is rectified to 55 per cent. above proof. A part of the provisions consists of the essence of meat: six pounds of the best beef being reduced to one pound. The expense of this food is \$3.75 per pound. [Hamp. Gaz.]

There are indications that the season will prove favourable for some productions, particularly fruit and grass. We notice in the Taunton Reporter that a farmer in Bridgewater cut and cured a hundred of hay on less than 5 rods of ground, on the 30th of April last. Some of the spears of grass were measured and found to be 19 inches long.

One hundred and fifteen vessels with 1500 passengers, arrived at New York in four days, last week. Many other vessels are expected with emigrants from Great Britain.

Season of Blossoms.—We have visited, within the last few days, several of the fine gardens in the vicinity of New-York, for the purpose of examining the elegant shows of flowers, now blooming in all their charms. The first of these exhibitions is at Mr. Kinnersley's, near the junction of Broadway and the Bowery. His collection of tulips is extensive, rich, and beautiful, embracing one hundred and forty varieties of all possible shades and colours. The flowers form a splendid parterre, sheltered from the sun by an awning. Mr. Neil's collection, near the corner of Fifth-street and the Bowery, is scarcely less numerous and brilliant than the above. Both of these florists have taken particular pains to extend the varieties of the tulip, by importing the rarest plants, and producing new kinds by culture.

The Gardens of Mr. Prince at Flushing exhibit more than their ordinary charms at this delightful season. His groves of magnolia and beds of tulips are in full bloom. Here may be seen the Chinese Peony, which in the splendor of its petals probably surpasses any thing of the kind to be found in our gardens. But the glory of the flowery tribe is a cactus speciosissimus, a plant from South America, the bloom of which is of rare occurrence, and gorgeous beyond description. Much to the credit of our botanists, their grounds are at all hours open to the inspection of the public, and amateurs who wish to witness the elegant display will do well to pay an early visit, before these evanescent beauties have faded.—N. Y. Statesman.

There will be few peaches in Northampton, but we learn that in the neighbouring towns, situated on higher grounds, this fruit promises well.

Platinum.—A rich mine of Platinum has been discovered in Colombia.

There was a severe frost in Pendleton, S. C. May 17, which killed a great deal of corn and cotton.

Mr. Carter in one of his letters from Naples mentions having seen in the vicinity of that place females busy in stringing the hind legs of frogs for the Naples market.

A post-master in England has been sentenced to seven years' transportation, for altering the postage of a letter from 2s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.

A Wonderful Wife.—On the south wall of Stratford church, there is a monument with the following inscription: "Elizabeth, wife of Major General Hamilton, who was married forty-seven years, and never did one thing to displease her husband."

Baron de Grimm shrewdly observes, in a letter relating to the anxiety of D'Alembert to be buried within the walls of the parish church, 'It is very strange that the philosophers think it so much better to be in the church after they are dead, and so much glory to be out of it when living.'

Bad Things.—An unfaithful servant, a smoky house, a stumbling horse, a scolding wife, an aching tooth, an empty purse, an incessant talker, a long story, mosquitoes, flies, fleas, spiders, and a dandy!

The duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar Germany, is preparing for publication an account of his extensive travels in the United States.

This day received at the Farmer office, 52 North Market street,—from Scotland, a large variety of fresh Turnip Seed, comprising the following kinds:

White flat turnip,	Large Norfolk
Yellow Scotch garden	White stone
Late red top turnip,	Common field
Long tankard	Early Dutch
Yellow stone	Yellow Malta

Also, three pounds genuine Silver skin Onion.
100 bushels of MILLET, of a superior quality.
100 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL and SUGAR BEET.
Sweet or Sugar corn—best for boiling ears.
150 lbs. LUCERNE.—Flax seed—Buck Wheat.

Beet, early turnip,	Yellow Cranberry
" blood	Windor
" sugar	Melon, Carolina, water,
Beans, bush cranberry	green citron
" pole cranberry	pine apple
" rob roy	nutmeg
" marrow	canteloupe
" quaker	Minorca
" white bush	Marjoram, sweet
" Dutch case knife	Pumpkins, finest family
" large Lima pole	Squash, early bush
" Canadian dwarf	crook neck
" thousand fold	marrow

With every variety of GARDEN SEEDS.

BELLFOUNDER. This celebrated horse, of a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, a celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the Fire-always, will stand at Col. Jaques' stable, in Charlestown, during the season. Charge \$20, and \$1.00 the groom—see New England Farmer, May 4, 1826.

Nurseryman wanted.

A person having a valuable nursery under way, wishes to get a person experienced in the business to manage it on shares. Inquire at this office. April 27

Roman.

A very elegant, full blooded horse, imported with a hope of improving the breed, will stand this season at the farm of Mr. Stephen Williams in Northborough, County of Worcester.

ROMAN was purchased in England of the Earl of Warwick and his pedigree has been traced in the New Market Studbook from Childers, the swiftest horse that ever ran over New Market course, through eight generations of the highest bred horses and mares in England without a single cross of inferior blood. At 4 years old he won 5, and at 5 years old he won 4 prizes, and has since beat some of the fleetest horses in England over the most celebrated courses.

His colour a very bright bay—black legs, mane and tail—walks and trots well—is very good tempered—high spirited—active—full 15½ hands high and is considered by judges as handsome and well formed a horse as can be found in the country.

Mares have been sent to him from all the New England States, as well as from the remote counties in this state and the neighbouring towns, and his colts are handsome and command high prices.

Terms—\$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away. Northborough May 4, 1827.

Alum and Refined Salt Petre.

constantly for sale in lots to suit purchasers by E. COPELAND, jr. No. 65 Broad Street.

Shott—Balls—Flints—and—Percussion Caps, of the best quality at wholesale and retail.

Roman Vitriol

of a superior quality, for sale as above by the cask or larger quantity. 3m March 23

PRICES AT BOSTON.

Corn, northern,	-	60 to 62
Rye,	-	69 to 70
Oats	-	40 to 41
Wool, full blooded merino, washed	-	35 to 50
ditto unwashed	-	25 to 35
" native	-	20 to 25
" pulled lambs', 1st sort	-	33 to 37

MISCELLANIES.

THE HOMES OF ENGLAND.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

The stately Homes of England,
How beautiful they stand!
Amidst their tall ancestral trees,
O'er all the pleasant land!
The deer across their green-sward bound,
Through shade and sunny gleam;
And the swan glides past them with the sound
Of some rejoicing stream.

The merry Homes of England!
Around their hearths by night
What gladsoave looks of household love
Meet in the ruddy light!
There woman's voice flows forth in song
Or childhood's tale is told;
Or lips move tunefully along
Some glorious page of old.

The blessed Homes of England!
How softly on their bowers
Is laid the holy quietness
That breathes from Sabbath-hours!
Solemn, yet sweet, the church-bell's chime
Floats through their woods at morn;
All other sounds, in that still time,
Of breeze and leaf are born.

The Cottage-Homes of England:
By thousands, on her plains,
They are smiling o'er the silvery brooks.
And round the hamlet fanes.
Through glowing orchards forth they peep,
Each from its nook of leaves,
And fearless there they lowly sleep,
As the bird beneath their eaves.

The free, fair Homes of England!
Long, long, in hut and hall,
May hearts of native proof be reared,
To guard each hallow'd wall!
And green for ever be the groves,
And bright the flowery sod,
Where first the child's glad spirit loves
Its Country and its God!

Idleness is the hot-bed of temptation, the cradle of disease, and the canker worm of felicity. In a little time, to the man who has no employment, life will have no novelty, and when novelty is laid in the grave, the funeral of comfort will enter the church yard. From that moment it is the shade, and not the man, who creeps along the path of mortality. On the contrary, what solid satisfaction does the man of diligence possess? What health in his countenance? What strength in his limbs? What vigor in his understanding? With what a zest does he relish the refreshments of the day? With what pleasure does he seek the bed of repose at night? It is not the accidental hardness of a pillow that can make him unhappy, and rob him of sleep. He earns his maintenance and he enjoys it. He has faithfully labored in the day, and the slumbers of the night are a sweet retribution to him. To the diligent man every day is a little life, and every night is a little heaven. The toil has been honest, and the reward is sure.

Coquette.—A Coquette is a female character no less contemptible than odious; against the iniquity of which Mr Gisborne, in his excellent treatise "On the duties of the Female Sex" cautions his readers in the following descriptive and impressive terms. "To delude a young man by encouraging his attentions for the pleasure of exhibiting him as a conquest, for the purpose of exciting the assiduities of another person, or from any motive except the impulse of mutual regard, is a proceeding too plainly repugnant to justice, and to delicacy of sentiment to require much observation. On such subjects, even inadvertance is highly culpable, what then is the guilt of her, who deliberately raises hopes which she is resolved not to fulfil!"

From Carter's Letters from Europe.

FEMALES IN ITALY.

The country was all in bloom, and the flowery plains exhibited a variety of landscape which can hardly be conceived in less sunny climes. But the inhabitants are miserable, and know not how to appreciate or improve the munificence of nature. We actually saw females harnessed like cattle to the plough, and dragging it through the light soil, while a man was lounging in the furrow, guiding the share! Woman, poor woman, is here emphatically degraded into the drudge of life, and it makes the heart bleed to witness the burdens she is often compelled to bear. There is no affection nor sentimentality in this. It is plain, downright matter of fact, which stares the traveller in the face, at every step of his progress through Italy.

MILKING GOATS IN ITALY.

A scene entirely new afforded us not a little amusement. It was a goatherd milking his flock and penning them for the night. The animals knew their keeper, and walked up to him one after another to have their udders drained, and then marched into the fold without bidding. Not one offered to go, before the process of milking was completed. The flock seemed quite as intelligent as the shepherd. A group of poor villagers stood round with their little mugs, ready to purchase the milk at a penny a pint. Such is a rural scene in Calabria. How different from the extensive farm yards, the fifty cows, the rosy cheeked lasses, and the foaming pails of our own country!

Acquaintance.—Enter not into a large circle of acquaintance, for thereby you set open a gate to invaders, who will plunder you of time, the most valuable article of which you can be possessed.

Frequent, long, needless, and unimproving visits serve merely to murder time, which ought to be diligently employed.

If you invite any one to your house, shew him a friendly behaviour and an open countenance; it is a flagrant sin against the laws of hospitality to open your door, yet shut out benignity.

Three days of uninterrupted company in a vehicle will make you better acquainted with another than one hour's conversation with him every day for 3 years.—*Lavater*.

A schoolmaster wrote to a lady,
"How comes it, this delightful weather,
That U and I can't dine together?"

She answered—

"My worthy friend, it cannot be;
U cannot come till after T."

Valuable Real Estate.

For sale, the very pleasant Farm, situated on the borders of the towns of Saugus and Chelsea, formerly owned by Mr Nathaniel Boynton, deceased, and known by the name of the Boynton Farm, on which is a good two-story Dwelling house, large barn and out-houses, together with one hundred acres of excellent land, sixty or seventy of which are very superior for mowing; cuts from thirty-five to forty tons of hay and with a little cultivation, might be made to cut seventy. The pasturage is sufficient for five cows, yoke of oxen, and a horse. It is well supplied with excellent fruit, such as Apples, Pears, Peaches, Cherries, &c. with never failing springs of the best water. The peculiar advantages of this estate would render the object of a gentleman for a Country Seat, or a suitable place for a Tavern, or having a sufficient quantity of water, would make a good place for a Tannery. The situation for pleasantness, is not surpassed by any estate in the county of Essex. It is distant only a few miles from Boston, and ten from Salem markets. For further particulars, apply to CORNELIUS C. FULTON, on the premises, or to DAVID TORRIFY, Scituate. 31 May 9.

Boston Medical Intelligencer.

The primary object of this publication is to contribute to the physical wellbeing of the Community. It is to be attempted by aiding parents in their endeavors to give their children good health, and good constitutions,—and by assisting adults to preserve and improve that frame and temperament with which their Creator has endowed them.

Some knowledge of the structure and economy, and of the means of unfolding and perfecting the animal system, should form a part of general education,—not merely for the sake of this system in itself considered, but still more for its connexion with the intellectual and moral being, and for its direct aid and subserviency, when properly trained and governed, to these high portions of our nature.

Another object of the paper will be, to render its relations and intercourse between the physician, the sick and their friends, more explicit and confidential, and their mutual efforts to perform their respective duties, more successful and satisfactory to all concerned.

This paper is published weekly, each number contains 16 octavo pages, making \$32 a year. The annual price 3,00 if paid after three months; 4,00 if not paid within the year.

Recommendation.—The Boston Medical Intelligencer is recommended by the subscribers, as being already useful to families as well as physicians, and well suited to accomplish the objects it has in view.

James Jackson, John C. Warren, John Gorham, J. Bigelow, W. Channing, Medical Professors of Harvard College.

Joseph Tuckerman, D. D. Rev. Daniel Sharp, Rev. Samuel Green Rev. Paul Dean.

Benj. A. Gould, Principal of the public Latin School. S. P. Miles, " " public High English School. J. Park, " " of a private Academy for Young Ladies.

William Russell, Editor of the American Journal of Education, Teacher, &c.

George B. Emerson, Principal of a private Academy for Young Ladies.

J. & J. Fales' Patent Hoes,

Constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market street, sole agents for vending the same.

April 13.

POWDER, Shot, Balls, Flints, and Percussion Caps, Wholesale and Retail, Constantly on hand at 65 Broad Street. E. COPELAND, Jr.

GEORGE MURDOCK has just received by the London Packet, the following Seeds, viz: Early Frame, Hotspur and Charlton Peas—Green Imperial do.—Dwarf or Bordering do.—English, Windsor and Long Pod Beans—Salmon and Short Top Radish—Red and White Turnip do.—Early Dutch and York Cabbage—Green Curled Savoy do.—Early and Late Cauliflower—Salsify, or Oyster Plant—Tomatoe, and Martenoe—100 lbs. Mangel Wurzel—50 lbs. Sugar Beet—10 lbs. Sweet Marjoram, and Thyme—50 lbs. Rutabaga.

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$2.50 per annum, if paid in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RISSELL at No. 62 North Market Street, over the Agricultural Warehouse.—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1827.

No. 45.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

SHEARING SHEEP, &c.

Our new England Farmer states that "we shear our sheep in general too early in this country. In England, where the spring is more forward than in this country, the approved time of shearing is from the middle to the latter end of May."

They should be washed in a warm time.—This they should run three or four days in a pasture before they are shorn. It is good for them to have time to sweat a little in their after washing.

Lawrence, an English writer of note, says, "It seems to be the general shearing month in this country, and where no extraordinary precautions are taken, the business had better be deferred until towards mid-summer, more especially in backward springs, because in such seasons the sheep seldom, until that period, have any settled weather; besides a more perfect fleece is obtained, and fuller of yield from the perspiration of the animal."

Washing previous to clipping the sheep is a general custom, with few exceptions, in this country; indeed it is proper with all long-woolled sheep, but not so easily practicable with the more greasy and impenetrable fleeces of the Spanish and carding wool breed, whence in Spain they invariably shear dry, as has been the practice in Devonshire, with the short woolled sheep for centuries. Massey says, "in Devonshire they never wash their Sheep, when they clip. Afterwards they wash their wool before they spin it, in warm water and dry it on hurdles." [sticks woven together.]

As to the time of shearing, he says—"The best time, to consider when the sheep cannot endure heat, is, if thou shear him, nor heat if thou shear him."

Landon says "The proper time for clipping or shearing sheep must be directed by the state of the weather and the climate in the particular districts; as by this means the danger of injury by depriving the sheep of their coats at nearly a season, and from heat, by permitting them to continue on them too long, may be avoided in the best manner. It has been stated, that in the more warm sheltered situations in the southern parts of the kingdom, the beginning or middle of June, when the weather is fine, may be the most proper; but in the more exposed districts in the northern parts of the island, the middle or latter end of the same month may be more suitable, provided the season is favorable. With the fatting sheep in the inclosures, it is mostly necessary to perform the work at an earlier period in every situation, as the great use of heat from the setting in of the sun, weather, added to the warmth of the fleece, makes very oppressive and injurious to them in feeding."

Sheep shearing in Romney Marsh [Eng.] commences about mid-summer and finishes about the middle of July. Those who shear latest approve that they gain half a pound weight in every stone, by the increased perspiration of the sheep

and consequent growth of the wool. Besides, they say, in early shearing, the wool has not the condition which it afterwards acquires. But then in late shearing, the fleece will have the less time to grow so as to protect the animal against the rigours of the succeeding winter; and if a year's interval is allowed between each clipping time, after your routine is established, the wool will have had the same period for its growth, whether you shear early or late. Sheep with fine fleeces, which are shorn without being washed on the back of the animal, may be clipped earlier in the season than those which are exposed to suffer for half an hour or more by soaking in cold water.

Lennel W. Briggs, Esq. of Bristol, R. I. in articles published N. E. Farmer, vol. iii. pages 273. 287 stated certain facts which would seem favorable to early shearing; and in certain circumstances, and particularly with sheep which are not washed there can be no doubt that the practice may be beneficial. Mr Briggs stated in substance, that Mr Rouse Potter, of Prudence Island, Narraganset Bay, Rhode Island, who kept 950 sheep, and lost but two the preceding winter, began to shear them by the first of May, if the weather is favorable; and continues daily until he completes his shearing. For the first week he puts those sheared under cover, or in close yards every night. By that time the wool will grow so as to give them a sufficient covering. By this practice of early shearing he gains much wool, which formerly when he put off shearing till the middle of June, the sheep would shed; and further, when thus early sheared, the wool immediately afterwards begins to start and grow much quicker than when shearing is deferred to the usual time. He says that formerly being exposed immediately after shearing to the rays of the sun, their bare backs would frequently become sore and scabby, when no wool will grow till healed, and then what does grow from these scars is thinner and coarser than the rest.

"Mr Potter states that he has found from actual experiment, that he not only gets more wool which would otherwise be lost, but the succeeding wool will be from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch longer if sheared early, than it will be if delayed to the usual time of shearing. And further there is not the same necessity for washing the sheep as the wool is much cleaner, more free from sand and dirt, when taken off early, than it will be if suffered to remain on their backs until a hot sun has compelled them to seek a refuge under the walls and fences."

The foregoing authorities are apparently altogether contradictory as respects the time of the year in which to shear sheep. But it is to be observed that Mr Potter did not wash his sheep before shearing, which must make a considerable difference with regard to the risk from cold, and moreover Mr Potter appears to have been careful to shelter his sheep after shearing, which must in a great measure obviate the disadvantages of early shearing.

Mr Lawrence says, "It has frequently appeared to me, on reflection, that it might be preferable to shear all kinds of sheep unwashed, and to wash them after shearing, when it would be much more

effectual with respect to their health. Such as were affected with foulness or eruption of the skin might be washed and scrubbed in a ley of water and wood ashes, in a large tub, which would contain three. It would both conduce to the health of the sheep, and promote the regular growth of the wool. Wool would probably keep best in the grease, and dust might be shaken from it. Any difficulty in respect to fixing the price of wool in an unwashed state would vanish in a season or two.

"Clipping off the coarse soiled wool about the thighs and docks" (says Landon) "some weeks before the usual time of washing and clipping the sheep is an excellent practice; as by this means the sheep are kept clean and cool when the season is hot, and with ewes the udders are prevented from becoming sore.

"In separating for the purpose of washing, the flock is brought to the side of the washing pool, and there lambs and sheep of different kinds, fit to be washed, are put into separate fields; and such lambs as are too young to be clipped are not washed, but confined in a fold or inclosure of any kind, at such a distance from the washing place that they may not disturb their mothers by bleating.

"In performing the operation of washing it was formerly the method to have the washers standing up to the breast in the water, but from the inconvenience and danger of it, the men requiring a large supply of spirituous liquors, and being liable to be attacked with colds, rheumatism and other diseases, as well as being apt to dispatch the work with too much expedition, so as to leave the wool insufficiently clean; it has been proposed by Young in his Calendar, to rail off a portion of the water in a stream or pond for the sheep to walk into by a sloping mouth at one end with a depth sufficient for them to swim; and to pave the whole to the breadth need not be more than six or seven feet. At one spot on each side of this passage, where the depth is just sufficient for the water to flow over the sheep's back, a cask or box, water-tight should be fixed for a man to stand in dry." Cheaper contrivances, may, however, be provided, and, perhaps, to sink an empty tub barrel or hoghead for the man to stand in while washing the sheep, may be as eligible as any. A boat, near a bold shore of a sheet of water, with one end aground, by which the sheep is introduced and put overboard, while the man who washes him remains in the boat, and extends his arms over the sides, and thus performs the necessary manipulations, furnishes a convenient mode of washing sheep. A small perpendicular waterfall, under which the sheep are conducted, may likewise be used to advantage for this purpose.

It was formerly (and, perhaps, is now in some places) the practice to smear the bodies of sheep immediately after shearing, with a mixture of tar and fresh butter. This however is condemned by intelligent writers and manufacturers. A writer in Young's Annals of Agriculture, says "The effects of tar-salving are very pernicious. It causes a very great waste of wool in carding—renders the wool far more difficult to work, both in spinning and weaving—produces a less number of

yards from the same weight of wool—and deteriorates the quality of the cloth. Each stone [8 lbs.] of clean wool will make as many as 10½ saved. And a saving of a full eighth part of the whole quantity of wool grown in the northern districts, would be made, if the use of tar were dispensed with. Served wool requires a greater quantity of wares (logwood, &c.) than clean, and yet the colours are always faint and dull."

But, though an ointment in which tar greatly predominates is probably injurious to sheep, we have good authority for the use of tar, properly combined with an oily substance. A writer in Rees' 'Cyclopedia,' article Wool, says much in favor of a composition, much used in Northumberland, Eng. and gives the following directions for making it; "From sixteen to twenty pounds of butter are placed over a gentle fire, and melted; a gallon of tar is then added, and the mixture is then stirred with a stick until the tar and butter are well combined, and for a soft tenacious ointment." Some skill is required in its application. The locks should be divided, and the ointment applied directly to the skin. It does no good to apply it to the outside of the wool, but it must come in contact with the skin. This is best effected by opening the wool along the neck and back, and applying the ointment with the finger. In short, you must apply it in such a manner that it will be the most likely to spread over any part of the body. The quantity laid on each animal differs in different districts. In the lighter mode of greasing, one gallon of tar and twenty pounds of butter, will be sufficient for fifty sheep. In Scotland, where greasing is applied merely to preserve the animal from the inclemency of the climate, a much larger proportion of tar is used. This would be very injurious to the wool were it any other but the very coarsest kind. To derive the greatest advantage from the ointment, both to the wool and the sheep, it should be applied immediately after shearing, and again on the approach of winter.—By the first greasing the wool will be kept soft and moist during the sultry heat of July and August and the top of the staple will not become harsh and discoloured. One acknowledged advantage of greasing immediately after shearing should not be overlooked—it destroys the sheep tick, and has a tendency to prevent cutaneous distempers and to protect the skin against the bite of the fly.

Mr J. Nelson, of Mecklenburg, Va. has published a recipe for the scab in sheep, similar to the above; and which probably may answer the same purpose; which is as follows:—"Take three gallons of tar and three of oil of train oil, boiled together, to which add three pounds of roll brimstone finely powdered and stirred in. This quantity is sufficient for 50 sheep. It is poured on with a pitcher a le from the top of the back bone to the tail.

When the object is solely the destruction of ticks, a strong decoction of tobacco is probably as good an application as can be prescribed. Lambs often suffer much from ticks after the sheep are sheared; as the ticks which are driven from the old sheep take refuge with the lambs. It will, therefore, be advisable to apply either the ointment or the tobacco decoction to the lambs as well as their elders. And in all cases see that your application goes to and spreads over the skin as equally as possible, instead of wetting or smear-

ing the outside or surface of the fleece, where it will be of more harm than benefit.

Another method of destroying ticks, though, perhaps, not so immediately efficacious as the foregoing is to part the wool of the animal on each side of the spine, from its head to its tail and drop some Scotch snuff or strong tobacco finely powdered in the opening.

Deane's New England Farmer directs to shear the largest lambs at the time of the new moon in July. "Their fleeces will yield as much" (says the book) "the next year, and the wool will be better, and as cold storms rarely happen at that time of the year, the lambs will do better without their fleeces than with them."

(F) The following was received some time since, but has escaped earlier notice in consequence of having been mislaid.

DISEASE IN SHEEP.

MR PESSERDEN—I ask your assistance in detecting the cause of a disorder which has made its appearance in my flock of sheep, the past winter. It appears to be an itching, which causes them to eat or pull off the wool with their mouth, also to kick, and rub it off. It has been the opinion of some, that ticks are the cause; but I am satisfied, few flocks have less of them than mine. The sheep have had no uncommon keeping, and appear to be in perfect health, except the surface of the skin being scabby. This was first observed among the lambs, and has since attacked all ages, and threatens much loss of wool, if not the lives of the animals. Information upon this subject will be gratefully received by A SUBSCRIBER.

Remarks by the Editor.—By the description above given, we should be inclined to think the disorder adverted to was what writers call the *Scab* in Sheep, and is analogous to the *Mange* in horses and dogs, and the *Itch* in the human race. "This appears by the sheep rubbing the part affected, and pulling out the wool in that part with their teeth, or by loose locks of wool rising on their backs and shoulders.

"The sheep infected first is to be taken from the flock, and put by itself; and then the part affected is to have the wool taken off as far as the skin feels hard to the finger, washed with soap suds and rubbed hard with a shoe-brush, so as to cleanse and break the scab. Then anoint it with a decoction of tobacco water, mixed with the third of lie of wood ashes, as much grease as this lie will dissolve.—a small quantity of tar, and about an eighth of the whole mass of the spirits of turpentine.—This ointment is to be rubbed on the part affected, and for some little distance round it, at three different times, with an interval of three days after each washing. With timely precautions this will always be found sufficient."—Deane's New England Farmer.

Sir Joseph Banks, in a communication to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, directs for this disorder pure quicksilver, one pound—Venice turpentine and common oil of turpentine, half a pound each—and of horse's lard four pounds, to be triturated in a mortar, till the mercury be completely incorporated with the ingredients.

The method of using this ointment is as follows. The head of the sheep must first be rubbed—after which a furrow is to be drawn with the finger, from the region between the ears, along the back

to the point of the tail, so as to divide the wool the skin be exposed to the touch. Next, the fur, being slightly dipped in the preparation, should be drawn along the skin. Similar should further be opened down the shoulders thighs, as far as the wool extends; and if the animal be considerably infected, two other furrows are directed to be traced, parallel to that on back, and one should likewise be drawn downwards, on each side, between the fore and legs.

After this application, the sheep may be turned among the flock without any danger of the infection being communicated. Another remedy is ointment composed of three parts grease and spirits of turpentine.

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Continued from page 347.

In winding off the silk you must be attentive keep the thread wet, to make it slip along more easily towards the reel. And when wheel has remained any time idle, you must wet all the thread between the basin and the pieces of iron, which makes the thread run more easily.

Be attentive also from time to time to wet water the cord, and the little wooden wheel, which moves the wooden regulator, in order to make it act properly. If this is neglected, the cord, being dry, will not turn the regulator as it ought, by which means the silk will be placed unequally upon the reel, which may have this farther disadvantage, to cause the silk threads upon the reel, to cling and stick to each other, by having been brought into contact before the first threads had time to dry. For that wooden regulator, calculated to place the threads in such a manner upon the wheel, as to make them touch one another only obliquely, and in as few places as possible at first, that the silk as it comes from the cocoons may have the time requisite to dry, before it comes to be fully in contact with that which follows. When the silk threads cling together, being too soon brought in contact, the silk rendered good for nothing.

The cocoons called satiny, from their resemblance to satin, require that the water should be moderately hot in the basin. The same degree of heat that is necessary for the fine cocoons, would entirely spoil the others by making the silk come off thick, and what they call *bourry*. You find out the degree of heat necessary for these, by examining with care in what manner the silks come off from the first quantity of cocoons you put into the basin; and if you find it comes off thick, you must add cold water by degrees, till you find the just proportion for them. They must not be allowed to remain long in the hot water, and there should only be a few of these cocoons put into the water at a time. If these circumstances are not attended to, the silk comes off thick, as already mentioned, which, in winding makes the thread break at every moment, and not only greatly diminishes the quantity of your silk upon the reel, but also considerably hurts its quality, by rendering it coarser.

When once the reel has the quantity of silk upon it you judge to be sufficient, the produce of about three pounds of cocoons, for example, you take it off, and put another reel in its place, that the work may not be interrupted. The silk ought to remain for six or eight hours, or even more,

allow it with your convenience, as it is to be perfectly dry before it is taken from the reel.

When the cocoons which were first put into the basin are nearly finished, you must cause the water to be stopped; at which time, with a ladle, or a wheel like a drainer, you take out the cocoons which were in play, each parcel on the opposite side. They are put into plates kept at the furnace for that purpose; and are taken out of the basin for the following two reasons: first, that they may not be mixed with the new ones, which are put into the basin to be prepared for winding, as already mentioned; secondly, because if these cocoons, which are already in the basin, were left in the boiling water till the new ones are prepared, it would have the effect to prevent the silk from winding off from the old ones with that despatch and propriety which is necessary in that operation.

As soon as you observe that the silk is wound from the cocoon, you must take out the bottom of the cocoon containing the insect from the basin, and throw it aside; because, if left in the basin, it will spoil the water, and consequently destroy the colour of the silk.

You must be at pains to keep an equal number of cocoons working at each end of this basin, in order to keep the thread of silk of an equal size. If you have fewer on one side than the other, the thread becomes smaller at that side, of course, and also has the constant effect to break the thread. In order to keep the thread at both sides of an equal size, you must throw in the cocoons, one by one, and never more than two at a time. If you throw in many together, for example, four at once, it throws the weight to that side, and the thread immediately breaks, because by means the equilibrium is lost.

After putting the silk thread round the two little wheels of wire, for conducting it to the reel, fixed to the little wooden wheel, you must turn the reel round to the right hand for the bit of wire fixed on the right; and turn it round to the left hand for the piece of wire placed on the left. In mentioning the right and left, I mean the right hand of the woman as she sits managing the cocoons in the basin.

The quicker the motion of the wheel is, the better the silk winds off, and the better the end joins the thread, which is, indeed, one of the great reasons that makes it wind off well. One might be apt to imagine that the rapidity of the motion would overstrain and break the thread, but from constant experience it has been found that the thread never once breaks from the rapidity of the motion; but, on the contrary, that the quicker the motion is, the more advantageous it is for winding silk.

When you have put the quantity of silk upon the reel which you think proper, you then pick and wind off all the loose silk with your fingers; after which you take a little handful of the coarse silk, and after washing it to make it thoroughly clean, and squeezing it, you must dip it in some cold clean water, with which, in the flat of your hand, you pass over the silk upon the reel, a great many different times, all round the reel; stroking up also the silk with the flat or palm of your hand. After which you then pour some clear cold water also on the silk; and you then turn round the reel with all the velocity in your power, for about eight or ten minutes, in order to shake off all the water

effectually; which done, you take off the reel, and put it in some airy place to dry; but you must not expose it to the sun, which would quite eat away and spoil the colour. This is done to clean the silk effectually, and to give it a gloss.

In preparing the double cocoons for winding off, they put more of them into the basin at once than of the finest kind. But before putting them into the basin, they must be well cleaned from all the floss, or waste silk, which is on the outside of them, that they may play properly in the basin. The water also must be boiling hot; and as the silk they yield is of a coarser quality than the other, and has a good deal of the floss silk or *bour* upon it, the girl who turns the wheel takes opportunity, while the other woman is preparing the cocoons in the basin for winding, to clean and pick off the loose silk from that which is already on the reel.

In winding off the fine silk, there are always two hanks of silk put upon the reel at the same time. But in winding off the silk from the double cocoons, they confine themselves to one hank only at a time upon the reel.

The next object which occurs, is the method observed by the French, in the preparation of their floss, or waste silk, which they call *pilosse*; and which they do in the following manner: All the cocoons which have been pierced by the butterflies being collected together, they add to these all the light cocoons, which they judge to be improper for winding off, after the insects have been cut out, as before mentioned; and to these they also add all the bottoms of the basin, after winding off their silk.

Such of the floss silk as you wish should retain the yellow colour, you put into a large copper kettle, and cause a person to tramp it with her bare feet, in the same manner as the women in some parts of Scotland tramp their linens when they are washing them. From time to time they turn the cocoons upside down with their hands, and so go on tramping them again with their feet. This operation is continued for nearly two hours together, turning them, and giving them a little more fresh water from time to time, till it is found that the silk of the cocoons separates properly, upon treading it out with your fingers; and as, in tramping with the feet, the edges of the heap of cocoons will very often escape the stroke of the foot, you turn the edges into the middle, from time to time, to receive the benefit of the tramping equally with the rest.

When you find it properly separated, you carry it to the river; put the cocoons into a clean cloth tied up, to prevent the silk from mixing together. You then pour fresh water upon them from time to time, till you find that the water runs off from the silk perfectly clear, without being tinged with any sort of colour. When you find this to be the case, you spread out the silk to dry by the sun; and when it is thoroughly dry, the operation is completed.

(To be continued.)

In New York last week a female, being told by the clerk of the court to hold up her right hand to plead to an indictment, insisted that that was wrong, for "she was left handed!" At the same court, an Englishman, who was indicted for an assault, plead his own cause, and not having learned our republican ways, he began in the English fashion:—"My lords and gentlemen of the jury!"

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF PEAS, AS ESTIMATED IN ENGLAND.

The various sorts of peas, besides differing in the colour of the blossoms, height of the stalks, and modes of growth, are found to have some material differences in hardness to stand the winter, time of coming in, and flavor of the fruit. The Charltons are not only very early, but great bearers, and excellent peas for the table; and are therefore equally well fitted for the early crop, and forward succession crops, and inferior to few even for the main summer crops. The Frame pea may indeed be raised without the assistance of heat for a forward crop; and, if a genuine sort, will fruit a few days sooner than the Charlton; but it grows low, and bears scantily. The Hotspur is hardy and prolific, and makes returns nearly as quick as the Charlton, and about a fortnight before the marrowfat. The fine flavor of the marrowfat is well known. Knight's pea, one of the newest varieties, is very prolific, and retains its fine sweet flavour when full grown. The Egg pea, the Maratto, the Prussian Blue, and the Rouvicals, the large Sugar and the Crown, are all very fine eating peas in young growth. For late crops, in addition to the early sorts already mentioned, the Green Imperial, the Dwarf Sugar, Leadman's Dwarf, and Spanish Dwarf are very suitable. The Leadman's Dwarf is a small delicious pea, a great bearer, and in high request at genteel tables; but as the fruit is long in coming in, it is not advisable to sow it after the third week in June.—*London.*

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

[Though] the following was intended to have a particular application, the suggestions it contains may be useful in many cases].—*American Farmer.*

The ornamental trees, commencing on the south-east corner of the President's Square, and extending by the north side to the south-west are now in a thriving state. The object of this communication is to call the attention of those who have the care of their preservation, to the open frames placed round them for protection: for, notwithstanding the pains taken with leather and cords, to prevent it the wearing off the bark, if left as they are the trees will be destroyed. A tree must have room to grow, and the least play, when the winds agitate the top, will wear through the tender bark, weaken the stem, and, from the firmness of a frame inserted in the ground that surrounds it, it is soon broken off at the weakened place. This has been repeatedly observed in this city. And a tree surrounded by a high, firm frame, even if the stem could be preserved from wear, would be broken at the top of the frame by a strong wind: for until the trunk has acquired a good size, the whole length is bent by powerful winds. The unyielding frame brings this strain high up, where the body is small, and it must break. Two remedies occur: one is to cut off the stakes of the frames even with the surface of the ground: remove the leather and cords; the frame will then tilt when the tree is bent: the other, to shorten the frames, leaving them only high enough to prevent the cattle from striding them for the foliage: which will equally protect them from the hubs of carriage wheels; and in three years the frames may be dispensed with entirely.

E.

Judge Martin of New Orleans, has now in the press, a history of Louisiana. His talents are highly spoken of.

The following articles are abstracted from London's Encyclopedia of Agriculture, by the judicious Editor of the Hampshire Gazette:

SHEEP.

The sheep is an inhabitant of every part of the globe, from Iceland to the torrid zone. In its wild state it herds together in small flocks on the open plains. In Britain sheep are considered of the greatest consequence of all the domestic animals, both to the farmer and the nation; because they can be reared upon soils where other animals would not live; and in general afford greater profit than can be obtained from cattle. Sheep husbandry deserves to be esteemed as a chief branch of rural economy. Sheep are more subject to disorders than any of the domesticated animals. The most fatal disorder in England is owing to vast numbers of flat worms in the liver and gall-bladder. The fly is another formidable enemy; it lays its eggs on the inner margin of the nose; and these having become hatched, the larvae or grubs creep up into the skull. In France, the shepherds apply the trepanning instrument with great dispatch and success, and thus remove the worms.—The English shepherds have not yet succeeded in this operation.

BORING FOR WATER.

The process of boring the earth for spring water has been practised with great success in various parts of England. A pipe is inserted into the bore, and the water overflows into a cistern; in some cases it rises 20 feet above the surface. Mr London expresses an opinion, that in a great majority of situations in Britain and throughout the world, water may be obtained by boring. The expense of this process is very small in England; the charges being four pence per foot for the first ten feet, eight pence per foot for the second ten feet; and so on, increasing four pence per foot at every additional ten feet. The auger is turned by manual labour, and is drawn up by a shaft and windlass. As the auger gets deeper, additional lengths of iron rod are added to it by means of coupling boxes, and a cast iron tube 16 feet long is introduced into the hole and driven down. When the spring discovers itself, a tin tube is forced down, forming one continued pipe from top to bottom.

SNAILS.

One species of snail is not of an unpleasant flavour, and has been esteemed as an article of food from early times. It was a favourite dish with the Romans, who had small enclosures in which they bred and fattened them. They are in great demand at the present day in some parts of Austria, Italy and France. In Vienna snails are regularly exposed to sale in the markets.—They are fed with cabbage-leaves, bran, meal, &c. About the middle of last century, they were introduced into England, where they have greatly increased. The shell figured in Mr London's book is similar in form to that of our common garden snail. In Italy, the shell is more than two inches in diameter, when full grown. [The Bulletin des Sciences says the city of Ulm formerly sent down the Danube more than four millions of snails per annum. They were fattened in the gardens in the vicinity of that city, and were consumed in the Austrian convents, in the long fast of Lent.]

LEECHES.

The medical leech, well known for its use in bleeding, is bred in shallow ponds, in the neigh-

borhood of London, but the chief supply is from the lakes of Cumberland, where it is caught in the following manner:—"The women go into the water bare legged, and after a few leeches have fastened to them, they walk out and pick them off."

SNOW.

Snow is formed by the freezing of vapors in the atmosphere. Its lightness and whiteness are owing to the small particles into which it is divided; ice when pounded will become equally white. Mr London says snow is of great use to vegetables; if so, we may expect that the present season will be a fruitful one in New England. Snow does not fertilize land in consequence of the nitrous salts which it contains; for neither snow nor rain contains any kind of salt or earth in sufficient quantity to promote vegetation. The agency of snow as a fertilizer may be ascribed to its furnishing a covering to the roots of vegetables; it keeps in the internal heat of the earth which surrounds the roots, and defends them from the cold of the atmosphere.

MILLS.

When grain mills were first erected on estates in Britain, every tenant was obliged to send his grain to be ground at the lord's mill, and some stipulated to pay toll for the whole growth though it were sent out of the manor underground. Something of this sort still remains in some parts of England and Scotland, the proprietors of the manors claiming the exclusive right of grinding the whole of the grain which the inhabitants of the respective parishes or manors require to be ground for their own use. But grist mills are now going fast into disuse, and flour mills are dispersed over almost every part of the kingdom. The people purchase flour instead of grain. In some countries grain is made into flour by windmills; in others by water or steam mills. Mr London is an enemy to grist mills and millers. He calls the former "schools of scandal," and speaks of the "proverbial rascality of grist millers." We believe, however, that millers in this country are as honest and respectable as people of other occupations.

BEANS.

The bean is said to be a native of Egypt, but has been cultivated in Europe and Asia, time out of mind. The best soils for beans are clays and strong loams. For field beans the land should be deeply ploughed once in the fall, and twice in the spring. In England the mode of sowing is almost always in rows, and a small mixture of peas is often planted with the beans. The quantity of seed allowed is from two to three bushels to the acre, and the intervals between the rows are so narrow, that the plants cover the ground the latter part of the season. They are usually cut with the sickle and tied in sheaves, but are sometimes mown, or pulled up by the roots. The produce of beans with good management is from 25 to 35 bushels per acre, but taking Britain at large, a good average crop does not exceed 20 bushels.—A crop of 80 bushels has been raised on an acre. It does not appear from Mr London's work, that the British know any thing about baked beans.—He says beans are mostly given to horses, hogs, and other animals. In Scotland they are sometimes made into meal and bread. When hogs are fed with them the meat becomes very hard.

BIOGRAPHY.

Sketch of the Life of Phillip Emmanuel de Fellenberg, founder of the celebrated Agriculture School, at Hofwyl, Switzerland.

This celebrated Instructor was born in Berne in Switzerland, in June, 1771. He received good education, and in the society of his excellent mother, acquired the germ of those amiable and philanthropic virtues of which his whole life presents so fine an example. His mother, a grand daughter of the famous Admiral Tronchet, often inculcated upon her son the excellent maxim, "That the great have friends enough, be they the friend of the poor." Fellenberg passed some years at Colmar with M. Pessel, and returned to Switzerland, where he habituated himself, by degrees, to a kind of life very austere, notwithstanding his feeble health, which had forced him to return to his native country. He afterwards travelled over a great part of Switzerland, France, and Germany, often stopping in the villages of those countries through which he passed, and under a simple disguise acquired a knowledge of the usages and manners, and especially of the wants of the inhabitants. Like Howard, his whole happiness consisted in doing good. He passed year near the lake of Zurich in almost perfect solitude, and then devoted himself entirely to the instruction of the people, and the education of youth. He was an advocate of those principles which had produced the revolution of 1798, and accepted at Berne, the place of commander of the quarter. But as the administration had refused to fulfil a promise which it made to the peasants in a commotion which had been excited, he ceased from that time, to exercise any kind of public employment, and devoted himself exclusively to the improvement of agriculture and education. The land of Hofwyl, situated about two leagues from Berne, appeared to him to be adapted to the plan which he had in contemplation. He bought it and founded there that admirable establishment which, both as to rural economy and instruction, deserves to be considered as a model of all that can be conceived of excellence in that kind of education. M. de Fellenberg very soon received pupils from all parts of Europe; but the inhabitants of this immediate neighborhood were at first unwilling to send their children, and he was obliged to take any he could procure, however vile and low—and from this class he has produced some distinguished pupils. He was so fortunate as to obtain, shortly after the foundation of his school, the assistance of a young man, named Velly, the son of a schoolmaster, of Thergovia. This gentleman had gone, in 1809, to inform himself of the system of instruction pursued by Fellenberg, and was so much struck with the *school of industry*, that he immediately offered the services of his son, then about eighteen, who entered into the spirit of the founder, and devoted himself assiduously to the undertaking. He associated with the pupils—lived with them—played with them—and worked with them—became, in short, their teacher, their playmate, and their friend. "The number of pupils," says Simond, who saw the institution in 1818, has increased successively to forty-three: they obey him as well as M. de Fellenberg, entirely from love and a sense of duty." Fellenberg, like Pestalozzi, had many difficulties to encounter and surmount. His motives were impeached—he was, at first, set down as a vision-

achust—then as one influenced by mercenary feelings and sinister views—and the very sentiment of his canton went so far as to threaten him with the weight of its authority. His canton, however, continued to flourish, and his population to increase, till the period of his death, has patronized in almost every quarter of Europe—England, Scotland, Germany, Russia, &c. pupils in his school, and the advantages of his system were so evident, that but few have now the hardihood to refuse to acknowledge them.

Dr Fellenberg was a man of amiable disposition, of great vigor and serenity of mind, of a mild pleasing countenance, and of polite and easy manners. His occupation, as instructor, did not prevent him from devoting a portion of his time to literary pursuits; and he published, from time to time, a number of works on the nature and uses of his establishment at Hofwyl, which it would be useless here to enumerate. The late Mr Alexander was so well satisfied with Fellenberg's excellent institution, and so pleased with the character of the man, that he sent him a decoration of St. Vladimir, of the fourth class, accompanied by a very flattering autographical letter. I will send you a brief sketch of his establishment at Hofwyl in a few days.

National Journal.

ANIMAL POISONS.

The following case of the bite of a rattlesnake, recorded by Dr. Thacher, in his Military Journal, p. 54. Cottons and Barnard's edition.

Soon after my arrival at Ticouderoga, a soldier, the imprudence to seize a rattlesnake by its tail, the reptile threw its head back, and struck it into the man's hand. In a few moments swelling commenced, attended with severe pain, as not more than half an hour, when his whole body to his shoulders was swollen to twice its natural size, and the skin became of a deep orange color. His body, on one side, soon became affected in a similar manner, and a nausea at his stomach ensued. The poor man was greatly and alarmingly alarmed; his situation was very critical.—No medical men, besides myself, were in close attendance for several hours. Having procured a quantity of olive oil, we directed the patient to swallow it in large and repeated doses, till he had taken one quart; and at the same time we rubbed into the affected limb a very large quantity of mercurial ointment. In about two hours we had satisfaction to perceive the favourable effects of the remedies. The alarming symptoms abated, the swelling and pain gradually subsided, and in about forty-eight hours he was happily restored to health.

SPRUCE BEER.

We are inclined to believe that the following is a good recipe for spruce beer. It is copied from an English work of reputation. "Chowder beer," a provincial phrase of Devonshire, denoting a cheap and easily prepared drink, highly recommended for preventing the scurvy in long voyages, for the use of it where it may have been contracted. It is prepared in the following manner: Take twelve gallons of water in which put three pounds and an half of black spruce; boil it for six hours, and having taken out the fir or spruce, mix with the liquor seven pounds of molasses, and boil it up; strain it through a sieve, and, when it is warm, put to it about four spoonfuls of yeast. Work it. In two or three days stop the bung of

the cask, and in five or six days, when fine, bottle it for drinking. If molasses cannot be procured coarse sugar will answer the purpose.

A VALUABLE EXPERIMENT.

Mr Phineas Whitney, of Winchendon, Mass. has a large farm; cuts about 150 tons of hay, annually; employs four or five men, during the year, and nine or ten in harvest. He was in the habit of purchasing rum by the barrel, in Boston, for his labourers, and used annually about five barrels. He saw the habit of using it was gaining strength in himself, and in his men. He therefore resolved to use no more; and offered his men one dollar monthly, in addition to their former wages if they would dispense with it altogether. They readily acceded to this proposal; and during the last five years, he has neither used it himself, nor furnished it for his men. His work has been done quicker and better than ever before.—He has saved, he says, more than one thousand dollars in money. Five or six of his neighbours, having large farms, have seen his success, and imitated his example. [Recorder and Telegraph.]

United States Oranges.—This excellent fruit finds a congenial soil in the territory of Florida. It is computed that upwards of fifteen hundred thousand oranges are gathered every year at St. Augustine. Many of the trees, (says Mr White, the Florida delegate in Congress,) bearing 4000 oranges, are believed to be 120 years old. The lemon, citron, lime and olive, thrive equally well.

Two Gooseberry Bushes are described in the Horticultural Transactions; the branches of one at the seat of the late Sir Joseph Banks, extended 12 yards in circumference, and produce several pecks of fruit annually. It is manured with soap suds and the drainings from the dung hill. Another is trained to a building, and measures 53 feet from one extremity to the other, and produces annually from 4 to 5 pecks of fruit.

AGRICULTURE IN THE AZORES.

The state of agriculture is very low. The mildness of the climate, which requires little or no provision against inclemencies of the weather, the facility with which the means of subsistence are obtained, a constitutional disinclination to labour, together with an hereditary aversion to the introduction of modern improvements, all tend to retard its progress. The greater part of the islanders having, moreover, no personal interest in the soil which they cultivate, exert themselves no more than is absolutely necessary in committing the seed to the earth, leaving the result almost entirely to nature. The entailment of estates has probably a more powerful influence than any other circumstance, in preventing the adoption of more efficient methods of culture. No inducements are held out by the Portuguese government for improvements of any kind, nor do the proprietors of the estates, many of whom reside in Portugal, appear to take any other interest in their plantations, than is excited on the receipt of their yearly rents. To the Azoreans may be applied the remark of a great modern traveller* in regard to another Portuguese colony; "unhappily, the real welfare of the inhabitants does not correspond with the advantages which nature has lavished on this spot. The farmers are not proprietors, the fruits of their labour belong to the nobles, and

* Humboldt.

those feudal institutions, which for so long a time spread misery throughout Europe, still weigh heavily on the happiness of the people."

The land is so fertile that, although it is imperfectly broken up, and but little manure is spread upon it, two crops are annually obtained. After the crops are gathered, the fields are slightly ploughed in the month of September, and then sowed with the common blue lupine. This plant grows rapidly, and in about three months, having attained a sufficient height, it is turned in, and thus forms the most common, and at the same time a cheap, and efficacious means of enriching the soil. The experiments of a few foreign settlers in St. Michael have satisfactorily proved, that with very little additional trouble and expense, a constant succession of crops throughout the year may be obtained.

Although so little attention is bestowed on agriculture, the crops of maize, (Indian corn) beans, and potatoes, are very great. When the corn, which is of the yellow kind, is nearly ripe, the ears are broken from the stalks, and the husks are turned back. They are then collected into bundles and fastened to poles, from ten to fifteen feet high in such a manner as to form very regular pyramids. By this arrangement the corn is exposed to the sun, and air, and dries in a much shorter time than when left on the stalks.

The quantity of corn, annually exported from St. Michael to Portugal and its colonies, is about three hundred thousand bushels; which is estimated to be about one third part of the whole quantity produced on the island.

The wheat is heavy, and abundant; it is threshed in a very rude manner. A space in the field, being cleared from rubbish and loose stones, is thoroughly beaten, till it is reduced to a uniformly level and hard surface. Upon this spot the wheat sheaves are arranged in a circular manner, and a long board, armed with sharp points on its under side is dragged over them by oxen; the driver standing upon the board, which is also loaded with heavy stones. The sharp points cut the straw, and detach the grain; the straw is then raked off. None of the land is laid down to grass, and hay is consequently not used in St. Michael; the horses, and other animals subsisting on corn leaves, grain and pulse.

During the harvest, the ears of a stranger are exceedingly annoyed by the noise of the carts used by the country people. The wheels, which are formed of large, clumsy pieces of wood, bound together with iron, are fastened to an equally clumsy axle-tree, and both turn together in a round hole cut in a beam, crossing the bottom of the cart. Grease is never applied to them, and they groan and creak to a degree that is almost deafening.

All the ordinary vegetables of Europe thrive in the Azores with little care, and the onions are remarkable for their size and mildness. Sweet potatoes, (*convolvulus batata*.) are tolerably abundant, and the Indian arrow root, (*maranta arundinacea*.) grows wild in every part of St. Michael. At present, the arrow root is almost entirely neglected by the natives, but some of the foreign families prepare small quantities of it, for their private use. The root in its natural state is extremely acrid to the taste, and, if chewed, causes a profuse salivation; when applied to the skin for some time, it produces heat, redness, and pain.—The preparation consists in separating the fecula

by careful and repeated washings after the root has been grated; but the effects produced by handling the root, are so unpleasant, that persons can with difficulty be hired to conduct the necessary operations.

The yam, (*discorea sativa*.) which grows in considerable quantity in low and moist situations, is an important article of diet to the peasants.—This root, however, does not attain in St. Michael the size that it does in the West Indies, and some other places.

Most of the fruits of Europe are found in all the Azores, excepting the apricot, peach, and plum; the first of which is productive only in Fayal, and the two last flourish in St. Michael only in some particular spots. Strawberries, blackberries, and a species of bilberry, called *uva da serna*, are abundant, but many attempts have in vain been made to propagate the gooseberry and currant. Oranges, sweet and sour lemons, sweet and sour limes, grapes, bananas, melons, goivas, arracacs, figs, pomegranates, prickly pears, the large Spanish chestnut, and the English walnut, are common in most of the islands.

Many flowering plants and shrubs have been introduced from other countries into the gardens, in the larger islands, and, in the months of December and January, the air is perfumed by the geraniums, myrtles and roses, then in full flower. The gardens of some of the foreign settlers are daily becoming more interesting, and at present some of them are adorned with the palm, dragon tree, and many tropical plants. The coffee tree and sugar cane have in some instances, with care and attention, been productive, but are cultivated chiefly as curiosities.—*Dr Webster's Description of the Azores, &c.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1827.

THE FARMER OF MOUNT VERNON.

Every person not profoundly ignorant of his country's annals, and who is at all conversant with the characters of the leaders in the revolution which gave existence to these United States, must have been in the habit of contemplating General WASHINGTON as an eminent agriculturist, as well as the man "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." But few, however, could have supposed it possible that in the midst of public avocations of more importance than ever other man was engaged in. Gen. WASHINGTON could have bestowed a particular attention to the details of husbandry; and have superintended and directed complex operations on several farms, at the same time that he presided over the destinies of a rising empire, in a novel, arduous, and hazardous career of military and political experiment. The following, copied from a "Letter from Mr Jared Sparks to the Hon. John Story," will present new motives and fresh incentives to every cultivator to imitate the virtues and venerate the name of WASHINGTON.

AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

There was no station in which Washington took more delight, or the duties of which he discharged with more zeal and activity, than that of a practical farmer. His achievements in this walk were prodigious. It may fairly be questioned, whether any other individual in the country, not

excepting the most industrious and enterprising, who has been devoted to this pursuit alone, has ever accomplished so much. He was commander of an army, and at the head of a nation for a few years only at a time, but a day never passed in which his farm was out of his mind. During the whole war he was planning improvements, directing them, and often writing letters of minute instructions to his manager. While President of the United States it was his standing custom to write weekly, and receive weekly returns, in which he required great particularity and exactness in specifying occurrences, and the employment and progress of the laborers. I have before me a volume of press-copies of letters, written in one year, during the Presidency, to his manager and overseers. Some of them extend to several pages, and they average more than one a week. They are written in his own hand, with its usually fair and regular character, and bear every mark of having been as much studied in expression and style as any of his compositions. In some cases, and probably in most, they were written and copied out by himself before the press impressions were taken.

Such was his habit for years, amidst the burden of his public cares. There is also before me a curious agricultural document, dated four days before his death. It is a pamphlet of 24 folio pages, written in a close hand, containing instructions to his manager for the cultivation of three farms on the estate of Mount Vernon the following year. Each farm was divided into lots which were numbered. In the pamphlet very full instructions are given how to cultivate every lot in the three farms during the next year, stating the crops, with remarks on the soil, the products of former years, and the results of former experiments. Washington died, you will recollect, in the middle of December, and this pamphlet, drawn up evidently with much labor and reflection, was already prepared to be handed to the manager at the beginning of the year, prefaced by a letter of general directions on the importance of method and forethought in farming operations, and this, notwithstanding he was himself to be on the plantation, and exercise a daily supervision.

These instances are mentioned only as examples; they indicate the habit, and it is unnecessary to add more. For a time he kept an agricultural journal, and was engaged in experiments on a rotation of crops, noting down for a series of years the crops of each lot, with remarks on the comparative success of different rotations. He was at much pains to stock his farms with the best breeds of animals, and his grounds were adorned with rare and curious trees and shrubs, collected from various parts of the United States, and from foreign countries. His correspondence with Sir John Sinclair, Mr Anderson and Arthur Young, on agriculture, has been printed. It is not my intention to select much for publication under this head, but such papers will be included, and such illustrations appended, as will exhibit in their due proportions the character of Washington on his farm, and his attention to the humble concerns of life.

CATERPILLARS AND THE BIRD CHERRY.

In the current volume of the New England Farmer, page 314, an article was republished, recommending to plant the Bird Cherry, (*Prunus Padus*) in orchards, as a place of resort for caterpillars; as those insects have such a partiality for the

leaves of that tree, that they will congregate to them, and leave all other trees within one or two hundred yards' distance untouched. A friend, horticulturist has suggested to the Editor that the article alluded to might be the means of mischief by inducing cultivators to raise those cherry-trees and thus favor the multiplication of the insects by furnishing them the sort of food to which it appears they are most partial,—that gentlemen, in the neighborhood of Boston, who were friendly to fruit trees and have the interest of agriculture at heart, have taken great pains to extirpate the bird cherry, endeavouring to procure its entire destruction in fields and forests, as well as in gardens and orchards.

It appears to us, however, that the article, properly understood, may be of service. The cherry-trees, as we understand the matter, are intended, merely, as decoys or traps to catch caterpillars. But you must be careful to destroy the caterpillars on the trees, when they are taken. If you catch and feed and let them go at large, you become instrumental in their propagation. It may be perfectly correct to destroy all the wild cherry trees, except those which can be used to allure caterpillars to destruction. But if we are not misinformed, the timber of the wild cherry tree is valuable, and its bark useful in medicine.

FOWL MEADOW GRASS.

MR ESSENDEN—If you or some of your correspondents would have the kindness to answer the questions named, (should you think them worthy so much attention) you will oblige at least one of your subscribers.

1. What are the properties and uses of Fowl Meadow Grass?
2. What soil is best adapted to the above Grass?
3. Will it answer, provided the soil be sometimes flooded by salt water?
4. In what manner should the soil be prepared for the reception of the seed?
5. The quantity of seed to the acre?

Yours, with respect,

Marshfield, May 28. CHAS W. MACOMBER.

Remarks by the Editor.—The grass, which, in New England is called *Fowl Meadow*, (sometimes *Fowl Meadow*) grass is called in the southern states *Herd Grass* and *White Top*. It is thus described in the second American edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, vol. ii. page 208:

"Dr Muhlenberg thinks this grass is the *Agrostis stricta* of Willdow. It is particularly adapted to wet low grounds. It mats and consolidates the surface, continues many years, excluding every other grass and all weeds. Many worthless swampy spots in the low parts of the State of New Jersey, have been rendered valuable grazing grounds by this grass. Loaded wagons having passed over places, which, two or three years before sowing it, would scarcely permit an animal to walk through without sinking. It makes excellent hay, and cattle are said to prefer it to that made of either clover or timothy. It is more succulent than timothy, though not so coarse. The same bulk of the hay of this grass will weigh one third more than that of timothy hay. Four tons is a common crop for one acre. It yields no second crop, but affords excellent late and early pasture. It was first brought to New Jersey from New England by the late William Foster, who

and near Mount Holly; and introduced into Pennsylvania about ten or twelve years since. The *Red-top* and *White-top*, are only varieties of the above species of grass. The latter is the superior of the two. The red top is particularly valuable, as it will grow and seed the first year on any soil, when no other grass will thrive. See an essay on artificial grasses, by Col. Taylor, of Virginia, republished in the Mass. Ag. Rep. vol. v. p. 291.

The Rev. Dr. Elliot's third essay on Field Husbandry (written in 1751) contains the following pages: "There are two sorts of grass, which are natives of this country, which I would recommend; these are *Herd-Grass*, (known in Pennsylvania by the name of *Timothy Grass*) the other is *Fowl-Meadow*, sometimes called *Duck Grass*, and sometimes *Swamp-Wire-Grass*. It is said that *Fowl-Grass* was first found in a swamp in Piscataway, (now Portsmouth, New Hampshire) by one Fowl, who propagated the same; that *Fowl-Meadow-Grass* was brought into a poor piece of meadow in Dedham [near Boston] by ducks and other waterfowl, and therefore called by such an name. It is supposed to be brought into the meadows at Hartford by the annual floods, and called there *Swamp Wire-Grass*. Of these two sorts of natural grass, the *Fowl Meadow* is much the best; it grows tall and thick, makes a more pliable hay than *Herd-Grass*; it yields a good burden, three loads to the acre. It must be sown in low moist land. Our drained land, when of sufficient age, is land very agreeable to this grass. . . . This grass has another quality which renders it very valuable in a country where help is so much wanting; it will not spoil or suffer although it stand beyond the common time of mowing. Clover will be lost in a great measure not cut in the proper season. Spire grass, commonly called English Grass, if it stand too long, will be little better than rye straw; but this *Fowl Meadow* may be mowed at any time from July to October." We believe that the *Fowl Meadow* Grass of New England belongs to the same genus with the *Prin*, which was first brought into notice by Dr. Richardson, an English writer on Agriculture, and is consequently extolled by other writers.* Florin, we mistake not, is called *Agrostis stolonifera*, or *Creeping Bent Grass*. *Fowl Meadow* is denominated *Agrostis stricta*, and Upright Bent Grass. We are not able to state the quantity of seed to an acre, which should be sown for a crop of *Fowl Meadow*, nor to give satisfactory answers to the other questions proposed by Mr. Macomber; but would consider it as a great favor, if any person acquainted with the cultivation of this valuable kind of grass, will answer his inquiries.

Carter's Letters.—Proposals have been issued for publishing a subscription, *Letters from Europe*, comprising the narrative journal of a tour through Great Britain, France, Italy, and Switzerland, in the years 1825 '26, and '27. By N. H. Carter, the late, intelligent and indefatigable Editor of the New York Statesman.

Extracts from the Letters which will form this publication, have been given in great abundance, almost, if not all the newspapers in the United States. And if an extensive circulation, in a translation.

* See an essay "On Grasses" by an able writer with the signature "Examiner," published in the N. E. Farmer, vol. iv. page 361.

sistent and fugitive form, can be relied on as a test of the popularity of the letters, Mr. Carter's proposed work will meet the encouragement from the American public which there can be no doubt its merits will fully sanction. The proposals state that "About one third of the series, embracing a tour through the north of Italy, a part of Switzerland, and the south of England, with additional notices of Paris and London, has not yet appeared. The work will be comprised in 2 octavo volumes, of 500 pages, on fine medium paper, and a neat type. The price to subscribers will be \$2 a volume, handsomely bound in boards."

We hope the friends of American literature will evince their taste as well as liberality, by a liberal subscription.

Subscriptions received at the office of the New England Farmer.

Additions to Horticulture.—The collection of seeds received by Dr. Mitchell, from Com. Hull, commander of the 44 gun ship United States during her late cruise to the Pacific ocean, consists of highly valuable species, such as *brana*, of five or six valuable varieties, three parcels of *clover seed*, *peas*, *chickens*, *lentils*, *watermelon seeds*, *onions*, *parsley*, *carraways*, and a variety of others, apparently in fine preservation. They are chiefly the productions of Chili. It is intended by the present possessor, pursuant to the will of the gallant and patriotic donor, to present them, in his behalf, to the Horticultural Society for cultivation. Great praise is due to the individuals who thus bring home the valuable vegetables of other countries for the improvement of our own.

[N. Y. Statesman.]

The house of assembly in Connecticut have passed a resolution appropriating \$25,000 towards a new state house in New Haven. It is expected to cost \$10,000, and the balance is to be raised by the city and county.

The *Ithaca Journal* contains the following notice: "Sailed from the port of Ithaca, May 9th, a flotilla of twenty canoes, bound for New Haven, Connecticut: John Smith, Capt. commandant."

PRICES AT BOSTON.

Corn, northern,	63 to 67
Rye,	70 to 75
Oats	41 to 50
Barley, scarce	100 to 112
Wool, full blooded merino, washed	33 to 45
ditto unwashed	25 to 35
" native	20 to 25
" pulled lambs', 1st sort	33 to 37

Green Peas are selling at New York at 30 cents a peck; strawberries 1.25 cents per quart. The Boston marketmen have engaged to have peas for sale on Saturday (to-morrow.)

Assessors' Notice.

THE Assessors of the City of Boston, in conformity to the State Law authorizing and directing their duty, give notice that they will attend at their office, east corner of old Faneuil Hall, until the first day of July next, and no longer, to receive lists of the Real and Personal Estates and Income of the inhabitants, and of all Corporations and Partnerships respectively of said City, with a view to an equitable and satisfactory apportionment of the City and County Tax for the current year.

The Assessors wish their fellow citizens distinctly to understand, that no oral communications will be considered, and they confidently hope that every citizen,

corporation and partnership, will avail themselves of the opportunity of virtually taxing themselves, by sending in true and perfect lists in writing of property in their possession, including proprietary estates, and estates in trust, liable to be taxed, on or before the time above specified; and that all those who neglect or refuse to comply with this requisition, will be deemed and assessed by the Assessors according to their best skill and judgement; and that no alteration will be made in the said dooming and assessment, except upon the pleas, set forth in the statute of the Commonwealth in such cases made and provided.

Where Estates of deceased persons have been divided among the several heirs, since last year, or have changed owners from other causes, the Assessors will feel themselves obliged to Executors and Administrators, and other persons interested in such Estates, to give them notice of all such facts; and unless this notice is attended to immediately, all such Estates will be taxed as last year, to the Heirs, or otherwise, as the case may be. It will be observed that the *extra official notice* heretofore sanctioned, of calling on the inhabitants to review the tax books, after the taxes are apportioned, will be discontinued.

The following Schedule contains all the taxable articles, and may serve as a form, viz.

Rolls, the number from 16 years and upwards.
Real Estate, the just value.
Money at Interest, more than is paid Interest for.
Bank and Insurance Stock, the just value.
Public Securities of all kinds, the just value.
Amount of the value of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Stock in Trade, Vessels of all kinds, with their appurtenances and appendages, at home and abroad. Horses for or not paid for.
Horses and Cattle, the just value.
Income from Profession, Faculty, Trade or Employment gained by sea or land.

SAMUEL NORMAN,
JOHN STEVENS,
HENRY BASS,
THOMAS JACKSON,
THOMAS C. AMORY.

Assessors Office, May 1, 1827.

ROMAN. This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr. Stephen Williams in Northborough (Mass.) at \$20 he season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, May 25.

This day received at the Farmer office, 52 North Market street,—from Scotland, a large variety of fresh *Turnip Seed*, comprising the following kinds: White flat turnip, Large Norfolk; Yellow Scotch garden, White stone; Late red top turnip, Common field; Long tankard, Early Datch; Yellow stone, Yellow Malta.

Also, three pounds genuine Silver skin Onion. 100 bushels of MILLET, of a superior quality. 100 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL and SUGAR BEET. Sweet or Sugar corn,—best for boiling ears.

150 lbs. LUCERNE.—Flax seed.—Buck Wheat.

Beet, early turnip, Yellow Cranberry; blood, Windsor; sugar, Melon, Carolina, water.

Beans, bush cranberry, green citron; pole cranberry, pine apple; rob roy, nutmeg; marrow, canteloupe; quaker, Minorca; white bush, Marjoram, sweet; Dutch case knife, Pumpkins, finest family; large Lima pole, Squash, early bush; Canadian dwarf, crook neck; thousand fold, marrow.

Also, a few bushels of the Dwarf White Cluster Beans, a superior variety; Early Pink-eye Beans. With every variety of GARDEN SEEDS. A few bushels of Fowl Meadow Grass Seed. Yellow Locust seed. White Mulberry do.

MISCELLANIES.

THE HONEST MAN.

All are not just, because they do no wrong;
But he who will not wrong me when he may,
He is the *TRULY* JUST. I praise not them
Who in their petty dealings *pilfer* not:
But him whose conscience spurs a secret fraud,
Where he might plunder and defy surprise.
His be the praise, who, looking down with scorn
On the false judgment of the partial herd,
Consults his own dear heart, and boldly dares
To be (not merely to be thought) an honest man.

A Fair Offer.—Make a full estimate of all you owe, and all that is owing to you. Reduce the same to note. As fast as you collect, pay over to those you owe; if you can't collect, renew your note every year, and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently, and be industrious—lose no time—waste no idle moments—be very prudent and economical in all things—discard all pride but that of acting well—be faithful in your duty to God by regular and hearty prayer morning and night—attend church and meeting regularly every Sunday, and “do unto all men as you would they should do unto you.” If you are too needy in your own circumstances, to give the poor, do whatever else you have in your power to do for them cheerfully—but if you can, always help the worthy, poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely for seven years, and if you are not happy, comfortable, and independent in your circumstances, come to me and I will pay all your debts. B. FRANKLIN.

Stealing a good Conscience.—A respectable looking gentleman walked in to a book auction office, in Boston a few days since, and after inspecting various books, walked out and walked off with one under his arm. The auctioneer on examination, found that his literary visitor had helped himself to a book suited to effect his reformation, entitled “*The perfect pleasure of a good conscience.*”

N. Y. Statesman.

Congregation of Giants.—A note from a respectable correspondent informs us of the singular fact, that at a dinner given in Louisville, (Ky.) in the month of April, there were present five gentlemen whose united height was *thirty two feet five inches*! The height of each was as follows:—the tallest was 6 feet 6½ inches; the next, 6 feet 6 inches; the next, 6 feet 4½ inches, and the last, 6 feet 4 inches. [Balt. Amer.]

All persons keeping tan-yards, are obliged when about to remove from the tan-pits such Leather as has undergone the process of tanning, to give 21 hours' notice to the gauger of the district before the skin can be taken out. A few days ago, an officer of Excise, when perambulating one of the above concerns, in the act of taking stock, his foot slipped, and he was very near tumbling, stock book, rule and all, into the tan-hole; at the instant, a young lad, with the utmost sang froid, observed—“Have a care, Sir, you don't fall in there; if you do, we must give 21 hours' notice before taking you out.” [Lond. paper.]

It appears that immense quantities of corn have been shipped for Brazil from *New Holland*! A vessel lately arrived, with a cargo, in 45 days, and reported that several more were on their way.

The construction of a canal from North Adams, Berkshire county, along the valley of the Housack river to the Champlain canal at Stillwater, is suggested by intelligent gentlemen of Troy, N.Y. and a meeting of those interested is proposed.

A grand jury in Kentucky has indicted two distinguished Tennesseans for fighting duels in the former state—and Gov. Desha has demanded of the Governor of Tennessee their surrender for trial.

Effects of Ardent Spirits.—A child eleven years of age was drowned in China, (Me.) on the 4th inst. He was sent out on an errand, and somebody treated him till he became intoxicated. On his return home, he fell into a brook, and lost his life.

Sections of *Iron Railways*, imported from England by Col. Perkins, may be seen at Mr Allen's stationery store, 72 State street, Boston.—A committee of the Baltimore Rail Road Company are travelling to inspect Railways, and to confer with those who are acquainted with them.

A letter from Cadiz says every thing is tending to extreme poverty, there. The rich are eating their estates—and there will soon be no one to give the starving a crust of bread. It is for the interest of the poor to have some rich.

We are happy to learn that the Trustees of the Washington Monument Association, at their Meeting on Saturday last, unanimously agreed to place Chantry's *Statue of Washington* in the New State House.

Nurses.—The importance of temperance in a nurse is strongly insisted upon by Mr North, in his ‘*Observations on the convulsions of Infants.*’ He says, ‘A predisposition to convulsive affections in children may be originally produced in consequence of their being suckled by a nurse addicted to the frequent use of spirituous liquors. In several instances I have known children rapidly recover their health when the nurse was changed, who had exhibited most of the premonitory symptoms of convulsions while they were suckled by a woman who indulged in the common vice of gin-drinking.’

Many parents have a silly fondness for their children which often passes for affection. The sincerest and most genuine affection of which parents can be possessed, is that which will induce them to train up their children in the way they should go.

Petrification.—Mr Cousins, while digging a cellar in front of the Court House in this town, found, about three feet below the surface, some Hemlock bark in a state of petrification, some part of it being completely turned to stone. From the position, it appeared to have been on a post—the wood of which had completely decayed and turned to common earth. [Bangor paper.]

Paintings.—A gentleman of this State, Mr Vernon, of Newport, has, we believe, the choicest specimens of the old masters that can be found in the U. States in one collection. There are upwards of 40 paintings in his possession, all of which were collected by himself, during a residence in Europe, and among the whole there are but one or two copies. The originality of the others is unquestionable.—Mr Vernon's taste in

painting is not more conspicuous, than his ability in permitting those who are desirous of acquiring themselves of so rich a treat, to view the exquisite specimens of art. [Providence paper.]

A THRIFTY COW.

On the 15th of February last, from a cow this vicinity then owned by Mr Benjamin G and now the property of Maj. John Gibson of Fcestown, a Bull Calf was produced, weighing one day old 103 lbs. It was again weighed the 15th inst. at three months old, and found weigh 336 lbs. being an increase of 228 lbs. more than 2½ lbs. a day. The Cow is of a large size, of our native breed—the Bull half *Denton*. [Concord N. H. Register]

Books in Factories.—Some kinds of the work in Factories demand the greatest attention, but other kinds of the work the operatives might vote a portion of their time to reading, with neglecting their business; I know this by experience. I contend that books may be admitted into manufactories, under certain regulations without causing the operatives to neglect their work. They have been introduced without producing this effect.—*Dedham, Register.*

Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture. JOHN SCOTT, Chemist, late of Edinburgh, by Will., made in the year 1816, bequeathed the sum of four thousand dollars in the funded three per cent Stock of the United States, to the Corporation of city of Philadelphia, to the intent “that the interest and dividends to become receivable thereon, should be paid in Premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women, who make useful inventions but no such Premium to exceed Twenty Dollars; and that therewith shall be given a copper medal with this inscription—“TO THE MOST DESERVING.” The select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia having entrusted “the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture,” with the distribution of the said premiums and medals, and a committee of the Society having been appointed to attend to the same, they will receive applications for the same.

Certificates of the originality and utility of the invention, must accompany the applications, which must be direct “to the Committee of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, on Scott's legacy and forwarded free of expense.

A description of the invention, must be given in clear language and correctly written, accompanied by drawings in perspective and detail, where necessary illustrate it. Where the invention is a composition matter, specimens of the ingredients and of the composition of matter sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment, and to preserve in the Cabinet of the Society, will be expected.

The Committee consist of the following gentlemen JAMES MEASE, M. D. Vice Pres. Phil. Agric. Soc. ROBERT HARE, M. D. Prof. Chem. Univ. Penn. JAMES RONALDSON, Pres. Franklin Institute. S. W. CONRAD Lecturer on Mineralogy. WM. HENBEL JR. WM. PHILLIPS.

BELL FOUNDER. This celebrated horse, of a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, a celebrated triester, and a true descendant of the *Fire away*, will stand at Col. Jacques' stable, in Charles town, during the season. Charge \$20, and \$1.00 the groom—see New England Farmer, May 4, 1826.

J. & J. Fales' Patent Hoes, Constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market street, sole agents for vending the same.

POWELL, Shot, Balls, Flint, and Percussion Caps, Wholes and Retail, Constantly on hand at 65 Broad Street.

CORFMAN, Jr. The *Farmer* is published every Friday, at \$5.00 per annum, if paid in advance.

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ORIGINAL PAPERS.

[BY THE EDITOR.]

WATERING PLANTS, LIQUID MANURE, &c.

London gives the following directions relative to this subject. "Watering becomes requisite for various purposes; as aliment to plants in a growing state; as support to newly transplanted plants; for keeping under insects; and keeping clean the leaves of vegetables. One general rule must be ever kept in mind during the summer of water; that is, never to water the roots or leaves of a plant when the sun shines. A poet's reflection will convince any one that this rule is agreeable to the laws of nature, for when rain the sun's rays are intercepted by a supply of fog or clouds. All artificial watering, therefore, should be carried on in the evening, or in the morning, unless it be confined to watering the roots, in which case, transplanted plants, and others in a growing state, may be watered at any time; and if they are shaded from the sun they may also be watered over their tops." Water used for watering plants should not be taken directly from a well or cold spring, as it gives a chill to the vegetation; but should be used one day at least to the shining of the sun. It should be applied gently, and in small quantities at a time, that it may have an effect similar to gentle rain. If too forcibly and plentifully used it is apt to wash away the finest of the soil from the roots; or make little cavities in them, which admit too much air.

The following rules for watering plants are from Darwin's *Phytologia*, or the *Philosophy of Culture and Gardening*. "There are two circumstances to be attended to in giving water to plants; which are, are not to water them during the hot part of the day in summer, nor in the evenings of spring, when a frost may be expected; in both these circumstances we may be said to be against nature, as rain is generally preceded by a cloudy sky, and is never accompanied by frost; though that sometimes follows it, and is then very ruinous to vegetation.

When plants have been long stimulated by a sunshine into violent action, if this stimulus of heat be too greatly and too suddenly diminished by the effusion of cold water, or by its sudden evaporation, their vessels refuse to act, and death ensues; exactly as has too frequently happened to those who have bathed in a cold spring of water, or having been heated by violent and continued exercise in a hot day. When severe frost follows watering of plants, they are rendered torpid, die by the too great and sudden diminution of stimulus of heat, which is equally necessary to the activity of vegetable as to animal fibres; in some cases the circulation of fluids may be stopped by the congelation of them; and in others their vessels may be burst by the expansion attending the conversion of water into ice; or lastly by the separation of their different fluids of congelation.

When an addition of manure can be procured, where the black carbonic juice from a dunghill

mixed with water or soap-suds, which have been used in washing, can be employed instead of water alone; it must undoubtedly add to the nutriment, and consequently enlarge the size of the fruit by that means 'tis so, as well as by the additional water.

"Where too much moisture is given without at the same time an addition of warmth, some inconveniences are liable to occur, as a less aromatic and saccharine flavour of the fruit. When therefore fruits become nearly ripe, less water should be given them unless it be convenient at the same time to increase the heat in which they are immersed, as may be done in some hot houses; and there the flavour of the fruit may be heightened; as well as its size increased."

"It is observed by gardeners, that in dry seasons, if you begin to water any kind of plants you must continue to repeat it; otherwise that they are sooner injured by the dry weather than those which have not been watered. This fact also I think I have observed, and it may depend upon the circumstance of the roots of annual vegetables shooting themselves lower down in dry seasons in quest of moisture; but if this be given them in the commencement of their growth, they then shoot more horizontally, and are afterwards in consequence sooner destroyed by the dry weather."

There can be no doubt but that plants while growing, and especially in their infancy, send their roots deeper than they otherwise would, in consequence of not finding water near the surface of the soil, according to the theory of Dr Darwin.—But those which have nearly or quite attained their full growth, and are exposed to drought so severe that there is danger that they may not ripen their fruit or their seeds, require watering.—It is then too late for the plants to alter the direction of their roots, or send forth new fibres or radicles; and a timely and judicious supply may save the entire crop.

Mr McMahon says, "newly planted fruit trees will be greatly benefitted by occasional waterings, which should always be given in the morning and frequently over the branches as well as about the roots; this will be of great service in washing off any dust and filth which their leaves may have contracted and in opening their pores for the reception of atmospheric moisture.

"Watering with common water proves very beneficial to trees infested with insects; especially if thrown against them with some force by means of a small water engine. This will not only displace caterpillars, and many other insects, but greatly refresh the trees, especially in dry weather; and if often repeated where insects appear, it will considerably diminish their number and prevent their spreading.

"The most eligible engines are such as have the pump and discharging pipe fixed in the vessel for containing the water; of which some are of a moderate size for carrying about by hand, but larger ones are fitted upon a low, light three wheeled carriage, for the more convenient removal from place to place. This engine may be conveniently used for watering different parts of the garden in dry weather."

In Flanders, Switzerland, and some other parts

of Europe, the farmers take the pains to leach or wash their manure, apply the liquid part alone to their growing crops, and use the straw part, and whatever is not readily dissolved in water, as manure for potatoes. Sea-water has been found useful for manure, and the manner of obtaining and applying it is explained page 195 of the current volume of the *New England Farmer*. If your soil is not very rich, there will be an advantage in watering the trees, crops, &c. with water impregnated with some putrescent or saline substance, which may serve as food for plants, and you may thus, as it were, give your vegetables meat and drink by the same process. Soap-suds we have often recommended, and have repeatedly been assured by friends and correspondents, who have experienced their uses, that they form an excellent application, not only to nourish plants, but to destroy the insects, which infest them. It would probably be practicable to destroy canker-worms, even after they had obtained possession of fruit trees, by showering them with soap-suds once or twice a week from a garden-pump or engine.

We believe it might be easy for most farmers to water their grass-grounds, &c. by water carts, similar to those which are used for laying the dust in Boston and other cities. A basin or cistern might easily be formed, which should receive the wash from the kitchen, stables, cow-yard, &c.—From this reservoir, the liquid manure might be transported and spread as follows: "Take a one-horse cart, and suspend a tight box, rightly shaped, under the axle-tree; the box having a valve in the under side; drive the cart into the water and the valve opens, and lets the water into the box; and, when the cart is driven out, the valve closes and holds the water.

"When the cart is driven out to the ground on which the water is to be spread, this operation may be performed in the manner we shall next describe: a tube is to be provided, say 12 feet in length, with small holes bored in it at the distance of six inches apart, and the ends of the tube closed; attach this to the under side of the box, cross-wise at either end, so as to be out of the way of the wheels of the cart.

"When you come to where the water is to be spread, it is to be let out of the box into the tube, by an aperture for that purpose; and as the cart moves along, the water runs out of each of the small holes, and thus sprinkles over a piece of ground of 12 feet wide, till the whole is exhausted.

"With the next load, begin where the water ceased running before, and thus continue the watered strip across the field. Then take another strip of 12 feet wide, adjoining that already watered, and thus proceed till the whole is gone over."

In page 306 of the current volume of the *New England Farmer*, is a statement of the means used by Robert Smith, Esq. President of the Maryland Agricultural Society, to make the most of the liquid manure furnished by his stock, barn-yard, &c. In order to give a connected sketch of the subject in this place, we shall copy a paragraph from the article alluded to.

"The barn-yard is constructed according to the best Pennsylvania models. The yard is to the

south of it.* On the east and west sides are cow stables, containing 110 well made stalls, and well ventilated by a sufficient number of windows and double doors. In these stables are in summer as well as in winter several ranges of cattle, duly littered, and properly secured each by a chain and halter. At the tails of each range of cows, there is a drain made of strong plank—and so fixed as to receive all their dung and urine. These several drains have a sufficient declivity to carry all the fluid matter to their southern termination, where they intersect similar drains which convey all this liquid manure into a cistern fifty feet long. The cistern is so placed and constructed as to receive not only the urine of the stables, but also all the liquid matter of the farm yard. In it there is a pump, by means of which its contents are pumped into a large hoghead, fixed on a pair of wheels drawn by oxen. To the end of this hoghead is attached a box pierced with holes, into which this liquid manure flows through a spigot and faucet, and is then sprinkled over the ground as the oxen move forward.

If a cistern or reservoir for containing liquid manure were so shaped and situated that a cart with a tight box appended, with a valve, &c. as above described could be driven into it, and filled without the labour of pumping, it would be a saving of toil, perhaps, worth attention. Or the liquid might be drawn from the cistern, by means of a cock or otherwise into the box, hoghead, or other receptacle from which it is to be distributed, which box or hoghead, by means of a sloping dug way might be placed low enough for the purpose of receiving the fluid. A box with a valve, as above might in many instances be advantageously appended to a hand cart, and the cart drawn and placed in a pond, cistern or reservoir for filling, and this kind of machinery would be of use for watering gardens, &c. There are other means no doubt, which will suggest themselves to the ingenuity of our countrymen, by which liquid manure, or pure water may be applied to growing crops. We are of opinion that manure, or food for plants may in many cases be applied in a cheaper as well as more efficacious manner in a liquid than in a solid form.

Sir John Sinclair's Code of Agriculture contains the following remarks on this subject: "The advantages of irrigating grass lands with cow urine almost exceed belief. Mr Harley of Glasgow, who keeps a large dairy in that town, by using cow urine, cuts some small fields of grass six times, and the average of each cutting is fifteen inches in length. There are disadvantages, however, attending this mode of applying this powerful manure. It must be applied soon after it is formed, or oftentimes the putrefactive process will commence and deprive it of a part of its efficacy. And as urine is of a scorching quality, it is unsafe to apply it to growing crops in great heat or drought. Hence it is unavailable to use it, except for grass, after the month of April or May, unless diluted. It is particularly useful in the spring, when the application of liquid manure gives a new impetus to the plant and makes its growth more vigorous. This manure forces new cabbages in a most remarkable manner."

In watering plants a little soap, tar, turpentine, extract of elder, tobacco, walnut leaves, water which has been leached through ashes, soot, &c. or mixtures of any or all these substances, will usually destroy insects as well as encourage vegetation. Thus you may at once water and manure your plants, and destroy insects. But it may be advisable, 1st To decant or strain your liquid before it comes in contact with the buds, leaves or flowers of vegetables, lest it should close the pores and check or stop perspiration. 2d, Apply nothing too corrosive or stimulating, such as lime water, strong lye, fresh and undiluted urine, a strong solution of salt directly to growing plants. 3d, If your soil be rich, probably pure water, or water impregnated alone with some substance hostile to insects, such as tobacco, elder or tar may be preferable.

GRASSHOPPERS.

A species of grasshopper apparently peculiar to New England is mentioned by Dr Dwight, as appearing periodically. He says, "As I had no opportunity of examining them, I cannot describe their form or their size. Their favorite food is clover and maize. Of the latter, they devour the part which is called the silk, the immediate means of fomenting the ear, and thus prevent the kernel from coming to perfection. But their voracity extends to almost every vegetable, even to the tobacco plant and the burdock. Nor are they confined to vegetables alone. The garments of laborers, hung up in the field while they are at work, these insects destroy in a few hours, and with the same voracity they devour the loose particles which the saw leaves upon the surface of pine boards, and which, when separated, are termed saw dust. The appearance of a board fence, from which the particles had been eaten in this manner, and which I saw, was novel and singular, and seemed the result, not of the operations of the plane, but of attrition, the cause of which I was unable to conjecture. At times, particularly a little before their disappearance, they collect in clouds, rise high in the atmosphere, and take extensive flights, of which neither the cause nor the direction has hitherto been discovered. I was authentically informed in Shaftsbury, that some persons, employed in raising the steeple of the church in Williamstown, were, while standing near the vane, covered by them; and saw at the same time vast swarms of them flying far above their heads. The customary flight of grasshoppers rarely exceeds four or five yards, and their wings are apparently so weak as to forbid excursions extended much beyond these limits. It is to be observed, however, that they customarily return, and perish on the very grounds which they have ravaged."

The Evils of Litigation.—Let every law-maker remember, that litigation is the great evil of society, the disturber of its peace; the ruin of the rich and poor. It sows the seeds of the most bitter and lasting animosities; it withdraws men from the occupations by which they live; it engenders idleness and all the vices of her train. The man who has been lounging, for a year or two, about a court, awaiting the trial of, perhaps, some petty action, in which his resentments are more concerned than his interest, not only loses his time and labour, so precious to him, but contracts habits which lay the foundation of his ruin.—*American Quarterly Review.*

TAKING HONEY FROM BEES.

This may be effected, even with hives of common construction, by three modes, partial privation, total deprivation, and suffocation.

Partial deprivation is performed about the beginning of September. "Having ascertained weight of the hive, and consequently the quantity of honeycomb which is to be extracted, begin operation as soon as evening sets in, by revert the full hive, and placing an empty one over particular care must be taken that the two hives are of the same diameter, for if they differ in the dimensions, it will not be possible to effect driving of the bees. The hives being placed each other, a sheet or large tablecloth must be tied round them at their point of junction, in order to prevent the bees from molesting the operation. The hives being thus arranged, beat the sheet gently with a stick or the hand, but particular caution must be used to beat it on those parts which the combs are attached, and which will found parallel with the entrance of the hive. The ascent of the bees into the upper hive will be known by a loud humming noise, indicative of pleasure in finding an asylum from their enemies in a few minutes the whole community will have ascended, and the hive with the bees in it may be placed upon the pedestal from which the full hive was removed. The hive, from which the bees have been driven, must then be taken into the house, and the operation of cutting out the honeycomb commence. Having extracted the requisite quantity of comb, this opportunity must be embraced of inspecting the hive, and of cleaning it from any noxious matter. In cutting the comb, however, particular attention should be paid not to cut into two or three combs at once, but beginning commenced the cutting of one, to pursue it to the top of the hive; and this caution is necessary for two reasons. If you begin the cutting of one or three combs at one time, were you to extract the whole of them, you would perhaps take too much: and, secondly, to stop in the middle of a comb, would be attended with very pernicious consequences, as the honey would drop from the cells which have been cut in two, and then the bees on being returned to their native hive, might be drowned in their own sweets. The bees, as in their return to their natural domicile, being subjected under the impression of fear, would not give much attention to the honey which flows from the divided cells; and as it would fall on the board and from that on the ground, the bees belonging to the other hives would immediately scent it as wasted treasure, and a general attack upon the deprived hive might be dreaded. The deprivation of the honeycomb being effected, the hive may be returned to its former position, and reversing the hive which contains the bees, and placing the deprived hive over it, they may be left in that situation till the morning, when the bees will be found to have taken possession of their native hive, and if the season proves fine may replenish what they have lost."—*Fruit Treatise on Bees.*

Total deprivation is effected in the same manner, but earlier in the season, immediately after the first swarm; and the bees, instead of being returned to a remnant of honey in their old hive remain in the new empty one, which they will soon fill, and thus rarely fill with comb. By this mode it is to be observed, very little honey is obtained, the bees in June and July being occupied

* For an account of the most approved manner of constructing barns in Pennsylvania, see N. E. Farmer, vol. i. page 361: likewise in the American edition of Rees' Cyclopaedia, Art. BARN.

ely in breeding, and one, if not two swarms be lost.

Suffocation is performed when the season of worms begins to decline, and generally in October. The smoke of paper, or linen rag soaked or leared with melted sulphur, is introduced to the hive by placing it on a hole in the ground, where few shreds of these articles are undergoing a smothering combustion; or the full hive may be placed on an empty one, inverted as in partial deprivation, and the sulphureous smoke introduced fumigating bellows, &c. The bees will fall from the upper to the lower hive in a few minutes, when they may be removed and buried, to prevent succession. Such a death seems one of the gentlest, both to the insects themselves and to human feelings. Indeed, the mere deprivation of air to animals not endowed with sentiment or reflection, is reduced to the precise pain of the moment without reference to the past or the future; and as each pulsation of this pain increases in effect on the one hand, so on the other the susceptibility of feeling it diminishes. Civilized man is only animal to whom death has terrors.

Estimate of the humanity of the three modes.—Such has been said about the cruelty of killing bees; but if man is entitled to deprive them either totally or partially of their food, he has an equal right (and in truth by that very act exercising it) of depriving them of their lives. For of the hives that have been partially or wholly deprived of their honey, it may be safely affirmed, that there is not one in ten that does any good. If they live all the succeeding spring they are commonly too weak to collect food or to breed, and, being plundered by their neighbors, dwindle away, till at last the hive is without inhabitants. A prompt death is surely preferable to one so protracted.—Some judicious observations on this will be found in Huish's book, extracted from the works of L'arance, a French apianian.—*London.*

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Continued from page 355.

Such waste silk as you wish to have white, is treated in the following manner: you first put the cocoons into a kettle of cold water, in which you let them lie for twenty-four hours; after which you take a quantity of water, such as you judge to be sufficient for boiling your cocoons, and for covering them properly, which you put into a copper kettle. In this water you dissolve some good soap, giving at the rate of a quarter of a pound of soap for every pound of cocoons you intend to boil; and when the soap is thoroughly dissolved, you tie up your cocoons in a clean cloth, to prevent the silk from running together, and so put them in this manner into the kettle; when you boil them together till you see that the cocoons are grown white, taking care during the time they are upon the fire to keep the cocoons down amongst the water with a stick, that they may all be boiled equally to each other. When you find that they are abundantly white, you take them out, and carry them to the river and wash them as you did the other, till the water which comes from them is perfectly clear; after which you spread them out, and dry them, as before directed, in the sun.

Though the prices of the waste silk, prepared in the two different manners above mentioned, are generally the same, yet the merchant rather prefers the silk cleaned by means of the cold water

to that which is boiled; alleging that the first loses less of its natural gum than that which is boiled, and for that reason, that the first takes all manner of dyes better than the other.

Though not in its proper place, I must beg to take notice of the following particular. As I could not, during the last of the years I resided at Montauban, get myself provided in my neighbourhood with a full quantity of leaves I then wanted, I found myself obliged to purchase the produce of several trees which grew at the distance of above a mile from my own house. The leaves were gathered as usual in small baskets, and then put into sacks, in which last they were brought home to me. But as this necessarily required their lying for some time in the sacks, I observed that in general when they came to hand, this had occasioned the leaves to heat, and sweat considerably, as they appeared perfectly wet when turned out of the sacks. Having an excellent dry vault or cellar, which I set apart for keeping my leaves, I had them spread upon the floor of this cellar, having first made it as thoroughly clean as possible. I then caused a servant to turn them upside down, and toss them about continually, by means of the wood-fork or grape before described, till they were perfectly dry; but taking care at the same time that this should be done in the gentlest manner, so as not to bruise any of the leaves: and I attended myself upon this occasion to be certain that my orders were punctually obeyed. The leaves were then served up to the worms as wanted; nor did I observe that their having been sweated in this manner was attended with any bad effect; on the contrary, the worms always fed heartily upon them, and continued strong and healthy till they mounted the brushwood, and yielded me a reasonable quantity of excellent cocoons. Reflecting upon this accident, it appeared to me, that the practice of sweating the leaves might turn out to be beneficial in a climate that was not so dry as the south of France; in England, for example, which was the object I always carried in view, as a great deal of the gross moisture of the leaves might by that means be discharged before they should be given to the worms; and, indeed, that seems to be the more necessary in the present state of our mulberry plantations, the most of our trees, as far as I have been able to learn, being planted in garden grounds highly manured, which of course renders the leaves too rich and succulent to form in this natural state a proper food for the worms; nay, in France, as already observed, they are regarded as highly dangerous for that insect. Would it not therefore be proper, if the society should be pleased to recommend this matter to be fully examined by experiments, to have the truth ascertained, as it is certainly of importance, that the most wholesome food should be provided for the use of the worms.

Wishing to know what was judged to be a reasonable return in silk, from an ounce of eggs, I took the opportunity of putting that question to a gentleman of great practice in this culture. His answer was, that he reckoned himself very well off when he had at the rate of 5 pounds of silk to an ounce of eggs, though he said he had sometimes got 6, 7, 8, and even 9 pounds per ounce; and he had known others get as much as 10 pounds per ounce. But he repeated, that he thought a person had full reason to be satisfied with 5 lbs. of silk per ounce, more especially if his quantity of worms were large, and the larger the quantity of worms,

the return of silk must of course be less in proportion, as it was utterly impossible to pay the same just and accurate attention to the culture of a very large number, that can certainly be given to a smaller quantity.

Here I shall beg leave to add a few general remarks. That it is computed in France, that it takes two hundred and twenty cocoons, when tolerably good, to weigh one pound.

That the number of worms requisite to produce one quintal of cocoons, will require from 22 to 23 quintals of leaves for their food.

One quintal of cocoons will yield only from 9 to 10 pounds of spun silk.

The cocoons, one year with another, sell for 25 sols per pound.

The spun silk, when thoroughly cleaned and prepared for the loom, will be diminished in quantity nearly one fourth.

A pound of spun silk, one year with another, sells in France for 25 livres.

I shall close these observations, by begging leave to suggest to the Society whether it might not considerably promote the object they have in view, to encourage the two following particulars; the first, the forming plantations of the white mulberry tree, upon the soil which has been found in France to be the most proper for this purpose; namely, upon gravel or sand which ought to be thoroughly cultivated yearly, but without suffering any manure to be put upon it. And the other the raising the white mulberry tree annually from seed, which is undoubtedly the quickest and most expeditious way of getting a proper supply of these trees, and which will have this additional advantage, as by this means a continued succession of tender young leaves will be obtained for the use of the worms in their early state, as these are beyond a doubt the best food for them till they have got over their two first ages.

It having been the general opinion in France, that some great errors had crept in as to the management of the culture of silk, which occasioned a heavy loss to the kingdom, Monsieur Marteloy of Montpellier, the gentleman already mentioned more than once in the foregoing observations, with a view to trace out the faults of that management, and to endeavor if possible to remove them, carried on a course of experiments, during no less than eighteen years successively, before I went into that country, by means of which he was satisfied he had traced the evil to the bottom; and insisted that their want of success in that culture was entirely owing to the causes following, namely that proper attention was not paid to that cleanliness which was absolutely requisite to keep the worms in health and vigour; secondly, that the practice was to crowd the worms most improperly into too small bounds; and thirdly, that they absolutely destroyed all hopes of success, by keeping their worms too close, by excluding all external air, which had the effect to render the air of the room perfectly noxious and destructive to the worms; which of course occasioned a great mortality of these insects. Upon this subject he prepared a memorial, to be laid before the French minister, of which he favored me with a perusal, and from which I took notes, which enable me to lay before the society the substance of that memorial.

(To be continued.)

At twenty years of age, the Will reigns: at thirty, the Wit; at forty, the Judgement.

MUTILATION OF TREES, DEFACING FENCES, ROBBING ORCHARDS, &c.

In compliance with the wishes of a correspondent, who inquires "what are the penalties of the law against mutilating trees, robbing orchards, &c." we have referred to the statute book, and find two laws on the subject passed in 1783, and 1818, providing that if any person shall cut down, destroy, break, cut or mutilate any fruit tree for ornament or shade, without the consent of the owner, he or she so offending shall forfeit and pay to the use of the Commonwealth a sum not less than ten dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment or information.

For entering orchards, or gardens, and stealing fruits or vegetables, there is a penalty of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars. The party offending to be also liable to the party injured, in a sum equal to three times the value of the article stolen. Double penalties are prescribed for these trespasses when committed on the Lord's day, or in the night time. For injuring, marring or defacing any fences inclosing another person's land, or breaking the glass in any other person's building, there is a penalty of not less than five nor more than forty shillings. When these offences are committed in the night time, the penalty is not less than three nor more than twenty pounds. In each case, the party injured is allowed an action for damages. [Salem Observer.]

DESTRUCTION OF INSECTS.

As the season of vegetation approaches, a remark upon the application of tobacco water in the destruction of insects, may not be amiss. In the progress of preparing tobacco for use, a liquid is finally expressed from it, which is very cheap, and highly destructive to animal life. This, mixed with three or five parts of water, is found to be an effectual remedy for the aphids, caterpillars, and similar insects which infest fruit trees.

STRAWBERRIES.

John Williams, Esq. of Pitmanston, near Worcester, cultivates strawberries on small ridges of earth running north and south, about nine inches above the level of the ground, planting the strawberries on the top, and laying plain tiles on each side of the ridge. He finds the produce earlier, more abundant, and better flavored, than on plants grown on the flat ground. The flat tiles retain the moisture, promote the ripening of the fruit, and keep it free from dirt after heavy showers of rain.—Gardiner pa.

RAILWAY.

The importance of acting with decision and energy on this subject, will, we hope, be felt by the present Legislature. It is not by hesitating measures and a parsimonious appropriation for their accomplishment, that a work of such magnitude is to be effected. Massachusetts has the means of opening an easy, rapid, and safe communication, through the whole extent of her territory, without at all burdening the people with taxes. Such a communication is now essential not only to her prosperity, but to that community of feelings and interests which ought to bind together the citizens of the same Commonwealth.—Worcester Yeoman.

Thomas Campbell, Esq. author of the *Pleasures of Hope*, was lately installed Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Railways.—A writer in a Kentucky paper proposes the construction of wooden railways for the western country. The plan is to lay sawed timber, five inches by twelve, and six feet long, with the edge upwards, on stone pillars a foot high and six feet apart; the wheels of the waggon to be of the hardest wood, and of the same width as the rail on which they run. The cost of such a road he estimates at \$300 or \$400 a mile, and the cost of transportation about 1½ cents per hundred for thirty miles.

The Quincy Rail Road is now much used in conveying the stone blocks from the quarry, in that town, to the Neponset rivers about three miles distant. Great quantities are taken down to the landing every day, to be carried by Lighters to Charlestown for the monument on Breed's Hill. Some small vessels are also employed in taking the stone to Boston, for building. It is visited by many people, and is said to be equal to the best hopes of its proprietors.

CHINA.

In an article in the New Monthly Magazine, it is remarked, that more close examination has proved the fabulous nature of many of the accounts extensively credited, during part of the past century, concerning the populousness, magnificence and fertility of China, and the civilization and enlightened condition of the inhabitants. "Recent travellers," says the editor, "found vast deserts as they approached the capital, which surrounded it on all sides; and that the wealth, resources and population of China have been ridiculously magnified. The date of the foundation of the Celestial Empire, which the Chinese pretend has existed for 97 millions of years, and which even Voltaire states at 5000 years before Christ, scarcely reaches the fifth century before the coming of our Saviour.

Farmers and Manufacturers.—At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Manufacturers and Mechanic Arts, held in Philadelphia on the 14th ult. an address was voted to the citizens of the United States on the depressed state of the woollen manufacturers and the market for wool, and the measures proper to be taken to remedy them. The Society also proposed a Convention, to be composed of at least five Delegates from each State, to be held at Harrisburgh on the 27th June next, for the purpose of deliberating upon the measures proper to be taken in the present condition of Agriculture and Manufactures.

A meeting of the growers and manufacturers of wool, was to be held in Boston on the 5th June, to take into consideration the Pennsylvania resolutions and address, and appoint delegates to the Harrisburg Convention.—Hampshire Post.

Printing in France.—It appears by a report made to the Chamber of Peers in France, that there are 350 type foundries, which employ 1000 workmen; 665 master printers, of whom 82 are in Paris; 1550 presses were in operation in 1825; 15,000,000 volumes of books are printed yearly, of which the celebrated office of Didot produces 400,000; the foreman of an office earns about \$8.50 per week; a compositor about \$5.00; a pressman about \$4.50. The number of printers is estimated at 10,000.

CHINESE AGRICULTURAL FETE.

The national agricultural fete of the Chinese deserves to be noticed. Every year, on the tenth day of the first moon, which generally responds to some day in the beginning of March, the Emperor in person goes through the ceremony of opening the ground. He repairs in great haste to the field appointed for this ceremony. princes of the Imperial family, the president the five great tribunals, and an immense number of mandarines, attend him. Two sides of the field are lined with the officers of the Emperor's household; the third is occupied by different mandarines, the fourth is reserved for all the laborers of the empire, who proceed thither to see their art honored and practised by the head of the empire. The Emperor enters the field alone, prostrates himself and touches the ground nine times with his hand in adoration of Tien the God of heaven; he pronounces with a loud voice a prayer prepared by the court of ceremonies, in which he invokes the blessing of the Great Being on his labor, on that of his whole people; then, in the capacity of chief priest of the empire, he sacrifices an ox in homage to heaven as the fountain of all good. While the victim is offered on the altar, a plow is brought to the Emperor, to which is yoked a pair of oxen, ornamented in a most magnificent style. The Emperor laying aside his imperial robes, takes hold of the handle of the plow with the right hand, and opens several furrows in direction of north and south; he then gives the plow into the hands of the chief mandarin who labouring in succession, display their comparative dexterity. The ceremony concludes with a distribution of money and pieces of cloth, presents, among the labourers, the ablest of whom executes the rest of the work in the presence of the Emperor. After the field has received all the necessary work and manure, the Emperor returns to commence the sowing, with similar ceremony and in presence of the labourers. These ceremonies are performed on the same day by the viceroys of all the provinces.

In consequence of the protecting duty on hemp the quantity raised in Kentucky has been triple. In 1824, there was but one manufactory of rope and bagging in Lexington. Now more than ten million of yards of bagging are annually manufactured in that town.

RECIPE FOR CONSUMPTION.

In the month of May gather the flowers from the Thorn bush; boil two bunches of the blossom in half a pint of milk; let it stand till it is about as warm as milk from the cow; drink it the first thing in the morning, and take a walk immediately afterwards. This recipe has performed a cure on many persons; and one thing must strongly recommend it, which is, the impossibility of its being injurious to the complaint or to health, and therefore well worth trying. The flowers will keep good, and be fit for use all the year, if they are well sprinkled with salt, then put into an earthen pan or preserving jar, and tied down to keep the air from them. [Bath Paper.]

Authority.—Nothing more impairs authority than a too frequent or indiscreet exertion of it.—If thunder itself was to be continual, it would excite no more terror than the noise of a mill; and we should sleep in tranquility when it roared the loudest.

the Alabama Whig, states that the experiment of the growth of the silk worm and of sugar cane, that neighbourhood, proves that those commodities can be raised there to the great advantage of the farmer. The editor thinks that similar experiments in *grapes* for wine, in *olives*, *indigo*, and in cochineal would be attended by the same result.

A number of eggs of the silk worm have been sent to the farm of the Hon. G. W. Owen, and have subsisted on the wild mulberry of the country. They are now at work in a most vigorous manner, promising an abundant product of the raw material for the manufacture of silk. Mr. Hugh Hudson, residing a few miles from this place, on 2d or 3d quality, transplanted a small quantity of *sugar cane*, which yielded greatly below the calculation of the most sanguine."

is stated by a French writer, in comparing the advantages of using horses and oxen as beasts of labor, that oxen are subject only to forty-seven of diseases, while horses are liable to two hundred and sixty-one, besides accidents, some of which, such as breaking of a leg, render a horse of no value, while an ox may be sold to the butcher [Salem Observer.]

quackery.—The celebrated Dr. Thompson and his disciples continue, unchecked, in their career of destruction. From the nature and effect of the doctor's prescriptions, one is almost inclined to say that Professor Porson's (we believe it was Professor's) ingenious fiction of Satan's Pillage has become a reality. The last number of the Geneva Palladium furnishes a specific, intended for sore eyes. It is "an extract of red pepper; and in case of much inflammation pulverized pepper, blown in dry with a goose quill!" remedy for pulmonary disorders, it will be remembered, is *fumes of sulphur*, taken inwardly.—Any thing savours of a sub-terrestrial origin, it will be brimstone and pepper.—N. Y. Statesman.

fallible Cure for Canker in the Stomach.—Take pint of dry white beans, and boil them in two tubs of water. Give to adults two table spoon-fuls, and to children one tea-spoonful. Give several times a day.—This simple medicine has cured cures when physicians have given the most violent. [Salem Observer.]

innocence.—The sweetest ingredient in mirth is innocence; it heightens and refines the humor, and doubles the relish of every enjoyment. We seldom see many bad men brutally merry; but every one of them quite open, easy and uncheckered in his mirth. That absolute serenity, that sunny case, is solely the gift of virtue.

Health and Money.—There is this difference between health and money: money is the most coveted, but the least enjoyed; health is the most enjoyed, but the least envied; and this superiority of the latter is still more obvious when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for money, but that the richest would gladly part with his money for health.

TO PRESERVE ALE.

The following method for preserving ale from turning sour during long voyages was first published by Dr. Stubbbs (Eng. Phil. Trans. No. 27). Subsequent writers say that experience has

evinced its utility. To every runlet of five gallons, after being placed in a cask on ship board, not to be stirred any more, put in two new laid eggs whole, and let them lie in it. In a fortnight or a little more, the egg-shells will be entirely dissolved, and the eggs become like wind-eggs, enclosed only in their skin; after this the white is preyed on, but the yolks are not touched or corrupted; and by these means the ale has been so well preserved that it was found better in Jamaica than at Deal. Query: why could not porter, cider and other liquors be preserved by the same means?

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1827.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SEASONS.

Mr FESSENDEN.—The following table contains observations of the time that apple-trees have been noticed to be in full blossom, in the town of Mansfield, Mass. for the last thirty years. If you think it worthy a place in the Farmer, and its length is no objection, you can publish it.

Yours, &c. I. STEARNS, jr.

Mansfield, June 5, 1827.

1798	-	May 13	1813	-	May 25
1799	-	" 19	1814	-	" 14
1800	-	" 17	1815	-	" 27
1801	-	" 17	1816	-	" 28
1802	-	" 26	1817	-	" 23
1803	-	" 22	1818	-	" 29
1804	-	" 23	1819	-	" 25
1805	-	" 14	1820	-	" 17
1806	-	" 27	1821	-	" 27
1807	-	" 27	1822	-	" 15
1808	-	" 18	1823	-	" 23
1809	-	" 25	1824	-	" 19
1810	-	" 19	1825	-	" 15
1811	-	" 15	1826	-	" 15
1812	-	June 2	1827	-	" 17

May 13, 1798 and June 2, 1812 are the two extremes,—the mean of which is May 23.

The mean annual blossoming of the thirty years is May 21; and also of the 1st and last 15 years.

The above observations were taken when the blossoms had fully expanded, generally, and the corollas had begun to blow off plentifully with every gust of wind, except the russet and some late kinds which are more slow and gradual in opening their blossoms. I. S.

FOREST TREES.

It appears to be a fact not generally known, except to a few botanists, with what quickness the oak, walnut, and a great number of other forest trees attain their annual growth in the length of their shoots. I have known the oak from the time the bud was expanded, when it may with propriety be said to commence its growth, to send forth a shoot 6, 9, and 12 inches, and sometimes more in the short space of 48 hours, and also to finish its growth for that year, and form its winter buds within that time.

I observed a number of oaks, called here the *Red Oak*, on the 16th of May, when their buds had just got fairly opened; I was passing that way two days after, and observed that they had finished their growth for this year, and formed their buds for winter. The shoots appeared green, and to

hang pendant, with the leaves of a reddish cast, and not half grown, which would induce a bystander who was unacquainted with their economy, to think that they had not begun to grow. Some of the shoots had attained the length of 9 inches. Mansfield, June 5. I. S.

A friend at Bradford, Mass. has favoured us with the following account of the weather, the three past seasons,—for publication in the New England Farmer.

1824.

Cloudy &		WINDS.			
Fair.	Stormy.	South.	North.	West.	East.
216	150	40	112	96	70
					48

1825.

225	140	43	140	100	34
					48

1826.

189	176	39	129	120	40
					37

ONIONS.

Roes' Cyclopaedia gives the following directions for ascertaining if onion seed will vegetate. "As it is of the utmost importance to have good fresh seed, some to try its goodness, before they venture their general crop, sow a little in a pot, and place it in a moderate hot bed or near a fire; a more expeditious method however, is to tie about a thimble full of the seed loosely in a piece of linen rag, and put it in a vessel of hot water, suspended by a thread; in ten to fifteen or twenty minutes, pull it out, and if the seeds are good, they will, in that time have germinated or sprouted, perhaps to the extent of a quarter of an inch in length."

It would, perhaps, have been well in this prescription to have stated the degrees to which the "hot water" should be heated, to be ascertained by a thermometer. And it would, also, not be amiss, if onion seed can be made to germinate in this way, to try the same or some similar process to ascertain the goodness of other seeds.

LAND AND LABOUR.

An English farmer must entertain a contemptible opinion of our husbandry, or a horrid idea of our lands, when he shall be informed that not more than 8 or 10 bushels of wheat is the yield of an acre; but this low produce may be ascribed to a cause which I do not find touched by either of the gentlemen whose letters are sent to you, namely, that the aim of the farmers in this country (if they can be called farmers) is, not to make the most they can from the land, which is or has been cheap, but the most of the labour, which is dear; the consequence of which has been, much ground has been *scratched* over and none cultivated or improved as it ought to have been; whereas a farmer in England, where land is dear, and labour cheap, finds it his interest to improve and cultivate highly, that he may reap large crops from a small quantity of ground. That the last is the true, and the first an erroneous policy, I will readily grant; but it requires time to conquer bad habits, and hardly any thing short of necessity is able to accomplish it. That necessity is approaching by pretty rapid strides.—Washington's Letters to Arthur Young.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.

The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; inasmuch

that I can nowhere find so great satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain-glory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquests.

Ibid.

WASHINGTON'S OPINION OF THE VALUE OF MULES

I have a prospect of introducing into this country a very excellent race of animals, by means of the liberality of the king of Spain. One of the jacks which he was pleased to present to me (the other perished at sea) is about 15 hands high, his body and limbs very large in proportion to his height; and the mules which I have had from him appear to be extremely well formed for service. I have likewise a jack and two jennets from Malta, which the Marquis de la Fayette sent to me. The Spanish jack seems well calculated to breed for slow, heavy draught; and the others for the saddle or lighter carriages. From these, altogether, I hope to secure a race of extraordinary goodness, which will stock the country. Their longevity and cheap keeping will be circumstances much in their favour. I am convinced from the little experiments I have made with the ordinary mules, (which perform as much labour, with vastly less feeding than horses,) that those of a superior quality will be the best cattle we can employ for the harness; and indeed in a few years I intend to drive no other in my carriage, having appropriated for the sole purpose of breeding them, upwards of twenty of my best mares.—*Ibid.*

SAND.

No manure is so good as sand to loosen and soften a clayey soil. A clay soil has more of the food of plants in it than any other soil, and wants only to have its cohesion sufficiently broken to give a free passage to the roots of vegetables. A layer of two and an half inches thick will not be too much for land in tillage if it be a stiff clay.—The benefit of sanding does not appear so much the first year, as in a year or two afterwards. For the oftener the land is tilled the more thoroughly is the sand mixed with the clay. But sand, laid on clay land, in grass, will produce a great effect.

It is a rule, says Sir John Sinclair, in regard to sandy soils, never to pick off any small stones that may be found in them, as they contribute to prevent evaporation, and to preserve moisture. It is another rule frequently to renovate the strength of such soils, by laying them down with grass seeds, and pasturing them for a few years, as they are apt to be exhausted by station, if corn crops are too frequently repeated.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

It was well remarked by T. D. Burrall, Esq. in an Address delivered before the Ontario (N. Y.) Agricultural Society, that "we should encourage labour-saving machines in husbandry, as this tends to give us an advantage over those countries, where such are not used, by enabling a smaller capital to yield a greater profit. Thus, if labour in England be worth two shillings per day, and here it is worth four shillings, then a machine performing the labour of two days in one is of double the value to us that it is there." If this statement be correct, and we think there can be no doubt of it, there are few establishments more profitable than

than that of the *Agricultural Warehouse*, No. 52 North Market street, (under the office of the New England Farmer.) We have heard it asserted by adequate judges, who have seen similar establishments, as well in Europe as the United States, that for the number, variety, and evident utility of the implements, there is no repository of the kind which can bear a comparison with that to which we allude.

We know of no place where a leisure hour or two can be more profitably as well as agreeably spent, by any person who is concerned or takes an interest in the pursuits of the husbandman, than in the spacious, airy, and convenient rooms of this Repository. Members of the legislature and other gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and inspect the machines, &c. and practical and scientific farmers would gratify the proprietors by suggesting improvements and additions to their assortment, which they wish to bring as near perfection as possible.

DESTROY INSECTS.

We have repeatedly published a mode of destroying insects, first suggested, we believe, by the Rev. Dr Harris, and subsequently recommended by Mr Preston and others, of kindling fires in gardens and other places, where insects are injurious, that the depredators may fly into the blaze. A gentleman assures us that he has proved the utility of this practice; and this may be a good time for others to avail themselves of its practice.

Dr Harris observed (see N. E. Farmer, vol. i. p. 370) that a kind of flambeau might be made by winding round one end of a stick about a foot and a half long, old rags, or swinged tow, dipped in tar or melted brimstone. Let this be stuck into the ground, and set on fire with a candle, and it will continue burning a considerable time, and prove the funeral pyre to myriads." Mr Preston recommends simply kindling fires in a garden with shavings and light wood.

It has been remarked, in some parts of the country, that birds are uncommonly scarce this season. A new race of Martins has not yet made its appearance. An abundance of insects and worms may be expected.

GARDENER'S CALENDAR FOR JUNE.

Melons and Cucumbers.—All the melons and cucumbers that have hitherto been under the protection of glasses or paper frames, may now have them removed, and be fully exposed to the open air. Refreshment of water will be necessary occasionally, and particularly to cucumbers.

Keep them entirely free from weeds, and hoe the ground between the plants frequently: draw the earth gently to the stems of all, and lay the vines off in a neat and regular manner; prune luxuriations, by tying off the runners; lay a shingle or slate under each fruit of the melons.

The last week of this month sow general crops of melons and cucumbers for pickling.

Watermelons, Squashes and Pumpkins.—These plants should be thinned now, if not done before, leaving but three in each hill; draw the earth with a hoe up to the stems of the plants, as high as the seed leaves; keep the ground loose, and perfectly clear of weeds.

Sweet Potatoes must have earth drawn round the hills, to encourage the growth of the roots; lay off the vines as regularly as well as they can, and keep them free from weeds.

Early Cauliflowers will now produce their heads; care must be taken to break down the leaves, preserve the flowers from sun and rain. Draw earth round the plants, in the form of a basin, retain the water, which should be frequently on them plentifully, which will greatly enlarge the size of the flowers; this is absolutely necessary in dry seasons.

The cauliflower plants, from late sowing, should now be planted out finally; if not done in rainy weather, give them water after planting, and a large leaf of cabbage, as a shade, over them.

Celery plants may now be planted out in trenches; mark out the trenches by line, ten or twelve inches wide, and allow three feet between trench and trench; dig each trench a moderate depth, and spread the earth, dug out, equally each side of the trench; put about three inches of very rotten dung into the trench, then pare sides, and dig these with about two inches of under mould, incorporating all together; then in the plants, in the middle of the trench, in single rows, about six inches asunder; trim before planting. When completed give the plentiful watering, and shade them by planks across the trenches, and over these pine boards, until they strike root, and begin to grow, when the boards are to be taken off.

When the plants are grown to the height of eight or nine inches, they should have their landing, this must be done, by pulverizing earth, and laying it gently around their sides, leaving the hearts and tops free; repeating every few days, until they are blanched of a sufficient height.

A few peas may still be sown, and if the season prove moist, they may produce.

The Asparagus, now running up to seed, should be cleared from weeds; also the seeding plants.

Small Salads.—Continue to sow cresses over small salads, once a week. Water them often, in dry weather.

TRADESMEN'S VILLAS.

These gardens of the smaller kind, may come from a fourth part to a whole acre, and are commonly managed by a sort of hybrid gardener, who acts also in the capacity of groom, or of house-servant. On a larger scale they are managed by master gardeners of the lowest kind, as from situations they can seldom rise to be head gardeners. Besides attending to the duties of a jobber, as to suburban gardens, the citizen's gardener ought to study to procure early and crops of the vegetables most in use; as pease, kidney beans, potatoes, turnips, &c., because these seasons they are dear to purchase. All summer crops are of less consequence, as they may be procured cheap at market. For this reason, he ought never to be deficient of salad plants and sweet herbs, tart plants, &c., as these are dearer to purchase in proportion to other vegetables, because less in demand. If there are frames, hot-beds, and hot-houses, the same general principles are to be observed, viz. when the whole what is necessary for the consumption of the family cannot be raised, to raise such crops as are dearer from their kind, or the seasons at which they are grown, are most dear to purchase.—*Louise*

In Berlin, Prussia, there is a morning, mid-day, and evening, and midnight Gazette—and the latter, far from being sleepy, is said to be the most lively of them all.

An experiment was made in England, not long since, by two farriers on a young cow which had become quite ill, insensible and motionless. Her bladder was opened, and a bladder, containing near-point of water was taken from the brain. The animal immediately discovered signs of returning strength, and is now to all appearance perfectly well.

Fruit, &c.—Strawberries, Raspberries, Cherries, Currants, &c. have been, and are abundant and excellent of their several varieties. Early ones are now brought to market, and are plentiful. Peaches, Pears, &c. are coming on, and will be well. Cabbages, Beets, Potatoes, and other esculents, we have had on our tables for some time; and, for the most part, besides being better, they are better than usual. Upon the whole, the season has been, and yet continues, very favorable. There are some complaints among our Farmers about the wheat crop—but trust, the fields of Indian corn which now look flourishing, will, with the blessing of Providence, make amends.—*Petersburg, Va. paper.*

Strawberries were sold at 50 cents a quart in Philadelphia on the 30th ult. They were remarkably large.

Quebec.—We understand that a drove of led cattle started from Milburn for Quebec on Tuesday last, and another drove will leave this city in a short time for the same market. We are our enterprising citizens will have a better trade to Canada before many years elapse.

Norridgewood pa.

Force of Vegetation in Muskrooms.—Some employed in Mr Haskell's brewery, in the Isle of Wight, lately observed a large stone to rise considerably at the inter-tides; and upon removing pavement to discover the cause, found it to be assailed by a large mushroom, the vegetative powers of which had forced the stone from its position.—*Salisbury Journal, Sept. 2.*

In Indian cure for the bite of a snake.—From experience on myself and others, I assert the herb made to be a speedy cure for the bite of a snake. When immediately applied it will kill or extract the poison, so that it will be no more than extracting of a wasp—the place must be scarified, then chewed or pounded, and applied to the bite as soon as eaten. If it be some time before it can be procured and the swelling increased, it will be a larger quantity and more to be taken internally, and it will have the desired effect. It is one of the first plants which appear in the spring, not unlike to crow's-foot, it rises to six inches high, is distinguished from all others by its dark green colour; it rises in a bunch with five or six leaves on each stalk, is smooth on both sides, shoots to seed in the last of May, grows knotted when seeded—the leaves on each seed stalk are more pointed than others; each branch bears ten or more berries, which will a here to cloth ripe; the root of the seed stalk dies with the stalk—it perhaps does not seed till three years old. The root in which the virtue lies, is round and grows on all sides from a small bulb, of a blackish colour, has a spicy taste and smell; a root when dried will answer the purpose. It grows in rich timber land and never among grass. The Illinois people and Missouri bottoms abound with it—I believe it is not bound to a certain latitude.

DAVID ROBINSON.

"The West," says the Virginia Compiler, "is daily developing its riches." Extensive flocks of sheep, and large woolen manufactories, are found near Stenbenville. A Mr Shreve of Louisville, has joined three keel boats together, in the middle one of which he has put a steam engine of 25 or 30 horse power, and thus carried in them 80 tons of freight, with a draught of only 22 inches. With this fixture he ascended the Wabash 450 miles!

It is whispered, that the citizens of Wheeling will give a large sum of money, say \$100,000 or upwards to procure the termination of the Baltimore Rail Road at that town, and are engaged framing Topographical essays, showing their natural advantages, and agricultural resources, and minerals, coals, &c.—*Marietta pa.*

There are three Automaton Chess Players now in the U. S. Two natives and one emigrant.

The sale of the Penguin's cargo, at Stonington, on Wednesday, consisting of 5000 Fur Seal Skins: large and small, produced upwards of \$22,000.

154 persons in the city of New York have applied for lots in the new town of Guilph, in Upper Canada.

A Machiac for cutting Shingles, by water or horse power has been invented at Lockport, N. Y.

Mr Lobdell, of Plympton has made a Diving Bell, to be used in endeavors to recover the cargo of the brig Somers, sunk off Portsmouth.

We are bold to say, that a Rail Road from Boston to the Hudson, will become a permanent source of wealth to the whole State.—*Berk. Star.*

A writer in the Norfolk Herald says, "one yard of Virginia cotton is worth at least two of the Northern Cotton in point of durability."

Agricultural Notice.

The Trustees of the Worcester Agricultural Society, are requested to meet at the Probate Office, in Worcester, on Thursday, the 21st day of June current, for the purpose of selecting an Orator, Committee of Arrangements, Marshals, Judges of Stock, &c for the approaching Cattle Show of the Society. As there is much business of importance to be transacted at this meeting, a general and punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

By order of the President.

WILLIAM D. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.
Worcester, June 6, 1827.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

No. 52 North Market street, (Up stairs) opposite the north side of Faneuil Hall.

GOOD YEAR'S Patent Hay and Manure Forks

MILLS' Patent Field & Garden Rakes

HINTS' patent spring tempered potatoe hoes

RISBEE'S warranted cast steel Spades, Shovels & Hoes

DUNBAR'S common and improved Rakes

CAMP'S English Cast Steel Scythes

QUIDLEY'S common and Steel back do.

PASSMORE'S best warranted do.

BLANCHARD'S improved cast steel do.

PERBY'S patent Composition Rakes

POPE'S improved hand threshing Machine

Gault's patent Chains—Philadelphia patent ditto—

Curtis's patent ditto—Common kind ditto, all sizes.

Horse Rakes, Ploughs, Harrows, and Cultivators,

Pruning and Grass Shears—With a general assortment of Garden Implements.

This day received at the Farmer office, 52 North Market street,—from Scotland, a large variety of fresh Turnip Seed, comprising the following kinds:—
White flat turnip, Large Norfolk
Yellow Scotch garden, White stone
Late red top turnip, Common field
Long tankard, Early Dutch
Yellow stone, Yellow Malta

Also, three pounds genuine Silver skin Onion.

20 bushels of MILLET, of a superior quality.

30 lbs. MANGEL WITZEL and SUGAR BEET

Sweet or Sugar corn—best for boiling ears.

100 lbs. LUCERN.—Flax seed—Buck Wheat.

Beans, bush cranberry, Melon, Carolina, water.

rob roy, green citron

marrow, pine apple

quaker, nutmeg

white bush, canteloupe

Dutch case knife, Minorena

Canadian dwarf, Pumpkins, finest family

thousand fold, Squash, early bush

Yellow Cranberry, crook neck

Marjoram, sweet, marrow

A few bushels of Foul Meadow Grass Seed.

Yellow Locust seed. White Mulberry do.

With every variety of GARDEN SEEDS.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE. Corrected every Thursday evening.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best.	bl	3 00
ASHES, pot. 1st sort.	ton.	80 00
pearl do.		82 50
BEANS, white.	bush	95 00
BELT, mess, 260 lbs. new.	bl.	1 62
cargo, No 1, new.		1 57
No 2, new.		9 25
BUTTER, in-pot. No. 1, new.	lb.	9 50
CHIEF, new milk.		8 25
skimmed milk.		7 75
FLAX		7 25
FLAX SEED	bush	12 13
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bl.	7 10
Genesee.		3 6
Rye, best.		5 50
GRAIN, Rye	bush	90 1 60
Corn		5 50
Barley		5 25
Oats		69 72
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new.	lb.	61 62
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		42 43
LIME	crack	9 10
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	7 75
PLASTER PARIS, retail at	ton.	2 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new.	bl.	3 00
mavy, mess, do.		13 00
Carro, No 1, do.		10 75
SEEDS, Head's Grass.	bush	11 50
Clover	lb.	2 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		8 10
do unwashed		23 45
do 3-4 washed		20 25
do 1-2 & 3 do		23 30
Native		20 25
Fulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		33 37
do 2d sort		23 50
do Spinning, 1st sort		23 32
PROVISION MARKET.		
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	9 12
PORK, fresh, best pieces.		8 10
" whole hogs.		53 64
VEAL		6 8
MUTTON		8 10
POULTRY		13 20
BUTTER, keg & tub.		14 18
lump, best.		2 2
EGGS.		12 12
WAL, Rye, retail.	bush	80 35
Indian, do.		8 90
POTATOES.		45 50
CIDER, liquor, (new)	bl.	2 00

MISCELLANIES.

TO AN INDIAN GOLD COIN.

BY DR. LEYDEN.

[These lines need no eulogium; they are warm from the heart, and must come home powerfully to the feelings of every reader. The author, a native of Scotland, had gone as an adventurer to India in search of fortune. When at last it was within his grasp, he found that he had gained his prize too late; health had forever fled. He died a few years ago, a victim to the peculiar diseases of that climate.]—*Andætic Magazine*.

Slave of the dark and dirty mine,

What vanity hath brought thee here?

How can I love to see thee shine

So bright, whom I have bought so dear?

The tent rope's flapping lough I hear,

For twilight converse, arm in arm;

The Jackall's shrieks burst on my ear,

Whom mirth and music wont to charm.

By Chericol's dark wandering stream,

Where cane-tufts shadow all the wild,

Sweet visions haunt my waking dream

Of Tevot, loved while still a child;

Of castled rocks stupendous piled,

By Esk, or Eden's classic wave,

Where loves of youth and friendship smiled,

Uncurs'd by thee, vile yellow slave!

Fade, day dreams sweet, from mem'ry fade!

The perish'd bliss of youth's first prime,

That once so bright on fancy played,

Revives no more in after time.

Far from my sacred natal clime

I haste to an untimely grave;

The daring thoughts that soared sublime

Are sunk in ocean's southern wave.

Slave of the mine! thy yellow light

Gleams baleful as the tombfire drear—

A gentle vision comes by night

My lonely, widowed heart to cheer;

Her eyes are dim with many a tear,

That once where guiding stars to mine:

Her fond heart throbs with many a fear!

I cannot bear to see thee shine;

For thee, for thee, vile yellow slave,

I left a heart that loved me true;

I crossed the tedious ocean-ware,

To roam in climes unkind and new,

The cold wind of the stranger blew

Chill on my withered heart—the grave,

Dark and untimely, met my view;

And all for thee, vile yellow slave!

Ha! com'st thou now, so late, to mock

A wanderer's banish'd heart forlorn,

Now that his frame the lightning shock

Of sun-rays tip'd with death has borne—

From love, from friendship, country, torn—

To memory's fond regrets the prey?

Vile slave, thy yellow dross I scorn;

Go, mix thee with thy kindred clay.

Old Jacobs.—"Thanks to my lucky stars!" exclaimed old Jacobs, standing near a lofty mountain, and looking with infinite complacency at the property which he had purchased at the Tontine Coffee House.—"Thanks to my lucky stars! I am worth one hundred thousand dollars!" said he, fairly scraped together! I think I will buy a ship for Jack; Tom shall be a counsellor; Patty, res, Patty shall marry the English Ambassador.

"I am worth one hundred thousand dollars?" I was just sixty-five last Christmas. I am yet hale and strong. Go to: I'll withdraw from the bustle of the world, and the busy hum of the exchange. I'll retire and enjoy myself."

"Good!" continued old Jacobs, manfully striving up the mountain's side—"Good! I am worth at least one hundred thousand dollars! Aye, here I'll build me a warm mansion—there I'll plant my orchard—on this side, I will have my summer-house—round yonder angle we'll run up the stable—and here I will dig the icehouse. What! must I have all those unsightly wooden houses blocking up my view? No matter. I can purchase them of my brother merchant, Mr Hicks; and then every one of them shall come down."

"Consider, sir, for a moment," observed old Jacobs' land agent, consider what will these poor people do, if you pull down their huts?" "Do—do? let them do as they can; 'tis no concern of mine. And hark ye, Mr Agent, do you see that mill, that makes such a noisy clack? do you see, I say, how its wheel obstructs the stream that waters my grounds?—Come, no words—that shall come down too."

So sagely determined old Jacobs, and he went home pleased with the project of his brain. He supped heartily—he took his hot punch—cracked his jokes—smoked four cigars—and went to bed.

A fit of apoplexy came on suddenly at night, and old Jacobs never more awoke!

A Challenge.—Some years since, Judge—, of Rhode Island, received a challenge from Gen—, of which he took no notice. Soon after, he met the challenger in a public company, and the following dialogue ensued between them:

General. Did you receive my note, Sir?

Judge. Yes, Sir.

General. Well, Sir, do you intend to fight me?

Judge. No, Sir.

General. Then, Sir, I shall consider you a pitiful coward.

Judge. Right, Sir; you know that very well, or you would never have challenged me.

The Reward of War.—The Duke of Marlborough, observing a soldier leaning pensively on the butt-end of his musket, just after victory had declared itself in favour of the British arms, at the battle of Blenheim, accosted him thus: "Why so pensive, my friend, after so glorious a victory?" "It may be glorious," replied the brave fellow, but I am thinking, that all the human blood I have spilt this day, has only earned me four pence."

In Amherst, Mass. the two militia companies of the town were lately called out for the choice of officers, a captain in one, and a lieutenant in the other. The company that was deficient of a lieutenant was called first, and after choosing thirty-four individuals, who all for various pithy reasons declined, were dismissed. The other company, after choosing twenty-seven captains, none of whom would "stand," were also dismissed, and all went peaceably home, well satisfied with their day's work, and ready to parade again at short notice. Military honors are becoming pretty cheap.

At a late military training in Pike, Bradford co. Pa. a man named Everts, aged 73, was killed by one Platt; previously to the murder, Platt had nearly gouged out both of the old man's eyes.—Another melancholy instance of the evils arising from our military farces.

Two Cotton Wagons meeting on the road to Augusta (Georgia), the following dialogue took place between the drivers. "What's cotton in Augusta?" says the one with a load. "Cotton," says the other. The enquirer, supposing himself to be understood, repeats, "what's cotton in Augusta?" "It's cotton," says the other. "I know that," says the first, "but what is it?" "Why," says the other, "I tell you it is cotton! cotton cotton! in Augusta, and every where else, I ever I heard of." "I know that as well as you says the first, "but what does cotton bring in Augusta?" "Why, it brings nothing there, but every body brings cotton." "Look here," says the first wagoner, with an oath, "you had better leave the State; for I'll be hanged if you do know too much for Georgia."

Influence of the Seat of Government.—During the time that our Legislature held its session Cahawba, that town was almost every Winter inundated by the overflowing waters of the river: town property was held enormously high—provisions of all kinds were high—labour was high—party spirit ran high—and the citizens (some of them at least) carried their heads very high. Now, the scene is changed: The last session was held in Tuscaloosa, and immediately on their assembling, and even before, town property took great rise—provisions of every description rose—labor rose—our spirits rose—whiskey rose—as if an acknowledgement of the supremacy that august body, and as a token of its profound respect, the Black Warrior river has risen to height previously unprecedented, not only on but twice—yea, three times has it been above its usual high water mark—and for aught we know will continue to do so, as long as the seat of Government remains with us. Now mark the influence. Since the removal, the Alabama has fallen we hear of no freshets—no canoes running from one house to another—property has fallen—trade has fallen—provisions have fallen—countenance have fallen—and many of the good citizens are completely chop-fallen. Such is the magical and powerful influence of a State House!

Tuscaloosa pa.

Alum and Refined Salt Petre.

Constantly for sale in lots to suit purchasers by J. COPELAND, Jr. No. 65 Broad Street.

Shot—Balls—Flints—and—Percussion Caps. of the best quality at wholesale and retail.

Roman Vitriol

of a superior quality, for sale as above by the cask at larger quantity. 3m March 23

J. & J. Fules' Patent Hoes,

Constantly for sale by French & Weld. 31 & 32 South Market street, sole agents for vending the same.

POWDER, Shot, Balls, Flints, and Percussion Caps. Wholesale and Retail, Constantly on hand at 65 Broad Street.

J. COPELAND, Jr.

BELL-FOUNDER. This celebrated horse, of bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the *Fire away*, will stand at Col. Jaques' stable, in Charleston, during the season. Charge \$20, and \$1.00 the groom—see New England Farmer, May 4, 1836.

ROMAN. This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough (Vt.) at \$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, May 25.

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$2.50 per annum, if paid in advance.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse.)—THOMAS G. PESSENDER, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1827.

No. 47.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

IMPROVED SHORT HORNS

versus

'NATIVE' CATTLE.

PRODUCT OF AN IMPROVED DURHAM SHORT HORN COW, EQUAL TO 200 POUNDS OF BUTTER, AND A BARREL AND A HALF OF MILK PER WEEK.

NATHAN ROBERTS, Esq

President of the Penn. Agric. Society,

Philadelphia County, June 1, 1827.

DEAR SIR—My residence, as you know, joins welton. My intimacy with Mr Powel, and the earnest I take in his agricultural pursuits, particularly in the breeding of live-stock, have made me familiar with the details of his farm, and the management of his cattle. I enclose certificates, procured by George C. Lentner, Esquire, attesting that an improved Durham Short Horn cow, called Belina, but four years old, produced between Thursday morning the 24th May, and Saturday evening the 26th, i. e. in three days, milk which eight pounds and thirteen ounces BUTTER WERE OBTAINED BY THE USUAL PROCESS, EQUAL TO TWENTY AND AN HALF POUNDS PER WEEK.

This cow has had no other food than slop of Indian meal, clover and orchard grass; has yielded exactly by MEASUREMENT, (and so far as can be ascertained by the appearance of the bucket returns to yield,) TWENTY-SIX QUARTS WITHIN A TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. I carefully superintended the trial recorded, and sufficiently know the merits employed in the operation, to believe their attestments, independently of the ocular demonstration which I have had.

I am dear sir,

Most faithfully yours,

JOHN P. MILNOR.

Recording Secretary.

Width between Belina's fore teats 12 inches,

Length of fore teats - - - $4\frac{1}{10}$ "

Round the udder lengthwise - - - 30 " "

Round do. breadthwise - - - 37 " "

Width of udder at the bottom $13\frac{1}{10}$ "

Height of Belina only 4 feet 5 " "

Belina is not red, her offspring and her family are generally white.

Philadelphia County, ss.

Personally appeared before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, Thomas Morrison, who being duly affirmed according to law, deposed and said:—

That he has been employed as foldman at Powterson for nearly nine years; that he has milked a cow called Belina since she was imported in 1825; that he has never seen nor heard of any extraordinary management, either of this or of any other cow, nor of the milk upon the Powterson farm, that all the milk given by Belina from Thursday morning the 24th inst. until Saturday evening following, was drawn and kept separately; that no mistake could be made, as all the cows

which were not dry, had been, and are yet upon distant meadows, excepting Belina and another, whose milk supplied her calf, a month old, running at her side, and the family, during the time mentioned; which milk was always sent immediately into town from the field.

THOMAS MORRISON, his O mark.

Affirmed before me this first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

GEORGE C. LENTNER.

Philadelphia County, ss.

Personally appeared before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, Sarah Sterling, who being duly affirmed according to Law deposed and said:—

That she received from Thomas Morrison, Belina's milk from Thursday morning the twenty-fourth inst. until Saturday evening following; that it was merely strained, and put into common milk pans in the Spring House, from which every drop of milk had been previously removed; that there could be no mistake, as the key of the spring house door was kept by her, and no person was allowed to enter, excepting with her; that several persons on the farm daily counted the milk pans, and noticed all that was done.

SARAH STERLING, her — mark.

Affirmed before me this thirty-first day of May, in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

GEORGE C. LENTNER.

Philadelphia County, ss.

Personally appeared before me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County aforesaid, Maria Sturgis, who being duly affirmed according to Law, deposed and said:—

That on Monday night the 28th inst. she skimmed the milk, which Sarah Sterling had received between THURSDAY MORNING AND SATURDAY EVENING immediately preceding from Thomas Morrison; and that she churned it the next day (Tuesday) and obtained EIGHT POUNDS AND THIRTEEN OUNCES OF BUTTER, which was weighed by Mr Milnor in her presence. She further said, that she measured on Wednesday the 30th inst. a quart of cream taken from Belina's milk; that she churned it, and obtained one pound five ounces and a quarter of an ounce of butter which was also weighed by Mr Milnor in her presence.

MARIA STURGIS, her — mark.

Affirmed before me this thirty first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

GEORGE C. LENTNER.

Mr Reuben Haines' Report

in favor of an improved Short Horned cow, whose cream was converted into butter in three seconds.

Extract from the Minutes of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, held May 15, 1827.

"John Hare Powel having presented some cream, accompanied by the following statement, R. Haines was appointed by the Chairman to ascertain by a stop watch the time necessary to convert it into

butter. Whereupon he reported, that it required three seconds, which was received unanimously, as the members witnessed the fact. R. Haines stated that he had questioned the servants, and was satisfied that no preparation had been required."

The cream was produced from an Improved Durham Short Horned Cow, bred by J. Whitaker, Esq. of Burley, Eng., and now in the possession of John Hare Powel, Esq.

"This cream was skimmed by me on Sunday morning, from the milk which was taken from the cow on Saturday evening. It had stood from eight o'clock until seven the next morning—nothing was done to it, but as common I strained it with the milk used for the family, and placed it in a common milk pan in the vault." ELIZA TAUS."

"Tuesday, May 15.

Philadelphia, [May] 5th mo. 31, 1827.

W. S. WARDER, Secretary

FRUIT AT MEALS.

The more general use of fruit at meals, (according to Loudon) is a requisite wanting for the improvement of horticulture. If fruit, physiologically considered, is less wholesome after dinner than before it, [which is questionable,] it is at least more so than where drinking is substituted in its place. To prolong the period of eating and the conversation of female society, are not only objects which afford immediate satisfaction; but by moderating the use of stimulating liquors, tend to ensure future health. But even in England, where a dessert is universal among the independent class, there is a great want of nicety of taste: fruit is valued by many only as a symptom of the presence of wine; others contentedly use pears and plums that would be rejected at the most common French *déjeune*; and many rest satisfied with melons and grapes, who, at almost no additional expense, might have pine apples.

IMPORTANCE OF COOKING.

The ignorance of the proper mode of cooking vegetables, and especially of dressing salads, which exists among the middling class, retards improvements in gardening. Loudon says "A French laborer, out of a few leaves of dandelion and wild sorrel, which may be gathered by the hedge-sides any where, and almost at any time, will produce merely by the aid of the common condiments, what the wives of the greater part of respectable British tradesmen have no idea of.—There can be no great demand for a thing of which the use is not thoroughly understood; and there fore an improvement in the knowledge and practice of cooking must take place among a certain class before much can be expected in the quantity, kind, or quality of the gardening articles which they commonly consume.

ROSE WATER.

Dr Willich gives the following as the best mode of making Rose Water. Gather roses on a dry day, when they are full blown, pick off the leaves, and to a peck put a quart of water, then put them into a cold still, make a slow fire under it,—the slower you distil it, the better it will be,—then bottle it, and in two or three days you may cork it.

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Continued from page 363.

Monsieur Marteloy began his memorial by representing to the minister, that if a *fabricqueur* (the person who employs himself in the culture of silk) has got a room fifteen feet high, eighteen feet broad, and eighteen feet long, he has not the least difficulty to make use of twenty ounces of eggs, which, if tolerably good, ought to produce eight hundred thousand worms; and these, when come to maturity, he observes, would be of the size of a man's finger, and could never be possibly contained in one room of the above dimensions, if this insect, like all other creatures, was not accustomed to die at all different ages. I suppose then, said Monsieur Marteloy, that at their fourth age or malady, the half shall have perished, by which means there remain four hundred thousand, a number still far too great to be properly contained in a room of this size, if one attends to this circumstance, that the space of one foot square is necessary to contain properly one hundred worms. The multiplicity therefore of the stages in this case will be so great, that they will nearly touch one another. In fine, the place will be no better than a great mass of stages of filth, and insects, which must produce an infected air. Add to this, the cruel usage of keeping the room close shut up; the exterior air by this means being absolutely excluded; and as to the internal air, in which there is scarce a probability of breathing, they try to correct it by fumigations, which in fact only add to the calamity.

During the first two ages, the silk worms, occupy but about two stages of the whole, on account of their being so small, and from the little room they take up, succeed to the wish of the *fabricqueur*, who flatters himself with the hopes of a happy result.

The third age arrives, when the silk worms are increased one-eighth part more in size, and will then occupy sixteen stages. From that moment the *fabricqueur* becomes the cruel destroyer of his own prospects. He shuts the door and windows, caulks up every crevice with more care than ever, which could admit the least degree of exterior air; he heats the room at great expense, and actually suffocates his worms by the force of fumigating.

During the first two ages there is not an absolute necessity of having fresh air introduced into the room, since the worms scarce occupy at that time a twentieth part of the room, the filth dries of itself, it not being above an inch thick, or an inch and a half at most, but the whole face of things is changed at the third age: the worms, as I have already said, do then occupy sixteen stages, and every day increasing in size to the time of their maturity, soon fill the whole room. The litter increases by reason of the great quantity of leaves they eat, and by their excrement.—During the continuance of that age, the litter will increase to the amount of five or six inches. The interior air, full of a poisonous humidity, which evaporates from the worms, leaves, and excrement, prevents the litter from drying: always wet, it presently heats, and the silk-worms being no longer dry, begin by losing their vivacity, and end by a distaste of their victuals, even when the best chosen.

Sometimes the insects, well-conditioned and vigorous, keep up against all these evils during the third age, and sometimes even get over the

fourth; but the moment of maturity, or of mounting, being come; oppressed and infected at last by so many evils, it can support it no longer. In vain the *fabricqueur* expects to be paid for his labor, his worms, which have lived in that prepared pestilence, if it may be so called, refuse to mount in order to make their cocoons; the *fabricqueur*, anxious for the success of his crop of silk, endeavours to assist them with his hands, which evidently increases their distress. Unable to support themselves upon the branches, they descend, or tumble down, and do nothing but throw out some little threads of silk, without design. In fine, they have not the strength to form the rich tomb in which they ought to shut themselves up, in order to propagate their species.

In that sorrowful and tragic condition, the master sees his entire ruin! In despair he betakes himself to remedies, and the fumigations totally complete the destruction of the whole.

The poorest villages, where the houses consist only of so many huts, ready to tumble to pieces, turn out to be the places where they have the richest and the most certain crops. These habitations, almost entirely open, in spite of all the care to shut them up during that operation, have always crevices sufficient to admit a fresh circulation of air, which is the true cause of their success. Their richer neighbours better lodged, and consequently better shut up, astonished at the happy success of these poor people, call them in to be directors of the management of their silk-worms. These new-comers, transplanted into the more commodious, but less healthy houses, have no longer the same advantages they enjoyed in their own shattered habitations, and consequently have no better success than those who called for their assistance. The low class of people carry their stupidity to such height as not to be sensible in what consisted the advantages of their own open houses, which, unknown to themselves, kept up always a continued circulation of fresh air.—They commonly attribute this want of success in these operations to foreign causes, to cold, to heat, to the air of that particular spot, to particular winds which may happen to reign at that time, to the nature of the soil, to the quantity of the mulberry leaves, to the woman who attends the worms being in a certain situation at that time; and such other ridiculous causes, without any meaning.

From the foreign narrative of the ills which attend the present practice of cultivating the silk-worm, one may with justice condemn it as highly improper and ruinous. A gentleman, desirous to find out the true causes of the want of success in this lucrative branch of commerce, was at the utmost pains, for several years together, to examine into the management of those employed in this article through a great part of Languedoc. Suspecting that the want of success in the present management might proceed from want of cleanliness, and want of fresh air, he began by small experiments, which but they more confirmed him in that suspicion. With a constant attention in keeping them clean, that is, taking away the litter very frequently, to prevent all humidity and danger of fermentation of the litter, he, for the space of eighteen years together, went on, by little and little, giving always a larger degree of fresh air in every new experiment, till at last he found, that after the second age the insect was hardly enough to be reared in the open air alto-

gether; and that by treating them in this manner he entirely avoided all the distempers to which this insect was liable, when treated by the former practice, and never failed to have a plentiful crop.

The pernicious method hitherto used in culture of the silk-worm has not only been cause of the many distempers to which that insect is liable in France, and the great mortal which happens yearly amongst them; it has been attended with worse consequences; for women, who have children at the breast, being often employed to attend the silk-worms, and give them their food, &c., the milk of these women has been too often affected by the pestilential air of the confined rooms, which has yearly cost the lives of many of the young children. It has been remarked, that for many years past, numbers of children at the breast, have died yearly in the parts of the country where they rear numbers of the silk-worms, particularly at Tiers, Narbonne, Castrie, &c. The time of rearing the silk-worm is not the season of fruit, nor the time when the earth requires great labour, as at that time almost all the crops of every kind are in their infancy.—One cannot then attribute that mortality among the children at the breast to any of the above causes, but solely to the nurses being in the habit of attending the silk-worms for several weeks together, in that close and pestilential air above mentioned. It has been remarked, that all those either men or women, who are employed in attending the silk-worms, who have any kind of simple wounds, that those wounds have turned into incurable ulcers. [To be concluded in our next.

PICKLING CUCUMBERS.

A correspondent of the American Farmer gives the following as a new process for pickling cucumbers, by substituting whiskey when vinegar is scarce:

I gathered the cucumbers from the vines, and without any other preparation than washing them clean, dropped them into a stand containing a mixture of whiskey and water, one part of the former to three of the latter. I secured them against gnats, flies, and external air, by tying a flannel close over the top and laying over this a board and stone, and neither moved nor examined them until Christmas, when I found them not merely equal, but decidedly superior to any pickles I had ever tasted. They were hard and of a fine flavour, and what has been particularly admired in them, they retained the original colour of the cucumber, not exhibiting the green poisonous appearance of pickles that had been salted and sealed in copper. My whiskey and water (no salt having been used or heat employed,) is now excellent vinegar for the table.

We have observed several orchards in this vicinity, within a few days, which are almost entirely stripped of their green leaves, by the caterpillar or canker worm. Is there no bird to help man to get rid of these creatures?

An emigrant English family, consisting of the parents and eleven children, the eldest aged 16 years, and the youngest 10 months, all in good health, and well clad, passed through Wall street, yesterday morning, and attracted much attention. They landed from the ship Thomas Dickason, from Liverpool, and are to proceed to Ohio.

New York pa.

CALISTHENIC EXERCISES.

It is an admitted physiological fact, that imperfections in the female form have their origin for most part in defective or irregular muscular action. The muscular exercises recommended under the above title are such as are calculated to cure deformities of the figure, whilst they tend the same time to invigorate the system, and induce to elegant deportment; thus combining valuable qualities of a remedy with an agreeable vocation. A series of exercises, called from its results Calisthenic,* has been introduced under the patronage of the Duchess of Wellington and Lady Noel Byron, by Miss Marian Mason, in George-Street, Hanover Square. They have met with the approbation of Sir Astley Cooper, Messrs. Cadell, Travers, and other leading members of the profession, who have been present during their performance. These exercises are carefully accommodated to the delicate organization of the female sex, and to the peculiar circumstances of individual; and though they have been established only a few months, they have proved very beneficial to pupils. [*New Monthly Magazine*]

MORTALITY OF PRISONS.

L. Villermé, in a memoir on this subject, placed at a sitting of the French Institute, presents the head of the causes of the great mortality in prisons, poor and insufficient diet. His observations are of course refer to the Parisian prisons. The ration of a prisoner is a pound and a half of bread, some economical soup, Count Rumford's, an unlimited quantity of water. This diet, withstanding all the fancies of philosophical people, is not good enough to preserve the human body in a state of health, even among the French. Uniformity, and the absence of animal food, considered by M. Villermé to be its chief defects. To this cause, added to the previous privations of those confined, rather than the insalubrity of the prisons themselves, he ascribes their great mortality; which, before 1819, was equal to one in twenty-three, but has since been reduced, in Paris, as well as in the provincial prisons, chiefly by the attentions of the Royal Society of Prisons, to one in thirty-three.

If the depot de mendicite of Saint Denis is added in the calculation, the mortality must yet be stated at one in fifteen; it was equal to one in five before the year 1819, when the above society was established. So that M. Villermé is most justified in saying that prisoners will live as long as we choose.—*Biblioth. Med.*

The melioration in the state of the prisons of France has been very gradual. An eloquent sermon, preached by the Abbe Gros de Bespoul, drew the attention of Louis XV. to the subject. His revolute successor instituted the most important plan of classification of the prisoners. In 1811 further improvements took place; and Louis XVIII. during his short reign, established the Royal Society of Prisons. One of the most beneficial measures was the introduction of labor among the prisoners. Independent of the moral effects of this arrangement, it is stated, that at Metz the mortality within the prison was diminished one half by it.—*London Med. Repository.*

A considerable number of orders for fresh salmon have been sent to Maine by the Steam Boat.

* A term derived from two Greek words, signifying beauty and strength.

Roofing Public Roads.—A writer in the London Argus recommends that public roads should be covered with roofs from town to town, similar to rope-walks. He says "It will be necessary to use cedar or locust posts, or stone pillars, every fifteen to twenty feet on each side of the road; on these put your plates and rafters, and cover the roof with good oak or ash boards, (shingles,) about three feet long, well nailed on." By thus keeping the road perfectly dry, the writer thinks it would last a long time. "The advantages and comforts of such a road," he adds, "would be unequalled upon earth. The traveller, in winter, could pursue his journey upon a smooth, dry, firm summer's road, and would be perfectly secure without the incumbrance or expense of an umbrella; in summer he would be protected from the scorching rays of the sun, and the drenching showers of rain; he would also be relieved, in a great measure from the suffocation of the dust, which is produced by cutting up the roads while wet, and pulverizing the clouds when dry."

It is supposed that a roof would, with a little repair, last upwards of twenty years, and, for that length of time, save all labor on the road.

Wolves.—We learn from the Williamstown, (Mass.) Advocate, that several Wolves have made their appearance on the range of mountains running West of that town, through the towns of New Ashford, Hancock and Lauesborough, in all of which places they have done considerable mischief. In the three last mentioned towns, they have killed more than 400 sheep; and in Lanesborough alone, nearly 300.

Billings' Liverpool Advertiser of 1st May says, we believe there never was a period when the number of persons emigrating from this port [Liverpool] to the United States, and to Canada, was so great as at this time.

A Four Pas.—A day or two ago, as one of the steam-boats belonging to the Philadelphia line was approaching her birth at the wharf, a passenger, whose jolly red face bespoke the shrine at which he worships, and whose want of equilibrium indicated a recent and strong libation, tottered towards the gangway, which is necessarily unguarded at such moments, and stepped directly overboard. This was an unlucky predicament under the circumstances, because swimming, even tho' our gentleman were at any other time well skilled in that important art, was wholly out of the question. The boat was stopped, and a dozen expedients for getting the poor fellow out of his cold bath were simultaneously suggested and rejected. Meantime he was hobbing from top to bottom in perfect helplessness, and gulping down brine by the quart. Though every body seemed anxious to save him, yet, nobody seemed willing to suffer a ducking in the operation. Some reached out sticks and others threw ropes for him to seize; but he was unable to succeed in catching them.—Another clawed him at the coat pocket with the hooked handle of an umbrella, but a Somerset under water pulled the parapluie from the owner's hand, and the man sunk again. At last a little boy came up to the spot with a light wherry and drew him up; but just as he was entering the frail bark, his bulk overset it, and he was thrown, in company with the lad, into the element again. The young fellow soon mounted on the bottom of

his capsized vessel, and both were presently relieved by a large boat that made its appearance. The only effect of his drenching was to bring him to his sober senses; and thus a scene, which, had it terminated fatally, would have been painfully serious, and would have added another chapter to the dark doings of intemperance, was regarded as altogether comic and ludicrous.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Agricultural Report for May, 1827.—The wire-worm is committing great devastation on wheat and oats, especially on rich and well prepared soils. Indeed, some farmers are talking of ploughing their fields, and sowing them over again.—From the abundant moisture, the crop of hay promises to be good; the quantity of land, however, in grass, is much less than usual, the greatest part of the new meadows having been ploughed up last fall and this spring, in consequence of the grass seeds not taking well last year. Our pastures have improved greatly of late, so that in a short time we expect to see cattle in a good condition, and the produce of the dairy increased accordingly.—*Montreal pa.*

New Harmony.—The last New Harmony Gazette contains the address of Robert Owen, the proprietor of that community, previous to his leaving the place for Europe. He enumerates the difficulties he has experienced in carrying his project into effect, and the causes of its failure. He has sold a part, and leased out the remainder of his property at New Harmony to communities on a small scale, and thinks that on this plan his hopes of success will in some measure be realized. He recommends to those he leaves behind him, industry, economy, perseverance, and kindness to one another, and hopes to meet them again under more favorable auspices.

To preserve Currants.—Gather currants when green, separate them from stems, and put them in junk bottles; cork the bottles closely, and place them in a cool part of the cellar.—Currants may be kept fresh and green in this manner 12 months or more, and will make excellent pies in the winter and spring; so say some of our friends who have tried the experiment several times.

Hamp. Gazette.

To preserve Houses from Vermin.—Bugs in particular, may readily be destroyed by dissolving half a drachm of corrosive sublimate in a quarter of an ounce of spirits of salts, mixing it with one quart of spirits of turpentine. Shake these well together, dip a brush in it, and wash those places where the bugs are supposed to resort.

To preserve Milk.—A spoonful of horse radish put into a pan of milk, it is said, will preserve it sweet for several days.

Experiments are making in Alabama, Florida, &c. to introduce the cultivation of the Olive.—Now that much more oil than usual is required, and the price is extremely high, seems an excellent time to press this cultivation with a prospect of a handsome reward.

The brisk trade between the interior of New York and Canada will cause a most intimate connection, produce a mutual dependence for various supplies, open numerous new channels which will hereafter always be more or less used, and accelerate the rapid growth of the countries.

THE GOOD FARMER.

Willy Snug, or Snug Willy, as he is sometimes called, is a good farmer. I do not mean by this that he cultivates a vast deal of land; but what he undertakes to cultivate, he manages in the best manner, and reaps more profit from his small farm, than others do from their large ones. It is not those who plant and sow the most, who gather in the most abundant harvest.

Willy Snug has no unprofitable land on his farm. Every rod is required to produce its due proportion of the yearly crops. Nor is this unreasonable, for the ground is so well manured, so well tilled, and so well fenced, that in a tolerable season it cannot help rendering a good account of itself at the time of harvest. Willy Snug knows as well as any other man the value of manure. Of course, he suffers none to be lost, nor indeed any thing out of which manure may be made. You do not see large heaps of dung lying year after year in his barn-yard, for want of carrying out. He is not afraid of soiling his fingers with the dung-cart, well knowing that no man can keep his hands cleaner of debts, lawsuits, sheriffs, and the jail. He has a sort of hollow scooped out, near his barn, which he calls "the catch-all," and into which, straw, weeds, ashes, the refuse of the wood-pile, the cellar, and the kitchen, and whatever else may be converted into manure, are constantly thrown. The consequence is, that he carries out of this place yearly several loads of excellent manure, and brings back in return a number of bushels of as good, sound corn as ever a granary was filled withal. Willy Snug is a mortal enemy to bad tillage. His soil is always ploughed in the very best manner, well harrowed, and made mellow for the seed. Notwithstanding the well known saying, that "more corn grows in *crooked* rows than in *straight* ones," his rows are planted as straight as an arrow, so that in ploughing between them he is not obliged to tack every rod or two, like a vessel sailing with a head wind. And as he is particular in the preparation of the soil, and planting the seed, so he does not stand with his hands in his pockets after planting. His hoes of which he has the best kind, are bright and, as it were, polished with labour. Not a weed is allowed to claim a right to his fields by long possession. In fact, he ejects them (as the lawyers say) by a summary process. In the time of a drought, he does not keep turning his eyes to the clouds with a lackadaisical countenance, and exclaiming, "there will be no corn this year!" while his fields are baking to death for want of ploughing and hoeing. He is constantly on his feet, stirring the ground, and keeping its bosom open to the dews and whatever moisture may be gained from the atmosphere, or from the earth beneath. And while the corn of his neighbor Look-on is drooping its head rolling its blades with thirst, that of Willy Snug is green and flourishing and finally yields a reasonable if not abundant harvest.

Willy Snug is well aware of the effect of moisture in producing plentiful crops. Of course, wherever the water can be turned by raising a small dam and digging a channel, it is done, and the refreshing element spread in gentle and almost invisible rills over the surface of his meadows; which are always to be seen smiling and verdant, and annually repaying the small expense of cultivation in double and triple crops of excellent hay. Neither is the beauty of nature thrown away in haying time by bad management. The

grass is cut in the proper season for making the best hay and the most of it. It is not mown so early as to be what some people call wishy-washy, nor allowed to stand so late as to lose all its sweet and nourishing juice, and drop off its seed and blades in handling, leaving nothing for the poor horses and cattle but the bare, sear, good-for-nothing stalk. And when the grass is cut, the boys are amongst it with their rakes & pitenforks, and keep it moving as long as the sun shines, and until it is properly cured and fitted for the mow, where it may be seen the next spring as bright and sweet as when first stowed away. Willy Snug is equally careful in the preservation of his grain, and usually gets six-pence more for every bushel he sells than his neighbors, by reason of his judicious management. As for hay, he avers that he can rarely afford to sell it, for with every load of hay, he is obliged to part with a load or more of manure, and thus far is impoverishing his farm.

In regard to buildings and fences, Willy Snug is emphatically what his name implies. Every thing is snug about them. His buildings are never to be seen, like those of his neighbor Look-on, glazed with old hats, and painted by the hands of time and the weather. On the contrary, every window has its due proportion of glass, and every inch of wood-work its appropriate covering of oil and paint. The stone walls are well built and in good condition; not a panel, or any part of one, is wanting in his rail fences; and the posts instead of standing every way like a company of militia, are set in so straight a line that you might take sight over the tops of a hundred of them as well as on the barrel of a rifle. There are no briars, no bushes, no thistles, no tall unsightly weeds growing beside the fences; but all is smooth, neat, and productive as the rest of the enclosure.

John Wesley used to say that farmers were the most discontented race of beings in the world; that they were never satisfied either with God or man. If this account be true, Willy Snug is certainly an exception. He takes the seasons as they come, discharges his own duty, and leaves the rest to Heaven. He is not always complaining of the weather, as being too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry, and taking occasion from this dissatisfaction to neglect his business. He has no horribly dull days, no time in which he cannot work. He is not seen of a rainy afternoon loitering at the tavern, or going away two or three miles with a fish pole on his shoulder. He always finds something to do at home. An axe is to be ground, a rake to be mended, seeds to be prepared for planting, and a thousand other things to be attended to, which can be done without exposure to the rain. And when these matters are discharged, there is another, which Willy Snug is careful not to neglect, viz. reading the newspaper. In fact, he affirms it to be an infallible remedy for the "blues," and worth all the whiskey, rum and brandy in neighbor signpost's bar.

The same industry, the same good management, and the same cheerful humour attend upon Willy Snug throughout the year. He does not throw away in winter the hard earned and precious products of his summer's labor. His time is spent in feeding and taking care of his stock, laying in a year's supply of wood, and, during the long winter evenings, in improving his own mind by reading, and improving the minds of his chil-

dren. No sleigh-rides, no drunken-bouts, no fencing of horses, no dancing all night to gratify vile taste for frolicking and fashionable amusements. Nevertheless, Willy Snug is no nigger. There is not a more bountiful table than his in the parish; and we are informed by those who have slept at his house, that softer beds than his next invited to sweet slumbers and happy dreams.

But, speaking of these things, reminds us of the little credit is due to Willy's wife. And indeed our description of a good farmer would be incomplete without naming "his better half" the same account; for one can no more be a good farmer with a good-for-nothing wife, than he can the ocean dry with a sieve. Margaret Snug known among all her neighbors for making the very best of butter and cheese; and as for cooking a dish of meat, making a batch of bread, or preparing a fine cup of coffee, her superior could not easily be found. Her house, her furniture, her children, every thing is in order. And yet, we are credibly informed, she never scolds, not even on a washing day! In short, Margaret Snug is the same within doors that Willy Snug is without, and "they twain," in all the duties, charities, or comforts of life, are emphatically "one flesh."

Berkshire American.

EMIGRATION.

A letter was received on Tuesday from Lord Hamilton, stating that Government intended to advance as much public funds as would take out to Upper Canada, 6000 emigrants from Scotland 6000 from Ireland, and 4000 from England. The are to be exclusively weavers, the number of persons in Scotland who petitioned to be taken to Canada, is stated at 18000.—*Glasgow pa.*

Milk Diet.—An English writer, in a treatise on milk, states in his recommendation of milk as an article of diet, that the town of Kendall in England, where more milk is used in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than in any other town in England, furnishes more instances of longevity and fewer deaths among children than any other town.

To die Cotton or Buff Color.—Let the twist or yarn be boiled in pure water, to cleanse it; then wring it, run it through a dilute solution of iron in the vegetable acid, which painters call *iron liquor*: wring and run it through lime water, to raise it: wring it again, and run it through a solution of starch and water; then wring it once more, and dry, wind, warp, and weave it for use.

To take out Grease Spots from a Carpet, or any other woollen Cloth.—Dissolve a piece of pearlsh, of the size of a pea, in half a tea cup of warm water, or a piece twice the size, in a full tea cup.—Pour some of the solution on a grease spot, and continue to rub it with a clean brush or woollen cloth, until it is nearly dry, and your carpet or garment will be clean as ever.

The "Banksian Medal" of the London Horticultural society has been awarded to a gentleman of Albany, for a barrel of American apples embracing twenty varieties, forwarded to the Society last winter.

St. Giles's Church, in London, has now an illuminated dial: the clock, by its own revolution, lights itself as soon as the sun sets, and extinguishes the same when the sun rises.

messages from foreign writers, which show the merit of Mr Pope's Threshing Machine.

RESHING MACHINE IN SCOTLAND.

have examined, (says Mr Simond) with attention, the process of the Threshing Machine. The grain (and straw) passes between two large den fluted cylinders, by which the husk is separated and the grain forced out; it is then reaped by a third cylinder, with iron teeth like a scythe, which takes hold of the straw and throws it aside, while the grain falls into the winnowing bin, whence it comes out perfectly clean—straw is broken by the process, and rendered fit for thatching; but is equally good for forage after.—Two horses are sufficient to work the machine; but four are necessary for expedition. The cost is about £80 (sterling); the interest of it, and repairs, render the process full as expensive, as the old mode; but, being very expeditious, farmers are enabled to preserve their grain in the sheaf, without risk of missing a valuable market.

The Journal of a Tour and Residence in Great Britain, in 1810 and 1811; by Mr Simond; Vol. I. p. 17; New York Edition.

It appears, that this Scotch machine produced the separation of the grain from the husk, by means of the two first cylinders; whereas in Pope's machine, this is done by the third cylinder acting upon the grain when held, by the two rotating cylinders; and that it is hence, that Pope's machine produces that lively stroke, which its friends value it.

From ARTHUR YOUNG'S *Farmer's Calendar*; 10th Edition.

Mr Arthur Young of England has the following remarks about Threshing Machines.

The farmer may lose immensely, if his straw is not threshed clean; and as it is a work generally performed by measure, the men are too apt to turn it over too quickly, and to thrash out only corn which comes the easiest from the ear. In respect to pilfering, the work gives them great opportunities for it than any other!

The expense of a fixed mill is from 60 to 100 guineas, for one that requires 2 or 3 horses. It threshes out about 15 quarters of wheat [about bushels] in 8 or 9 hours; and from 15 to 20 of barley, oats, peas or beans.—Barley is the grain thrashed worst with them. than any other; I have seen several that thrash it as other; such as Mr Ashley's. His price for a fixed one is 75 guineas; and for a moveable one 120. The granary should always be over the fixed mill; the corn may be drawn up at once, and lodged under the farmer's key.

Such mills as are here described, have been lately multiplied; but at present (1814,) it is admitted by all the best judges, by those who have the greatest experience that these small and portable machines are deficient in strength and duration: None should be worked by fewer than 4 horses or oxen.—The regularity of the movement of oxen has been found much superior to that of horses; and the strength of the machine in all its parts [should be] proportioned to the team. Upon this plan, the expense is not less than £160; and it is much better to select £200.—I have thrashed two crops by moveable machines, paying 1s. 2d. per quarter for the mere threshing; but it answered only in cleanness of work and in the preven-

tion of pilfering. When the expense of the 4 horses, the labor, (for one man only comes with the machine,) and the dressing were added; the work cost me as much as if done by hand.—Thus far this Extract from Mr Young.

In Mr Young's catalogue of Farming Implements, at the end of his Farmer's Calendar, we have the following prices given, on the plan of securing solidity and durability.

Ashley's Threshing Machine, fixed £105.—do. moveable £170.—An improved Scotch machine for 4 or 6 horses £200.—Perkins's improved threshing machine, [apparently a hand machine] £20.

The immense superiority of Mr Pope's threshing machine over the above named, as to cheapness in the original price; and its greater excellence in the mode of operating, certainly speak much in its favour.—The addition of the patent profit, which all just men must admit to be reasonable, since many patents fail in their intent, and the right to others is contested, independent of the charges incurred by bringing a machine to perfection, the addition of this profit, we say, leaves Mr Pope's machine as most remarkably cheap, particularly when its excellence is considered.

GRAND CANADIAN CANAL.

The Grand Canadian Canal is not the Rideau canal, nor the Welland canal.—These are only more sections of it, which are to be met with on the grand line between Quebec and the noble summit level of Lake Superior. This famous canal will be finished in a few years as far as the summit level. Steam boats may go up smack from Quebec to Lake Superior ere 3 years of time be run; from thence with little trouble, they will pass through the notch of the Rocky mountains and be locked down the Columbia to the Pacific ocean. The route however will be better to be kept off the American frontier, which is Columbia, and to go down Cooke's river, or the large Salmon river at Nootka Sound. The town of Nootka may likewise yet be as large as London, and ought to be laid out on an extensive plan, as the trade between it and the oriental world will become wonderful, in a short time. Then when the Steam Packet line is established between Quebec and London, as it soon will be, we may come and go between China and Britain in about two months. The names of the Stages will be London, Cork or Cork, the Azores, Newfoundland, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Port Dalhousie, Port Maitland, Erie, Huron, Superior, Rocky Mountains, Athabaska, Nootka and Canton. Can this be called a foolish prophecy or an idle dream?—by no means. It is perfectly practicable. [Novascotian.]

In the month of March last, "the price of Hay, in the county of Worcester (Eng.) was from eight guineas and a half, to nine guineas a ton!"

To stain Leather Gloves to resemble the York Tan, Limerick dye, &c.—The different pleasing hues of yellow, brown or tan colour, are readily imparted to leather gloves by the following simple process.—Steep saffron in boiling hot soft water, for about twelve hours; then, having slightly sewed up the tops of the gloves, to prevent the dye from staining the insides, wet them over with a sponge or soft brush dipped into the liquid. The quantity of saffron as well as of wa-

ter, will of course depend on how much dye may be wanted; and their relative proportions, on the depth of colour required. A common tea cup will contain sufficient in quantity for a single pair of gloves.

Paste for Sharpening Razors.—Take a quantity of Slate, wash it well, pound it in a mortar, and pass it through a very fine hair sieve; mix some of this powder, first with well water and afterwards with olive oil, to the consistence of fat.—Put some of this paste upon a common razor strap after it has been properly cleaned, so as to remove all foreign bodies from it. Pass the razor from right to left, as usual, ending with raising the back a little, and a perfect edge will be obtained. *Jameson's Ed. Phil. Journal.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1827.

FEED SWINE WITH SWAMP BRAKES.

One of our correspondents in an article published in the first volume of the New England Farmer, says, "I go to a swamp once in three or four days, and gather a quantity of brakes, and deposit them in my cellar in order to keep them in a green state. Once in a day I give as many of them to my hogs as I think they will devour."

"My method of gathering them is to pull them up, being careful to get the heart or pith, which grows in the centre at the bottom. This kind of brakes frequently grows in meadows, and sometimes on hard land among grass, and if pulled in June (taking care to get the heart or pith) they rarely if ever grow again."

PICKING OFF POTATOE BLOSSOMS &c.

The Farmer's Magazine, a British publication, contains the following: "Having long entertained an idea that the formation of apples upon potatoes was detrimental to the crop, by drawing away a large and valuable part of the nourishment from the roots, I this year made an experiment which I think goes a great way to solve the question. Having planted some of different kinds, I had the flowers carefully picked from several of the drills as soon as they appeared, leaving between every drill so picked, a drill with the flowers untouched. In some cases I allowed the flowers to expand and even to make some progress towards setting, in others, I suffered the apples to form, and pulled them off when they were half grown. In the drills where the flowers were gathered as soon as they appeared, the crop was doubled to what it was where the apples were allowed to come to maturity; where the flowers were allowed to waste themselves the crop was less abundant, and where the apples had made some progress it was still less though greatly better than where they had been left untouched. In short, from the time of the flowers appearing, and as long as the leaves continued green and the stems growing, there appeared an advantage from gathering both the flowers and apples gradually, diminishing however as they approach the ultimate period of their growth. I remarked also that the stems of the potatoes in the drills, where the flowers had been picked off, continued green and vigorous much longer than where they were suffered to grow, and also where the apples were gathered at an early period. I, at the same time, made trials as to the effects of cutting the haulm.

at different stages of its growth, all of which I found ruinous, the deficiency of the crop being in exact proportion with the earliness of the cutting, with this addition, that the potatoes were ill ripened and of a very bad quality.

London's Gardener's Magazine says "We are sorry to observe that practice of pinching off potato blossoms is not generally adopted, as the produce would thereby be materially increased. (*Salisbury Journal*, Sep. 2.) A correspondent has found from experience that the crop is not only increased, but much better in quality, and wishes us to direct the attention of our readers to the practice, which we hereby do, fully convinced of its importance."

WEEDING.

Although it is not customary in this country to weed wheat and other broad cast crops, there are great advantages resulting from the practice. Sir John Sinclair gives the results of various experiments which were tried for the purpose of ascertaining what degree of positive advantage was derived from weeding wheat, &c. by which it appeared that the gain in wheat in consequence of weeding was one fourth of the whole produce, amounting to 4½ bushels per acre; in barley, (the field being infested with charlock) 15 bushels per acre, more than half the whole produce, and in oats about 10 bushels to the acre, the whole produce being 37 bushels. In some situations, soils and circumstances it might be well worth the expense and trouble to weed fields of grain in this country. But if this is undertaken it should by all means be performed before the plants begin to send out their ears. And if the hoe is not used it will at least be highly expedient to pull out by hand, the rye, cockle, darnel, thistles, &c. before they shed their seeds.

"Weeding flax," says Mr Pomroy in his *Essay on Flax Husbandry*, is considered in Europe, and by good husbandmen in this country as necessary to secure a good crop of flax, which is a very tender plant when young, and more easily checked in its progress by weeds than any other. It is not supposed to be injured by the clover and grass sown with it; on the contrary the Flemish farmers think them beneficial, by protecting the tender roots from drought, and keeping the weeds under. It should be carefully weeded when the plants are three or four inches high; they are not then injured by the labourer going barefoot over them. It is not always the case, however, that flax needs weeding. Land which has recently been cleared from its original growth of wood, or broken up from sward, will, generally, produce broad-cast crops, which require no weeding.

Many vegetable productions which are styled weeds, such as purslane, pigweed, &c. &c. make good food for swine, and should be gathered in baskets during the process of weeding and given to those animals. If weeds have arrived at such maturity that their seeds would vegetate, if they have a chance it will be best to burn them with fire or quick lime, or to bury them in a compost heap, where the germinating principle may be destroyed by fermentation. Sometimes it may be found expedient to bury weeds near the spots where they grow, in trenches between the rows of plants. It has been recommended to rake weeds in heaps, scatter a little quick lime over them, and cover the whole with a coating of earth.

ON THE DEGREE OF KNOWLEDGE WHICH MAY BE OBTAINED BY PRACTICAL MEN.

The terms *knowledge* and *ignorance* are relative. Had the veriest smatterer in chemistry lived in the days of Doctor Faustus or Friar Bacon, and exhibited the most common experiments of a modern laboratory, he would have been burned for an adept in the black art, or tortured to death by infallible inquisitors for dealing with the devil. It is impossible to foresee or correctly appreciate the effects and the value of the increased and still increasing dominion which mind illuminated by science may give to man over nature. Every step paves the way and facilitates the progress to farther advances. The farther we proceed in the path of improvement the smoother it becomes, and the advantages which result from the course become more numerous, more apparent, and more splendid.

The improvements which have exalted man in the scale of creation to a degree, of which his earlier predecessors could form no conception, have been, and should be, by no means confined to those whose lives are devoted to intellectual pursuits. "It is impossible (says Mr Loudon) to set limits to the knowledge which may be obtained by those who are destined even to the most severe and constant labour. The intelligence of the miners in Scotland and Sweden may be referred to as proofs. The miners at Leadhills have a regular library and reading society; and the works they make choice of are not only histories, voyages and travels, &c. but even works of taste, such as the British Classics, and the best novels and romances. The degree to which knowledge will prevail among any class of laboring men, will depend jointly on their own ambition; on the demand for, or reputation in which knowledge is held; and on the opportunities for acquiring it.—A dull, stupid person, with little native activity, will never desire to know more than what enables him to supply the ordinary wants of life. Where the workmen of any art are required to have a technical knowledge of any particular kind, they will be found invariably to possess it. Thus carpenters and masons require some knowledge of the mechanical principles of architecture, and working engineers of the strength of materials; and these kinds of knowledge are acquired by them without an hour's interruption of their daily labour: on the contrary the habit of evening study renders them more steady, sober and industrious than other workmen. If every cook-maid before she could obtain a first rate place were required to read *Apicius Redivivus* in the original tongue, there would be no want of learned cooks; and if no gardener could obtain a first rate situation who had not written a Thesis in Greek, or who had not made the tour of Europe, there would not be wanting abundance of gardeners so qualified. A Caledonian, when he comes to the low country, soon acquires the English tongue, and if he has been taught Latin, thus knows three languages. The servants at the inns on some parts of the Continent, frequented by different nations, often acquire a moderate knowledge of three or four languages; and the bar-maid, at the hotel at which we lodged in Moskwa, in 1814, could make herself intelligible in Swedish, Russian, Polish, German, French, Italian, and English."

A Canal from Adams, in Berkshire County, Mass. to Troy or Stillwater, N. Y. is proposed.

RING WORM.

A friend wishes to know, through the *New England Farmer*, if any effectual remedy is known for the *Ring Worm*, with which, we are informed by a respectable physician, more persons than usual are troubled this season. The two following recipes are given by Dr. Willich. Printers' lard and the frequent application of soft soap, we likewise heard recommended.

RING WORM, OR TETTER, (*Herpes miliaris*.) Eruption on the face, which consists of numerous small pustules, that rise closely in contact with each other; appearing generally in a circular form, and being attended with painful itching.

These pustules never suppurate, and cannot easily cured; often breaking out at certain periods of the year, even after they have been apparently removed. The usual application, in this affection, is the common *black* or *writing ink*; frequent friction, or embrocation of the eruption with mushroom *catnip*, has sometimes been attended with success. The following preparation has likewise been recommended; though we had no experience of its effects: Take the root of wild or garden sorrel; let them be washed perfectly clean, bruised in a stone mortar, and steeped in strong white-wine vinegar, for two or three days. At the end of that time, the liquor will fit for use, and the ring-worm should be rubbed with it three or four times in the course of the day, and every night, previously to retiring to rest, the roots being left in the vinegar as long as any of this liquid remains.

Rub the part effected, with the expressed juice of the black walnut rind; or with the juice found at the bottom of the tubs in which tobacco is kept, or with a strong decoction of tobacco; or with the fresh leaves of ginseng, (*Datura stramonium*), with vinegar and gunpowder; or cover it with limbered with white lead ointment, (white lead rubbed into hogs' lard,) or with the mercurial cerise ointment, (nitrate of mercury rubbed up with hogs' lard.) All these have been tried and proposed, but the disorder is frequently inveterate.

WEEVILS.

The Society of Meaux in France has invited all those who think proper to make use of the following very simple method of preserving grain from weevils, and other insects, to communicate the result of those trials.

Soak cloths, made of flax, in water, wring them and cover your heaps of grain with them: in two hours time you will find all the weevils upon the cloth, which must be carefully gathered up, that none of the insects may escape, and then immersed in water to destroy them.

It has been stated that bread may be preserved at sea, and in other situations in which it is liable to be injured or consumed by weevils by inclosing it in bags, which had been previously soaked in a pretty strong solution of salt petre.

Internal Improvement.—A resolve has just passed the House of Representatives, of Massachusetts appropriating 10,000 dollars, for the survey of a route for a railway, from Boston to Hudson river, by a vote of 163 to 47. The unanimity with which this liberal appropriation is made, is gratifying to the friends of internal improvement. A petition has been presented for incorporating a company for a canal from Adams down the Hoosac river to New York line.—Joseph Sewall, Esq. has been chosen Treasurer and Receiver General of the State.

REMEDY FOR BUGS.

RESSENDEN—I have seen a great many communications in your paper on the subject of destroying the bugs on young plants, or vines.—I plan recommended by your correspondent a few weeks since, I think a very good one, but lest some of your readers may have been as negligent as myself, and may perhaps think it too expensive, I would recommend the following plan, which any farmer can resort to. Take a hen with a brood of chickens, and confine her in a coop near the vines, and they will in a short time destroy all the bugs. I have practised this for a number of years with perfect success.

Yours with respect,
BENJAMIN WHEELER.
Birmingham, June 13, 1827.

PRESERVE VINES FROM BUGS, &c. Sulfate of Soda, (Glauber Salts) an ounce dissolved in about one quart of water and sprinkled on the plants of vines, is recommended as a remedy against destructive insects. The experiment has been recently tried by one of our neighbors (whose vines were nearly destroyed by the common intruders) with complete success.

[Brunswick Herald.]

Chalk Chunk Railway.—This novel and interesting work is the "Lion" of the day, and attracts an uncommon number of visitors from all parts of the country. All examine it with amazement, and speak of it with delight. Additional cars are being, and the details of this new system of transportation are perfecting with as little delay as possible. There are, it is said, thirty cars now on the road, and the number is to be increased to 50. As heretofore stated, the cars descend the force of gravity; one horse takes up three cars. In this way each car can be made to perform four trips per day. Cars are prepared in which the horses are to ride down. And may credit the account given, one horse has already been sent down as an experiment, and has appeared little less delighted with his ride than his two legged companions. The greatest work yet done has been to send down 75 cars, carrying each a ton and a half; total, one hundred twelve and a half tons of coal. The time needed for descending the whole distance, (nine miles), is forty minutes.

The occurrence took place the other day. A car came on being brought to the summit of the hill, took French leave, and set off upon the downward passage alone and at top of its speed, as seen upon the road shooting down with incredible velocity; and in the language of the narrator, "In place of the rattling noise usually made by descending cars, it fairly hummed." Forcibly the road was clear and the car went on, perfectly safe and stopped within a few minutes of the chute; but gave evidence by the heat and dryness of its axles that it had a hard run. It is believed it performed the whole journey in about ten minutes.—*Miner's Journal.*

The diminution of foreign importations is not the cause of diminution of business, but evidence of an increase of domestic supplies. Domestic Imports and Exports may have increased more than Foreign Importations may have fallen, and Foreign Importations must have been reduced by our means of payment.

Fruit.—The prospect for apples is, at present, very good, the trees being in general well laden and the fruit large for the season. In some places we notice that the canker worm, which for a few seasons past has been scarce, has renewed its ravages. Some orchards in Northbridge and that vicinity present the usual indication of this destroyer, the appearance of having been seared with fire. Peach trees, notwithstanding the fears of many to the contrary, will bear unusually full. Of cherries we shall have but few, there not being many on the trees, and those mostly stung by the curculio. Pears have the appearance of yielding about an average crop. The few plum trees which we have noticed were generally well laden. The red or mountain plum, however, is destroyed by a disorder to which it has been more or less subject for a few seasons past. Soon after the flower falls, the fruit distends into a large unsightly puff, which falls to the ground before the usual time for the fruit to arrive at maturity. If any of our readers can point out the cause of this disease and a remedy for it, we should be happy to publish it. *Mass. Spy.*

Canal Toll.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser says that upwards of \$26,000 was received at the Collector's office in Rochester from the opening of canal navigation the present season to the 31st of May, and 636 boats have taken original clearances from the same office.

Rochester.—A second Episcopal Church was established last week in Rochester upon the east side of the River, under the name of St. Paul's Church of Rochester.

Minerals from Mexico.—Mr. Poinsett, our Minister at Mexico, has sent to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Charleston three cases of minerals, comprising a collection of beautiful specimens, particularly from the mountains and mines of Chalpujahu.

The lead mine in Eaton, N. H. turns out to be uncommonly rich, and, as is believed, inexhaustible. It is equal to the best Missouri ore. This with the iron ore in Gunstock Mountain, will no doubt facilitate the completion of the intended canal.

In the city of New York, there are 44 fire Engines in good order; five Hook and Ladder Trucks; upwards of 11,000 feet of Hose; and 1,348 Firemen.

A Conscientious Office-holder.—S. Phillips, of Geneva, advertises his "appointment as Auctioneer, and adds, "having been appointed 2d corporal, no auctioneering can be done on parade days."

This day received at the Farmer office, 52 North Market street,—from Scotland, a large variety of fresh *Turnip Seed*, comprising the following kinds: White flat turnip, Large Norfolk ' Yellow Scotch garden ' White stone ' Late red top turnip, Common field ' Long tankard ' Early Dutch ' Yellow stone ' Yellow Malta ' Also, three pounds genuine Silver skin Onion. 20 bushels of MILLET, of a superior quality. 30 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL and SUGAR BEET. Sweet or Sugar corn—best for boiling ears. 100 lbs. LUCERNE.—Flax seed—Buck Wheat. Yellow Locust seed. White Mulberry do. With every variety of GARDEN SEEDS.

Trusses.

E. WIGHT, Milk street, has just received, a complete assortment of *Dr. Hull's Trusses*. Any persons doubting the superiority of these Trusses over every other in use, will be fully satisfied by calling at his Store, and examining the certificates of their superior excellence from various Medical Societies, and from very many of the most celebrated Surgeons and Physicians in the United States.—They have also received the decided approbation of **STR. ASTLEY COOPER**, of London.—The complete cures which are effected on persons from 40 to 7 years of age may with safety be computed at an average of 1 in 3—And universally on children. June 15

DERBY'S Improved patent Scythes Rides.—These scythes are found to be superior to any stones now used for giving a smooth and sharp edge to a good Scythe.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52, North Market street.

Grammatical Chart.

Just Published by **JOHN MARSH**, Nos. 96 & 98 State street, Hurd's Grammatical Chart, or Private Instructor of the English Language. Second edition, with Additions and Improvements by the Author. (By Committees and Teachers of schools are invited to call or send for a copy of this work for examination epist. June 15.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	80 00	82 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	95 00	97 00
pearl do. - - -		1 62	2 00
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	9 25	9 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, - -	bbl.	8 25	8 37
cargo, No 1, new, - -		6 75	7 25
No 2, new, - -		12	13
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	7	9
CHEESE, new milk, - -		3	5
skimmed milk, - -			
FLAX - - -			
FLAX SEED - - -	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 50	5 62
Genesee, - - -		5 00	5 25
Rye, best, - - -			
GRAIN, Rye - - -	bush	69	72
Corn - - -		65	67
Barley - - -			1 00
Oats - - -		48	50
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, inspection - -		10	15
LIME, - - -	cask	70	90
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	30
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Bliddings, new,	bbl.	13 00	14 00
navy, mess, do. - - -		10 50	11 50
cargo, No 1, do. - - -	bush	2 00	11 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -			
Clover - - -	lb.	6	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		30	45
do do unwashed - - -		20	25
do 3-4 washed - - -		22	34
do 1-2 & 4 do - - -		25	30
Native - - -		30	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		33	37
do 2d sort - - -		25	30
do Spinning, 1st sort		28	32

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	8	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces, - -		0	10
do whole hogs, - - -	54	64	
VEAL, - - -	6	8	
MUTTON, - - -	5	10	
POULTRY, - - -	10	12	
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -	13	14	
do lump, best, - - -	16	16	
EGGS, - - -		12	
NEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	80	85
Indian, do. - - -		85	90
POTATOES, - - -			37
CIDER, liquor, (new) - - -	bbl.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

LONDON LYRICS.

The Lees and the Lawsons.

If you call on the Lees, north of Bloomsbury square,
They welcome you blandly, they proffer a chair,
Decorously mild and well bred:
Talent on their music, their books, or their pen,
Employment absorbs their attention, and men
Seem torn fully out of their head.

If you call on the Lawsons, in Bloomsbury-place,
No fabrick of order you seem to desire,
No sober arrangement to break:
They lounge on the sofa, their manners are odd,
Men drop in at luncheon and give them a nod,
Then run to the Sherry and Cake.

The house of the Lees has an orderly air,
It sets with its brethren of brick in the square,
A model from attic to basement:
The knocker is polish'd, the name is japann'd,
The steps, unpolluted, are sprinkled with sand.
White blinds veil the drawing room casement.

The house of the Lawsons is *toute autre chose*,
It certainly proffers no air of repose.

For one of the girls always lingers
Athwart the veranda, alert as an ape,
To note to her sisters the forthcoming gape,
Be it monkeys or Savoyard singers.

Whenever the Lees to the theatre stray,
The singers who sing, and the players who play,
Attentive, untalkative find 'em;
With sounds to allure them, or sense to attract,
They rarely turn round, till the end of the act,
To talk with the party behind 'em.

The Lawsons are bent on a different thing:
Miss Payton may warble, Miss Ayton may sing,
To listeners tier above tier:
They heed not song, character, pathos or plot,
But turn their heads back to converse with a knot
Of Dandies who lounge in the rear.

In life's onward path it has happen'd to me
With many a Lawson, and many a Lee,
In parties to mix and to mingle:
And somehow, in spite of manoeuvres and plans,
I've found that the Lees get united in bans
While most of the Lawsons keep single.

Coy Hymen is like the black maker of rum—
"De more massa call de more I vont come."
He flies from the forward and bold:
He gives to the coy what he keeps from the kind,
The maiden—who seek and the maidens who find,
Are cast in an opposite mould.

"*Sweepers in High Life as well as in Low.*"—
A certain poor gentleman not twenty miles from
Pittsfield, whose scanty property was proof against
the law, owned a hog, which he had taken much
pains to fat—a certain rich creditor would fain
have satisfied his demand by sending one of those
saucy gentlemen, who are always *Greeting* the
poor man, to destroy his hopes. But the law,
which leaves the poor man one hog, forbade him.
So in his exceeding compassion he is ill at once
very charitable, and would kill his debtor with
kindness—he gives him a small pig. The poor
man thanks him a thousand times, and departs
wondering at the miser's unaccustomed generosity.

ty. He hardly has time to carry home this new
member of his family, when in comes without
knocking (for good breeding is out of the ques-
tion with these gentry) the man of the Law, and
told him the law allowed but one hog, and as he
had now two, he should take the fat one away.—
Chagrined, the poor man now saw the length and
depth of his creditor's generosity, he told the
sheriff his family depended on the hog for a sup-
port, and if he would wait in the house a few min-
utes he would go and get security: the sheriff
consented, he went therefore and took the poor
pig, cut his throat, and then called out the sheriff
and told him the security lay before the door.

Pittsfield Argus.

Ancient Latin MS.—The learned Angelo Mai
who is now employed in exploring the libraries of
the kingdom of Naples has discovered an ancient
manuscript, which was at first supposed to be a
Latin classic, but which proves to be a treatise on
agriculture. The manuscript itself appears to be
of the 5th century. The work, which is much
more ancient, is written in very pure Latin. In it
are cited Diophanes, Dioscorides, Julius Atticus,
Nicesiys, and Greek authors unknown to our
time.

Greek.—A ploughman was asked, on a cross-
examination, whether he could read Greek; this
appeared to be a new problem he had never taken
the trouble to solve; therefore, with as much na-
ivete as truth, he replied that he did not know—
because he had never tried.

Encouragement to Frankness.—Some years
ago, says Richardson, in his anecdotes of paint-
ing, a gentleman came to me to invite me to his
house: "I have," says he, "a picture of Rubens,
and it is a rare good one. There is little H. the
other day came to see it, and says it is a copy. If
any one says so again, I'll break his head. Pray,
Mr Richardson, will you do me the favour to
come, and give me your real opinion of it."

*Utility of a knowledge of Arithmetic and Book-
keeping to a woman.*—From Franklin's Works,
page 103.

"In 1733, I sent one of my journeymen to
Charleston, South Carolina, where a printer was
wanting. I furnished him, with a press, and let-
ters, on an agreement of partnership, by which I
was to receive one third of the profits of the busi-
ness, paying one third of the expenses. He was
a man of learning, but ignorant in matters of ac-
counts, and, though he sometimes made me re-
mittances, I could get no account from him, nor
any satisfactory state of our partnership, while he
lived.

"On his decease the business was continued by
his widow, who being born and bred in Holland,
where, (as I have been informed,) the knowledge
of accounts makes a part of female education, she
not only sent me as clear a statement as she could
find, of the transactions past, but continued to ac-
count with the greatest regularity and exactness,
every quarter afterwards, and managed the busi-
ness with such success, that she not only respect-
ably brought up a family of children, but at the
expiration of the term, was able to purchase of
me the printing house, and establish her son in it.
I mention this affair, chiefly for the sake of re-
commending that branch of education for our
young women, as likely to be of more use to them

and their children, in case of widowhood, than
either music or dancing, by preserving them from
losses by impositions of crafty men, and enab-
ling them to continue, perhaps, a profitable mercat-
house, with established correspondence, till a
son is grown up to undertake and go on with
the lasting advantages and enriching of the fam-
ily."

At a meeting of the acting committee of
Pennsylvania Society for the promotion of Me-
chanics and the Mechanic Arts. It was unanim-
ly recommended to the Delegates appointed to
attend the Convention at Harrisburg, to procure
bring to the Convention lists

1. Of the number of merino and common sh
in each township, and the average quantity of e
kind of wool shorn, together with the prices
which each kind was sold in 1825 and 1826,
those they command at present.

2. The quantity and general quality of w
used in families, by each farmer or owner
sheep.

3. Such facts and data as may be practical
from which a reasonably correct calculation of
ture increase of sheep may be formed.

4. The number of furnaces and forges, the qu
ntity of iron made, and the general state of the i
trade, so highly important to the interest of
state of Pennsylvania.

5. The state of manufacturing establishme
generally, the number of persons employed
them, and their effects on the prices of lands, i
of the produce of the soil.

ROMAN. This elegant, full blooded horse, a bri-
lly bay with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit
good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Step
Williams in Northborough (Vts.) at \$20 the season
he paid before the mares are taken away.—See N
England Farmer, May 25.

BELLFOUNDER. This celebrated horse, o
bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high
celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the *P
aways*, will stand at Col. Jacques' stable, in Char-
lown, during the season. Charge \$20, and \$1.00
groom—see New England Farmer, May 4, 1826.

J. & A. Fildes' Patent Hoes,
Constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 So
Market street, sole agents for vending the same.

Altum and Refined Salt Petre.
Constantly for sale in lots to suit purchasers by
COPELAND, jr. No. 65 Broad Street.

Shott—Balls—Flints—and—Percussion Cap
of the best quality at wholesale and retail.

Gunpowder
for sporting—shipping—or blasting rocks, at the low
prices, and in such quantities (wholesale and retail)
may be required.

Roman Vitrol
of a superior quality, for sale as above by the cask
larger quantity. 3m March 25

THE ADMIRAL. The Subscriber informs those
who are desirous of improving by this fine imported a
imal, that he will be kept on the farm of John Welk
sq. Dorchester, near the Rev. Dr Codman's meeting
house, till further notice. Terms three dollars.

Apply to A. GREENWOOD on said farm.
Jan 2m Feb. 10.

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$2.50 pe
annum, if paid in advance.

Gentlemen who procure for responsible subscribers
are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preced-
ing numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse.)—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1827.

No. 48.

AGRICULTURE.

MASS. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture, held on the 13th, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:—

on. JOHN LOWELL, President.

icut. Gov. Winthrop, 1st Vice President.

on. Israel Thordndike, 2d do.

on. Richard Sullivan, Corresponding. Sec'y.

ohn Heard, Esq. Treasurer.

orham Parsons, Esq. Recording Secretary.

enj. Guild, Esq. Ass't.

John Prince, Esq.

Hon. P. C. Brooks,

Hon. John Wells,

E. Hersey Derby, Esq.

Hon. Wm. Prescott,

John C. Gray, Esq.

Trustees.

Observations on Manuring, Planting, Grafting, and Pruning of Trees. Extracted from Bradley's Treatise on Husbandry and Gardening. Published in Great Britain, 1726.

It may be thought singular, that we should attempt to lay before the public, remarks on a subject which may be considered to be already well understood, and still more so, that we should draw from so ancient a source. The popularity of the work of Forsyth may seem to render such assurance hazardous: and the opinion, that modern improvements have entirely superseded the practice of the early part of the century, may firm this opinion. But chance having thrown our way this early treatise on the management of trees, we are constrained to express our opinion that it contains as much solid, good sense, as can be found in any modern work of the same nature, and we think the form in which instruction is conveyed much more suited to practical

ON TREATMENT OF TREES.

Observation 1st. If any branch, in the middle of the tree, rises with too much luxuriance above the rest, in full, sappy wood, we must cut it off close to the body of the tree, but take care we not injure the bark of the great wood we take from; for such a wound would endanger the health of the tree, the wounded part would be a long time recovering, and be subject to canker. 2d. There are many people with their pruning knives constantly in hand. But the continual pruning of a tree makes it shoot into false wood, and miscarry of its buds designed for fruit. The reason why trees shoot more into wood when they have been largely pruned, is because the root had fed itself with juices proportionable to the nourishment its standing branches required; but when many of them are cut away, the same fundes to the remaining buds that was destined to support many more; and thus a too luxuriant growth will be produced on the limbs which are left.

3d. When a tree is in good order, we must take care not to prune it too close, or take away too much wood inside, as some are too apt to do. We must however take away enough to admit the

sun and air into the centre, in order to ripen the fruit. It may be remarked, also, that we must admit more sun and air in a strong or wet soil, than in a dry, sandy one; because the former naturally produces insipid fruit, while the latter generally ripens fruit better.

4th. Winter fruits should have their shoots left wider asunder than summer, the latter not wanting so much sun as the former.

Trees which made weak shoots the year before should be pruned in January, or earlier; but vigorous trees should be pruned late in the year, in April, or even May, in which case they will bring less wood and more fruit.

5th. We must consider the climate in which we live, and direct our practice according to the degree of heat or cold. In hot countries the fruit must be gathered sooner than in colder ones, because the sap has performed its work sooner.—Fruit will keep longer, the longer it is suffered to remain on the tree. We should gather fruit after a frost, for we are then sure the sap will no longer aid it.

6th. In gathering fruits it should be done with care and patience; we should avoid destroying the blossom buds which are near them, or which join them; for the buds are already formed for next year's fruit. Apples are much harder to gather than pears, being more closely fastened to the tree, and with shorter stalks.

7th. In hot, dry years, if it is very hot in August and September, our fruits should be gathered early in October; for such fruit as has had a good share of ripening on the tree, lasts but a short time, and is very subject to rot; but if August and September be very cold, then let the fruit be left on till the last of October, and it will keep well. I account this one of the most important observations with regard to fruit.

8th. Those who prefer large, fine, fair fruit, should thin the fruit early; and if the tree, in its first or second sap, tends to shoot abundance of wood, it should be pinched off while it is tender and young, but never cut while the sap is flowing, because the tree, by cutting at that time is apt to run into wood, and the blossom buds are disappointed. N. B. The blossom buds are formed by the first sap, between April and June, and filled by the second, between July and October.

10th. We find some trees more apt to shoot into wood branches than others. Such trees should have their branches left long in pruning; but those shoots which are loaded with blossom buds should be shortened, that the remaining buds may nourish the fruit better.

11th. It is necessary, the first and second year after planting a tree, to prune it very short, to make it shoot into wood; and if, in following years, it does not come into bearing, but keeps shooting unprofitable wood, as is common with the *Bergamotte*, *Rousselet* and *Virgoulouse* pears, and some others, then leave every shoot very long. Of all the sorts of pears, none will bear pruning so short as the *Winter Bon Cretien*; for then it will give large wood and larger fruit.

15th. In pruning, we must have regard to soil and climate. If it be wet and cold, we must prune the tree very open; but in light, sandy grounds,

where fruit is *always good*, though it is smaller, the pruning should be different. Wounds made by pruning, heal with very great difficulty, in very hot, dry land; and I have known them entirely perish by pruning.

16th. When a tree looks yellow, pluck it up and plant another. It is not worth the trouble of pruning and culture. But if it be a rare sort we may recover it by mud that has been well turned and dried, and hogs' dung laid about the roots.

If we find that pear or quince stocks do not answer a particular soil, take them up and plant those on free stocks; if they fail plant apples; in short, suit your trees to your soil, otherwise all your labor is lost.

17th. Pear trees, in their soil, should be planted shallow, that the roots may spread; fern or straw is a great protection in summer to the roots, and vastly encourages their growth. People fond of raising fruit, should keep free stocks ready to engraft, but never use suckers, they are good for nothing.

22d. When we graft a young or old tree, we should do it as nearly equal on each side as possible, otherwise that which is not engrafted will run away with the nourishment from the grafts. This is of less consequence in budding, as this does not affect the tree so much. When trees are transplanted, the holes should be made as large as possible, and the ends of the roots cut away, and the small fibres taken off; for they are apt to rot and infect the great roots.

[An observation may be made to this last rule, where considerable earth can be taken up with the tree, and it is instantly replanted; in that case the small fibres are of great value to the tree.]—*Mass. Ag. Repos.*

24th. When you plant a wild stock for grafting, be as careful as if it was the finest fruit.—This is apt to be neglected, though this stock is to be the foundation of all our work.

25th. When we transplant a tree, never fail to plant the same side towards the south which stood so before. We must also defend, as much as possible, the wound made by grafting from the violence of the sun.

[If this be an important rule in Great Britain, it must be more so here. Grafts should be loosely covered till the whole wound is healed.]—*Mass. Ag. Repos.*

26th. In dry, sandy ground, plant trees in autumn, and in moist, watery places, in spring, otherwise the winter is apt to chill and kill them.

Apples and pears, though more hardy than some others, are still more apt to be hurt by water standing round them.

In moist grounds, it is good to open the holes in the fall, and let them remain open all winter; this enriches and mellows the land thrown out, and fits it better for planting.

Where a soil is light and sandy and not subject to inundation, plant the trees in the beginning of November and they will gain fibres enough to support them before winter, and will shoot well the next spring, and better than those planted in the spring.

[N. B.—In this country we should plant in October.]

27th. I have remarked, in the way of grafting, a curiosity which, it is likely, may be new to many cultivators. If we have a good bearing tree which runs so much to blossom that the shoots and fruit are small; if we take from the bearing shoots of such a tree a few buds and inoculate them upon large vigorous shoots of some other pear tree, such buds will bear the second year and produce very large fruit, having plenty of sap to nourish it; or if we put buds of the less bearing kinds upon good bearers, such buds will be so far overruled by the nature of the bearing tree as to bring abundance of fruit; but on either of these occasions, it is necessary to assort our fruits, and to inoculate only summer pears upon some of the pear trees of the same season. Autumn pears should be inoculated upon autumn pears, &c. but never graft or bud a winter pear on a summer one, for the sap of the summer pear will decline or diminish before the winter fruit is sufficiently grown.

ON THE CULTURE OF SILK.

Concluded from page 370.

Is it then extraordinary, that nurses, who pass three weeks together at the hardest work, and in the most infected air, should give a kind of pestilential milk, which occasions that mortality amongst the children? They are seen, after that hard labour, to be in a languishing condition themselves for several months together. That kind of jaundice which attacks those women who ordinarily have the charge of attending the silk-worms, does it not evidently demonstrate the cause of their illness? The excess of labour might well occasion their growing meagre; but it does not ordinarily give that livid yellow colour which we remark always in those who raise large quantities of the silk-worms. That method of culture ought then to be avoided, as being evidently so prejudicial to the human health; and the new method, before pointed out, should certainly be followed; as the continual circulation of fresh air not only prevents all those bad effects upon the health of those persons who are employed in rearing the silk-worm, but also secures a certain and rich crop of silk, by keeping the worms always in full health and vigour.

In consequence of the foregoing memorial, the states of Languedoc, upon the recommendation of the minister, appointed an experiment in the open air, to be carried on publicly in the garden belonging to the Jesuits' College at Montpellier, under the direction of Monsieur Marteloy, and ordered the sum of twelve hundred livres to be paid to him for defraying the expenses of it.—This experiment was accordingly carried into execution in 1764: and as I happened to reside at that time at Montpellier, I regularly, during the whole course of it, attended to its progress twice a day, taking care as regularly, to mark down in my notes the state of the weather daily, and every other occurrence which seemed to demand my attention. This experiment naturally drew to it the public notice, and the people engaged in that culture flocked in from every quarter to observe the result. To their no small astonishment, the experiment succeeded in the most perfect manner! And the report of its success having been made to the minister, the states of Languedoc were advised by him to order a second experiment of the same kind to be made the year following, which they accordingly did, appointing Monsieur Marteloy again to conduct it, to whom they ordered

eighteen hundred livres to be paid, for defraying the expenses of it. Here it is to be remarked, that eight pounds and a quarter of the cocoons, raised in this first public experiment in the open air at Montpellier, yielded a pound of silk; whereas it required twelve pounds of the cocoons raised the very same season in the house, to yield a pound of silk.

The second experiment, carried on publicly in the open air, took place in 1765, which I likewise attended with the same punctuality. It had however, a very different issue from the former; for that second season having turned out uncommonly cold and wet, the worms, though the top of the stage was roofed with boards to throw off the wet, like our sheds in England, were frequently drenched with the rain; and at the most critical time of their growth, namely, from their having got over their fourth malady, to the time of their mounting, the heavy rains continuing almost incessantly, laid Monsieur Marteloy under the unavoidable necessity of giving them their food wet, as there was not the least possibility of getting the leaves dried. The consequence was, that the experiment failed; but, indeed, not more so than this culture failed almost every where else in Languedoc, where the worms were all reared in houses; owing, without doubt, to the extreme wetness of the season.

Though this last failure put an end to any further attempts to raise the worms in the open air, the consequences, however, of these two experiments were yet productive of great advantages to the country; for many of the people engaged in that culture, having been made perfectly sensible of the great errors in their former management, were led to adopt the alterations recommended by Monsieur Marteloy; namely, not to overcrowd their worms as formerly, to observe more cleanliness, by frequently clearing away the litter; and, lastly, by taking care to preserve the air of the rooms always sweet, by a continual circulation of fresh air; which certainly form very material alterations in their practice for the better.

Whether owing to Monsieur Marteloy's experiments, or not, I will not pretend to say; but certain it is, that at this time a spirit for extending the silk culture greatly spread itself all over Languedoc. Amongst those who distinguished themselves the most, were the proprietors of the Royal Canal of Languedoc. As these gentlemen were proprietors of both the banks of the canal, for the purpose of their navigation; they formed the spirited resolution of planting entirely with the seedling white mulberry the whole banks of the canal, from one end to the other, which, from the town of Agde to Thoulouse, forms a stretch of nearly one hundred and twenty miles.

The care of carrying into execution these extensive plantations they committed to Monsieur Marteloy, upon whom they settled a handsome appointment for defraying the expense of his living and travelling charges. And, with a view to fix his attention still the more closely to the duties of his charge, they likewise bound themselves by contract, to communicate to him a tenth share of the free profits of these plantations, for a certain number of years.

Nor was this all; for the same gentlemen carried their views of this kind still further. Being possessed of an extensive property in land, which at that time lay entirely open, they ordered the

whole of it to be enclosed with hedges of seedling white mulberry; and the carrying on second operation they likewise trusted to care of Monsieur Marteloy. These particulars from Monsieur Marteloy himself, whom in autumn of 1767 I met with at Thoulouse; where I left him busily engaged in forward these spirited operations committed to his charge which he told me were going on rapidly, as employers liberally supplied him with the furniture necessary for that purpose.

FENCES.

Europeans who visit the United States express their astonishment at the numerous fences everywhere seen, dividing the whole country into enclosures; and especially at the immense quantities of timber worked into our zig zag Virginia fences. In most countries of Europe the cultivated lands form vast open commons, and the farms live together in villages, sometimes five or six miles from their farms. This deficiency of fence is partly owing to the want of materials to construct them, and partly to the state of society and government.

In England and Scotland the greater part of the farms are enclosed by fences, of which are the various kinds—live hedges, ditches, hed and ditch together, stone walls, turf walls, stone and turf walls, posts and boards called paling, &c. In Ireland there are but few live hedges; stone walls and turf banks are the usual fences. France the lands are generally unenclosed; so fences may be seen near towns, but in general the whole country is open, and the boundaries estates are marked by occasional stones, heaps of earth, rows of trees, &c.

Guards are established throughout the kingdom to prevent passengers on the highways from committing depredations. In Austria and Germany the lands are not enclosed, except those near towns.—In Russia and Poland the lands are the most every where unenclosed, although in many districts there are large forests and plenty of timber. Poland and part of Russia appear to the traveller to be interminable forests with here and there a tract of pasture or ploughed ground. In Sweden there are but few fences. Small enclosures near the farm-yards are fenced by splinter of deal set up in a sloping position, and fastened by withes to upright posts.

This is the only fence used in Sweden, Norway, and Lapland, and it is often seen near villages in Russia, and the northern parts of Germany. In the best cultivated parts of the Netherlands, the estates are enclosed with hedges or other fences. The Dutch keep their fences in a better state than most other nations. In Spain the lands are open every where, excepting immediately round towns and villages. The plains of Lombardy and Tuscany are enclosed with hedges or ditches, but the rest of Italy is generally without fences.

The Rev. J. J. Blunt, who published a work on Italy a few years since, says there was no more enclosures in the days of the Romans than there are now. For this reason flocks were always attended by shepherds. "Tityrus and Menalcas (as Virgil) would have had something else to do than sit under a beech tree and blow their rustic reeds, if a want of hedges had not rendered their services indispensable to prevent the goats from straying." In ancient Greece, much of the country was in common pasture. Among the Jews, por-

of land near the towns were enclosed, but greater part was open. When Naomi gleaned after the reapers, "her hap was to light on a part of the field (that is, of the common field) belonging unto Boaz."—*Hamp. Gaz.*

MILLET.

This species of cereal grass has been introduced to several towns in this county, and a greater quantity of land will be sown with it the present season than in any former one. Many farmers who have cultivated it, think it a valuable plant.

Mr. Loudon gives an engraving and description of a plant, which is evidently of the same genus, but not of the same species, with our broom-corn. He calls it the great or Indian millet. It is a native of India, whence it has been introduced into Arabia, Egypt, Asia Minor, China, Spain, Italy, France, &c. It is cultivated chiefly for the seed, which the Arabs grind and make into cakes, and the Italians into bread. In Tuscany it is used for feeding poultry, swine, horses, &c. In some parts of Italy they make brushes and brooms of the stalks, and in France the pannicles are sold at Paris and other places for making "chambres," (Mr. Loudon's name for brooms,) and other brushes. In China this millet attains the height of 16 feet; in some countries only 6 or 8. Mr. Loudon remarks that the climate of England does not admit of cultivating Indian millet (broom-corn) or maize (Indian corn.) The former will be 5 or 6 feet in that country, but will not ripen seeds, or even flower.

There are several kinds of the common millet, which are cultivated in India, Italy, Germany, &c. [*Hampshire Gaz.*]

LIFE PRESERVER.

We notice in the New York papers an account of a new life preserver, constructed by Dr. John C. Comstock, of Hartford, of which trial has been recently made in the New York harbor. A man, furnished with one of the machines, was thrown overboard from the steam boat Macdonough, and remained in the water half an hour, lying upon the surface, and swimming or floating at his pleasure. The apparatus is said to be very simple, consisting of merely a canvass bag, about five feet long and when filled, of about as many inches in diameter. A brass cock, with a screw stopper, is inserted in the centre of the bag, and all that is requisite for a person to do, in case of danger, is to fasten the bag round his waist, and blow through the cock until it is filled with air. The canvas is double, and rendered water and air tight by a solution of India rubber spread like a glue between the cloth, to which it adheres. It is said that the same solution applied to ladies' bonnet shoes, or to cloth dresses, will render them water tight, without injuring the texture or pliability of the material to which it is applied. The discovery of the life-preserver, its success having been sufficiently tested ought to rank high among the inventions of modern times.

[*Nat. Journal.*]

Hearse Racing.—A most indecent practice prevails in New York, among those engaged at funerals, to conduct carriages and hearses, in racing through the principal streets on their return! A short time since a coachman began a race with a hearseman, and proceeded some way down the Bowery, before the gentleman inside the coach could succeed in stopping it.

PORCELAIN CLAY.

A beautiful white clay has been discovered in Vermont, which will probably be suited to the manufacture of porcelain. It has not been ascertained how it proves in experiment, but there can be no doubt that it is porcelain clay, even though it should require modifying in the manufactory. It is said to be very white, and as fine as flour, melts readily under the blow pipe, forms a paste with water, and when used like lime for a wash or paint, adheres strongly to wood, and gives it a fine white color. There are several varieties of clay used in porcelain ware in the European manufactories, and it will be an easy matter to ascertain whether this will require any material modification for use. A gentleman from Nantucket lately showed us a specimen of porcelain clay found there in great abundance, very fine and white.—*N. Y. Times.*

FRIGHTENING CHILDREN.

A short time ago, in this neighborhood, a young girl of seven years of age, whose imagination had been filled with those frightful nursery tales that are conjured up by ignorant servants and others, to frighten children into their obedience, was thrust into a dark closet for some tale she had carried to her parents. The poor thing continued to scream with the most violent apprehension: and when the door was opened to take her from her abode of terror, she was lying on the ground in strong convulsions. The conflict was too powerful for her tender reason, and she now exists one of the most miserable objects of human sympathy. Her parents and friends see their hopes blasted—their interesting little favorite is now an idiot.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

TEASEL.

Some of the farmers of Williamsburgh have undertaken the culture of teasel, or fuller's thistle, and it is estimated that this plant now occupies about 90 acres in that town. It is gratifying to see the attention of farmers turned to new articles of agriculture which promise to reward their labors, especially at the present time, when foreign markets for our products are becoming more and more limited, when measures for extending our domestic markets are violently opposed by the statesmen and planters of the south, and when the vast and fertile regions of the west are pouring their productions into the cities of the northern states.

The teasel is cultivated in England, France, Holland, Germany, &c. for the purpose of raising the nap upon woollen cloths. The following remarks upon its culture are abstracted from Mr. Loudon's Encyclopedia:—The teasel grows strongest on deep, loamy clays, not over rich.—The soil should be ploughed deep, and well pulverised. In England it is frequently sown broadcast but it is better to sow it in rows with intervals of 18 to 24 inches between them; the plants in the rows may be 6 inches apart. The ground should be kept clean and mellow by ploughing and hoeing. The heads are cut at three different times as they become ripe, by means of a knife with a short blade. A pair of strong gloves is necessary in this operation. The heads attached to a few inches of the stem are tied in handbills, and put in dry sheds, whence they are taken out and exposed to the sun daily till they become perfectly dry. No rain should fall upon them. In

England they are sorted into three kinds according to the quality, and then made into packs.—The produce varies from 150,000 to 250,000 heads of the first and second sorts on an acre. The crop often fails. Parkinson observes that by burning the straw and refuse stuff after the crop is gathered, the teasel will be found not to impoverish, but to improve the land. To save seed, leave a few of the best heads, and when ripe, the seed may be separated by flails.

[*Hamp. Gaz.*]

We are happy to learn that Prussia has followed the example of Great Britain and the United States, and signed a commercial treaty with the new Mexican Republic. Thus, one by one, the links which formed the ponderous chain of the Holy Alliance give way under their own rust.

[*London Times.*]

Fine draught of Fish.—"With every fish we draw out of the sea we draw up a piece of silver."—*FRANKLIN.* On Monday last, Mr A. Holbrook, of Faneuil-Hall market, left the City wharf at 9 o'clock, A. M. in a new lap-streak boat, and returned at 5, P. M. having taken, between Pulling Point and Nahant, 700 fine Bass, at two hauls of the seine.

Useful Improvement.—The model of a Machine to plane and joint all sorts of lumber, is now in this town, and can be seen at any time at Mr Dobbin's coppersmith shop. Mechanics who have seen and examined it, pronounce it a valuable improvement. The machine can be worked either by horse or water power and can easily be attached to a saw mill.—*Fayetteville, (N. C.) Journal.*

Cut Worm.—A correspondent informs us, that after repeated trials he has satisfied himself, that bugs, cut-worms, &c. which are so destructive to gardens, can be removed or destroyed "by sprinkling vegetables with the flour of sulphur."

[*Plymouth pa.*]

The Paper-makers in Connecticut are forming a State Society of their Fraternity, for improvements in their manufactures, and to provide a fund for relief of the wives and families of poor deceased Members.

Fruit.—There is a fair prospect of an abundance of Fruit the present season. One farmer remarked yesterday that he should, probably, have 200 bushels of Peaches; but complained that our present Market Accommodations were so limited that he could not get a Stall.—*Palladium.*

Franklin Monument.—On Friday 15th inst. was laid in Boston, by the President of the Mechanic Association, the first stone of the Franklin Monument. This monument is erected by the citizens of Boston, in the granary burying ground, to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, over the tomb in which repose the remains of both his parents.—The monument is a pyramid, twenty-five feet high, and formed of blocks of granite of about six tons weight each, taken from the Bunker Hill Monument quarry.

A writer in the Boston Courier mentions that flour, to the value of nearly a million and a half, was imported into New-England in 1836. In 1821, the domestic manufactured articles exported amounted in value to \$2,754,000, and in 1826, to \$6,000,000.

BOSTON HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

DIRECTORS' ANNUAL REPORT.

There were in the House, on the 30th April, 1826, 407 inmates; since which time, there have been admitted 609, born in the House 10, discharged 310, deserted, mostly while on leave of absence 198, bound out as apprentices 11, died 99, leaving now in the House 406 persons, for a more particular account of whom, reference may be had to the accompanying table, marked A.

In the document marked B. is contained an account of the manner in which the inmates are employed during the summer months; the number in each department, varying occasionally, as circumstances require; in winter a much larger proportion are employed in picking oakum, &c.

The schedule marked C. contains a statement of all the property on hand, on the 30th April, 1827, amounting to \$12,363 52. There is due to the City, (and cash in the hands of the Treasurer of this Board) from Towns, for the support of their poor, about \$500, which will be shewn by schedule D; but as the charges are in some cases disputed, that amount cannot be considered as available. There has been placed to the credit of the City, since the last annual Report, by the Commonwealth, for the support of their poor in the House from the 1st of January, 1826, to May 31; the sum of \$3420 67; and from June 1, to December 31, 1826, the sum of \$4132 27, total amount of expenses for the State Paupers from January 1, to May 31, 1827, will probably exceed \$3900.

Since the last annual Report the Stockade Fence round the Farm has been completed; the building formerly used as the Public Schoolhouse at South Boston, has been located at the Gate, and rendered fit for the occupancy of a family. Five hundred feet of drains have been laid, and two large reservoirs have been dug and stoned; the building heretofore used as the carpenter's shop, has been altered for, and is now occupied as a School House, by the children of both sexes, belonging to the House. A well has been dug at the west end of the house for the convenience of the westerly wing, and the house for female blacks. Three large Tombs have been built at the north westerly corner of the Farm, in which have been interred, since January 1, 1827, 26 bodies, by which a saving had been made to the City, of \$54, which is more than 25 per cent on the cost. Porches and out doors have been placed to all the entries to the House, which has caused a great saving in fuel; the chimnies have been topped, to prevent smoking; and the side walks have been relaid, and repaired. Within the House, two galleries have been built in the Chapel; a large room in the basement story has been floored and ceiled, for the accommodation of the Irish females; and a Pump has been placed in the kitchen, communicating by 80 feet of suction, with the well in the front yard. Coffins have been made by the inmates, for those who died in the House; and the Overseers of the Poor of the City have been supplied, for out door paupers, to the amount of \$150. The House for the Employment and Reformation of Juvenile Offenders, has been supplied with books, school desks, tables, shoemaker's benches, and other carpenter work, to the amount of \$238 68.

The following improvements have been made on the Farm: the old Fort near the sea shore,

has been levelled and prepared for cultivation; about 300 fruit trees have been set out; about half an acre of land been planted with asparagus roots, and the garden and farm generally, put in a fit state of cultivation. The whole premises have been surveyed, and an accurate plan of the same executed.

The Crops raised during the last year, are estimated as follows: 4 tons Barley, cut green at \$16 per ton; 4 do. Hay, 20; 3 do. Rowen, 18; 1½ do. Millet, 8; Corn Fodder, 260; 80 bushels Corn, 90 c.; 2162 do. Potatoes, 42 c.; 330 do. Carrots, 33 c.; 300 do. Mangel Wurtzels, 33 c.; 300 do. Turnips, 16 c.; 341 do. Beets, 50 c.; 1800 Cabbages, 4 c.; Peas, Beans, small vegetables and Fruit, sold, or consumed in the House, about 500. Total \$248 44.

During the last autumn, 118 Cattle were purchased, the cost of which was \$3023 56; and the hides and tallow have been sold for \$1137, 03; and beef and offal consumed in the House, to the amount of \$750; and the residue has been salted and packed, to the number of 235 barrels, of 200 lbs. each, which, at \$8 per barrel amounts to \$1880; by this operation, about \$700 have been saved to the City.

The value of the swine on the Farm, on the 30th April, 1826, was \$856 20, and 201 have since been purchased, the cost of which was \$1163 75; and there have been slaughtered for the use of the House, to the amount of \$689 89; sold \$176 827; remaining on hand, 38 hogs and 20 pigs, valued at \$476; leaving a gain of \$914 23; besides the value of a large quantity of manure which has been put on the Farm, the benefit of which is yet to be realized.

In the Internal Department of the Institution, the wants of the inmates have been carefully attended to, and their comforts promoted, and a very general satisfaction has been expressed; and your committee cannot omit this opportunity of communicating to the board, the grateful sense entertained and manifested by the paupers, for the very munificent gift of a pair of fine cattle, by Ward Nicholas Boylston, Esq. to furnish them with a dinner for Thanksgiving and Christmas Days.

For a particular account of the Medical Department, reference may be had to the Report of the Physician to the Establishment, herewith submitted, marked E.

Your Committee would here state, that owing to the very unfavorable weather, experienced the last season, the produce of the Farm was not so great as was expected; added to which, the most available labour of the inmates has been appropriated to completing the stockade fence, leveling the old for, planting trees, constructing a glacis in the garden in the front of the House, and other objects which being improvements of a permanent nature, will in future years, enable the Directors to apply the whole force of the inmates to the cultivation of the Farm. A reasonable expectation may therefore be entertained, that the produce of the labour of the inmates, may go far towards supporting the Institution.

In presenting this Report, your Committee take the opportunity of repeating the satisfaction, which they have no doubt the Board feel, in common with themselves, at the success which has attended the Institution, during the past year. And while it ranks in the estimation of the friends of humanity, as a noble monument of the liberality

of the citizens of Boston, your Committee feel incumbent on them to express their opinion, that the utility and success of the establishment, in a great measure to be attributed to the unwearied care and attention, with which the exertions of this Board have been seconded by the Superintendent and Mistress of the House. It is believed that method, good order, and a fair prospect of progressive improvement, prevail; and your Committee trust, that under the protective care of Divine Providence, the Institution may continue to be an Asylum for the virtuous, age infirm, and industrious poor.

All which is submitted.

Boston, April 30, 1827.

ORCHARD GRASS.

As an instance in addition to those which we have already noticed, of the productiveness of the present year, we were shown on Saturday last, a bunch of Orchard Grass, raised upon the farm of John Hare Powell, Esq. of Powelton, containing several stalks that measured five feet four inches high. It was taken from a field of thirty acres of the same kind of grass, much of which we are informed is but little inferior to the specimen above mentioned. [Phila. pa.]

MILLET.

As the prospect is that hay will be cut early this year, we would suggest to farmers the expediency of ploughing those parts of their fields which bear light crops of grass, and sowing them with millet. If sown the last of this month, it may probably be taken in before the autumnal frost, and will yield two or three tons of good fodder to the acre.—About three pecks of seed to an acre will be sufficient; it may be procured at the New England Farmer Office, North Market-street, Boston. [Lowell Journal]

LARGE GOOSEBERRIES.

We have just seen a sample of Gooseberries from the Garden of Mr. Kilgour, of this city, which surpass any thing of the kind we have ever witnessed. The least of them measured upwards of three inches in circumference one way, and two inches seven-eighths the other. Twelve of them weighed two and a half ounces.

[Cincinnati Com Reg.]

PEAS AND BEANS.

Mr Knight, an English horticulturist, has given a curious experiment in impregnating the blossoms of one variety of pea with the farina of another. He says, treatise on apple and pear, page 42, "Blossoms of a small white garden pea, in which the males had previously been destroyed, were impregnated with the farina of a large clay coloured kind, with purple blossoms. The produce of the seeds, thus obtained, were of a dark gray colour, but these, having no fixed habits, were soon changed by cultivation into a numerous variety of very large and extremely luxuriant white ones, which were not only much larger and more productive than the original white ones, but the number of seeds in each pod was increased from seven to eight, or eight to nine, and not unfrequently to ten. The newly made gray kinds, I found were easily made white again, by impregnating their blossoms with the farina of another white kind.

The fifth volume of the Bath papers, contains a similar experiment with beans. It is related, that

Mr Whimpy planted a field with garden beans, rows about three feet asunder, in the following order—mazagan, white blossom, long-podded, black-taken, and Windsor beans. The mazagan and white blossom were threshed first, when, to his great surprise, he found many new species of beans. Those from the mazagan were mottled black and white; the white blossoms were brown and yellow, instead of their natural black; and they were both much larger than usual.

Darwin's Phytologia, page 105.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN VIRGINIA.

A series of communications on this subject, has appeared in the Richmond Whig, and contains some very just remarks. Whoever has had an opportunity to compare the condition of agriculture in Virginia, and the neighbouring States, with that which exists in this part of the country, must have been struck with the difference, and the causes to which it is owing. The writer seems in a good measure aware of the obstacles which agriculture is to encounter; and the following is a very brief summary of his remarks.—*N. Y. Daily Advertiser.*

Agriculture is in a very low state in Virginia, particularly in the eastern parts of the state, although the country possesses many natural advantages, in fine harbours, navigable rivers, cheap and excellent lands, adapted to various kinds of productions, mines of iron, lead and coal. The agricultural class are proverbially ignorant, poor and indolent. For many years the same doctrines and practices have prevailed without alteration; with the exception of a few cases, no advancement has been derived from the numerous and important improvements made in other parts of the world, in all the branches of agriculture, and although the progress made by persons of the learned professions, this backwardness is still more remarkable; and the writer attributes it to the co-operating influence of several causes. One is the discredit into which agriculture has fallen, in the opinions of the young, who regard a legal or medical education, or a seat in the Legislature, as the only steps to honourable distinction. As to this he considers the custom, universal in the lower parts of the state, of relinquishing the labour to slaves. The former should rather be regarded as the natural effect of the latter—it will be found wherever the other exists, it will prevail in a comparative degree and lasts as long.

DR. BARRY'S EXPERIMENTS IN CASES OF POISON.

At the very time we are writing, Dr. Barry of this, is engaged in a series of experiments, the publication of which promises to be immediate, and of high importance. Having been led by his former experiments to conjecture, that absorption cannot take place in a vacuum, he performed the following experiment, in order to ascertain the fact. He carefully removed the hair from the outer part of a dog's thigh, so as to expose the skin. He then caused a venomous serpent to inflict, in immediate succession on this portion of the dog's thigh, two bites. As soon as the wounds were made, he applied a cupping glass over the part bitten, and retained it there nearly an hour. At the end of that period, the dog rose from the table, and walked with tolerable ease; he continued in perfect health, and not the slightest injury from the bites supervened. A green snake was bitten by the same serpent about an

hour after it had twice bitten the dog: nothing was done to counteract the effect of the wound: the pigeon expired in agony and convulsions, in twenty minutes after its infliction. If further experiments confirm the obvious inference suggested by this, there is discovered an easy and certain remedy for the bite of poisonous and rapid animals. Hydrophobia, that horrible, and hitherto incurable disease, will no longer hold on its appalling and destructive course. To put an effectual stop to this frightful malady it will be necessary only to apply a cupping-glass over the wounded part. *Parliamentary Review for 1826.*

ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS.

The manner in which electric conductors are sometimes made and attached to buildings either from want of care or knowledge in the manufacturer, is so imperfect and so contrary to the principles of natural philosophy, that, instead of affording the security intended, they greatly increase the danger which they are designed to remove. They are appended to some of our most valuable public and private edifices in the following erroneous way: at the top they commence with three or four steel points which soon become rusty, and after extending six or eight feet receive a large iron supporter, which terminates in a point and is driven into the building.—Some rods are secured by 15 or 20 of these supporters, each of which may interrupt the passage of the electric fluid, and conduct it into the edifice.—Another essential fault, consists in the number of pieces composing the conductor and the method of joining them together by curving the extremities, so that the surface at the places of contact is reduced nearly to a point, and if one of the iron cramps should be fixed near a point, as is frequently the case, the fluid might be easily diverted from its proper course. Other deficiencies might be mentioned, but the above are sufficient to show that many lives may have been lost in consequence of them.

Iron conductors, to afford proper security, should be at least one inch in diameter. The points should be made of copper, brazed into a common stem, which is to be connected with the rod by a screw joint, having a layer of tea-chest lead on the shoulder. The tips of the points should be of gold or silver, and should be six feet above the highest part of the building. The rod should be painted with lamp-black and oil, and confined to its situation by pieces of wood well seasoned.

It should incline in a direction from the bottom of the frame, making an angle of about 45° at that part which is one or two feet above the surface of the earth; the portion below the surface should be a square bar one inch in diameter, with points cut on the four edges and tending downward.

The lower extremity of the conductor should extend till it reaches moist earth, where it should be surrounded by a small bed of charcoal coarsely pulverized.—The number of joints should always be as few as possible and made like the one described. [Portsmouth Journal.]

From the Newburyport Herald.

MR. EDITOR.—I observe, in a late Lowell paper, that the "Caterpillars are destroying all the Apple trees in that neighborhood," and the editor asks "if there is no bird to help man destroy them?"

Strange that when caterpillars are so easily destroyed, farmers let them remain on their trees till they devour every leaf!—I have in my garden seven trees, and probably had in the Spring on them as many caterpillars as are usually on trees, and my remedy was very easy—simply tying a rag on the end of a pole dipped in linseed oil or sperm oil, rub the nests with this and it will kill them at once. All my trees have more or less on them, and it took me perhaps one hour only to clear them entirely, and I have not seen a caterpillar on them since.

If every farmer would destroy all the caterpillars on his trees, in a few years they must be exterminated; as they (in the month of August, I think) turn into millers and deposit their eggs on the limbs of trees, which remain till the next spring, and then are hatched. G.

Remarks by the Editor of the N. E. Farmer.—

A strong white wash of fresh stone lime, spirits of turpentine, or a little oil of any kind, particularly blubber oil, are recommended as proper applications for the destruction of these insects in Deane's New England Farmer. Col. Pickering's brush likewise answers the purpose of cleaning the branches. But we are assured by practical orchardists that a rag, dipped in strong soap suds, fastened to the end of a long pole, and applied to the nest of caterpillars is as efficient as anything, and less expensive than most things for this object. But in applying any of these remedies care should be taken to choose that part of the day, when the caterpillars are in their nest; viz morning evening, or cloudy weather.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1827.

RUBBING CHEESE WITH RED PEPPER PRESERVES IT AGAINST MITES.

A letter from Samuel Wood to Thomas L. Winthrop, Esq. published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository, vol. iv. page 374, states that "Red pepper, so called, is a complete antidote against flies impregnating cheese so as to produce maggots. Take one and put it into a delicate piece of linen, moisten it with a little fresh butter, and rub your cheese frequently. It not only gives a very fine colour to your cheese, but it is so pungent that no fly will touch it."

SUMMER MANURE.

Most farmers yard their cows at night, through the summer; their manure should be collected into a heap, in some convenient part of the barn yard, to prevent its being wasted by the sun and rains; a few minutes' attention in the morning, when the cows are turned out to pasture, would collect a heap of several loads in a season, ready for your wheat or grass ground in autumn. If you should cart on, and cover your heap occasionally with a load or two at a time of rich earth, (where it could be spread,) it would commix with the manure by fermentation, and become rich compost, and thus increase your quantity and your wealth. If you stable your horses occasionally, or generally in summer, let this manure also be conveyed to your heap, it will improve its quality, by being mixed with the other manure and the earths. Four good loads of this manure will dress in the hole an acre of Indian-corn or pota-

toes, and upon an average double your crop; this is no small advantage; and no careful farmer will neglect it. Ten loads of such manure, spread upon your grass grounds in autumn may be considered equal to 15 or 20 loads of farm-yard manure, laid on in the spring, especially if the season in the spring or summer following should be dry.

NEW SEEDS AND OLD SEEDS.

Gardeners, in general, prefer new seeds to old for their principal crops, as they are believed to come up sooner, and with greater certainty, and to grow more luxuriantly. But peas and beans of a year old, Mr Marshall observes, are by some preferred to new, as not so likely to run to straw. And cucumbers and melons are best to be several years old, as they shoot less vigorously, and thence become more fruitful. But this principle is carried too far by some gardeners, who say, these seeds cannot be too old, and will allow ten years to be within bounds; three for cucumbers, and four for melons, however, is age enough.

Peas and beans will germinate very well at seven years of age; but the seeds of lettuces and kidney beans, and some others are not to be depended upon after a year or two, and, generally speaking, the smaller seeds are of the least duration.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer, says, vol. ii. page 225, "Do I mistake in supposing that it is generally thought that the newer the seed the better? When the produce is looked for under ground this may be true. Also when it is to be in leaves and vines. But when in things produced upon vines, as peas, beans, cucumbers, &c. the seed should not ordinarily be used till it is two years old. If it were twice that age it would not be the worse, except in planting, a little more seed would be required."

Loudon says "The latest periods at which the seeds most generally in demand may be expected to grow freely are the following:—

Cabbage tribe, four years. Leguminous culinary vegetables, [peas and beans] one year. Esculent roots. Beets, ten years. Turnip, four years. Carrot, one year. Parsnip, one year.—Radish, two years. Salsafy, two years. Skirret, four years. Spinaceous plants. Spinage, four years. White beet, ten years. Orache, one year. Purslane, two years. Herb-patience, one year.—Alliaceous plants. [Onions, leeks, garlic, &c.]—two years. Asparaginous plants. Asparagus, four years. Sea-kale, three years. Artichoke, three years. Cardoon, two years. Rampeon, two years. Alisanders, and the thistles, two years. Acterious plants, [such as are used for salads and condiments] in general two years. Lettuce, three years. Endive, four years. Burnet, six years.—Mustard, four years. Sorrel, seven years. Celery, ten years. Pot-herbs and garnishing plants in general two years; but parsley will grow at six years. Dill and Fennel, five years. Chervil, six years. Marigold, three years. Borage, four years. Sweet herbs, generally two years; but Rue and Rosemary three years; and Hyssop, six years. Plants used in trirts, &c. generally two years; but the Rhubarb only one year; and Gourd-Pompion, &c. ten years. Herbaceous fruits. The cucumber and melon, ten or more years.—Love apple, Capsicum tribe, and egg plant, two years. Annual and biennial flower-seeds, generally two years; but some grow with difficulty the second year; they are seldom kept by seedsmen

longer than one year. Perennial flower seeds the same. Tree seeds. Stones two years; and some as the Haw, three; but they are in general of very doubtful success the second year; Elm, Poplar and Willow seeds not at all.

YOUNG FRUIT TREES.

Sir John Sinclair says, in the Code of Agriculture, "It cannot be too strongly inculcated that to permit young fruit trees to bear fruit too early, is eventually to do essential injury to their future fruitfulness and duration." The fruit should at least, on young trees, be thinned by plucking it carefully by hand, till there is no more left than will be sufficient to serve as a sample of the product of the tree, and show whether it would be desirable to engraft it.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BEEES.

Mr FESSENDEN.—There have been great complaints in this part of the country, of worms destroying bees; and a large part of the bees have been destroyed. I think I have found a remedy, viz. early in the spring raise the hive, so that the bees can pass out all round the hive, and the bees will soon start the worms out. I have formerly lost bees by the worms, and when I first began to raise the hives, I could see the bees pull them out at a great rate. Yours, &c. J. STONE.

N. B. To raise the hives at this time will answer the purpose, if the worms are not too numerous. Sudbury, June 17, 1827.

Remarks by the Editor.—The insect to which Mr Stone alludes has proved very destructive to bees in the United States. It is, we believe, the same which is thus described by M. Reaumur:

"These creatures are of the caterpillar kind, and have sixteen legs. They feed on wax, and for food enter the bee-hives; where they boldly engage the bees, and are not to be prevented from feeding, though at the expense of their habitations; so that it is no uncommon thing for a swarm of bees to be forced to change their place, leaving this contemptible victor in possession of the hive."

"All the authors who have written on bees have complained of this destructive animal. It never eats the honey, but feeds only on the wax; attacking principally those waxy cells where the female bee deposits her eggs for the future progeny."

"The bees would readily destroy these creatures, were it not for the armour they are covered with. They form themselves a coat of armour of a double matter. The first next to the body is a kind of silk of their own spinning; and the outer covering is of bees wax laid on considerably thick. The creature just thrusting its head out to feed, goes on devouring the cells; while the bees are buzzing about him, attempting in vain to pierce him with their stings. He never forsakes his covering, but lengthens and enlarges it as he goes; and, gnawing down the sides of the cells in his march, without staying to eat them one by one, the destruction he occasions is hardly to be conceived."

"When the time of change approaches, it contracts its body within its double covering, and there changes into the nymph state; where after a proper time, it comes forth in the form of a moth, with granulated horns and a crooked proboscis."

"The bees know their enemy in the new for and destroy all the moths they can meet with. They are seldom so fortunate, however, as to kill the whole race as soon as produced; and if or one escape, it is able to lay a foundation of revenge for the death of its brethren."

"All the flies of the moth kind lay a vast number of eggs; and the young ones produced one female are sufficient to destroy many hives honey combs. The moth produced by this caterpillar flies but little; but is very nimble in avoiding danger by running, which it does with great swiftness."

It appears that this insect began its ravages, this country in some place to the southward—New York, and Mr Van Schaick, a writer who quoted in *The Farmer's Assistant*, asserts that the most effectual mode of destroying the insect "to raise the hive about an inch above the floor and keep it there, when the moment the bees discover their unmasked enemies, whether in the shape of eggs, or of caterpillars, they attack them with fury, and toil incessantly until they have destroyed or removed every vestige of them from the board."

The same writer recommends the construction of the floor or plank, on which the hive stands; and also the rim of the hive to be "of such dimensions and materials as would afford no place of concealment for the fly or its eggs." Dr Low another writer, quoted in the same work, advises to suspend the hive, by a cord fastened in the top and have the plank forming the floor movable up and down. During cold weather the plank is brought up close to the rim to keep the bees sufficiently warm; but on the approach of spring, or when the weather was become suitably moderated the plank was let down about four inches, and kept in that situation during the warm or growing season. At particular cold spells, during the first of the spring or latter end of the fall, the floor, no doubt, ought to be raised up, until the return of warmer weather, but it should only be kept in this position while the comfort of the bees require it.

Two farther advantages are mentioned by Dr L. as being gained by this treatment. The hive has always sufficient fresh air within, so as to save the labor of some of the bees, which are allotted in every close hive to perform the business of ventilation; and the bottom of the hive being entirely open, the bees are not impeded by each other, in coming in or going out.

A friend informs us, that by encouraging *urens* to take up their abode near beehives, they will exterminate the moths, if the hives are raised on blocks, about two inches, so that the bees can push the moths out.

THE SEASON.

Mr. FESSENDEN—You have below a statement of the time at which certain Trees and Shrubs blossomed in this town the last four years. It will show the relative forwardness of those years, and enable you to compare this town with other places.

Yours, D. W.
Worcester, June 17, 1827.

Cherries

& *Pistia*. Peaches. Pears. Apples. Lilacs. Syringoes.
1824 May 4, May 8, May 7, May 13, May 23, June 8
1825 Ap. 19, Ap. 23. Ap. 26. May 7, May 18, June 1
1826 May 4, May 6, May 7, May 14, May 14, May 31
1827 Ap. 20. Ap. 23. May 3, May 12, May 18, June 5

be present alarming depression of the manufacturing interest, and of consequence the low prices of wool, and the want of a market for agricultural produce, has given rise to many meetings of farmers and wool-growers; and to the general expression of a wish that Congress should make such a revision of the tariff, that the sales on foreign woollen goods may be so increased as to afford an adequate protection to this branch of our national industry. We give insert with pleasure to the following invitation from E. Elijah Paine, of Williamstown, Vt.

THE FARMERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF VERMONT.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, recently held in Philadelphia, it was determined to call a meeting of the Farmers, Manufacturers, and all others in Pennsylvania interested in those branches of industry; to be held in Pennsylvania on the 27th of this month, to take into consideration the present depressed state of Agriculture generally, and more particularly that of wool and woollen manufactures. And it was recommended that each state interested should send five delegates to attend a convention to be held at Harrisburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the 30th day of July next.

Our state is more interested in the important objects of that convention than the State of Vermont. We therefore requested to call a meeting of the Farmers, Manufacturers, and all others interested, to be held at the court house in Rutland, on Wednesday, the 27th day of the present June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to take into consideration the depressed state of Agriculture and Manufacturers, and also to consider the propriety of acceding to Pennsylvania recommendations. It cannot be expected that every person interested can attend, but it is hoped that each town will send at least one Delegate to the meeting at Rutland.

ELIJAH PAINE.

Williamstown, June 8, 1827.

A large meeting of the Growers and Manufacturers of Wool in New Hampshire, was held at Concord, N. H. on the 14th inst. Gov. Pierce was invited to the chair. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, Col. Brewster, and T. Wipple, jr. A series of resolutions were read on the depressed state of the agricultural interests of the country—the causes of the depression—and the propriety of interference in behalf of those interests by the general government, were read.—The following persons were appointed delegates to attend the great agricultural and manufacturing convention to be held at Harrisburg, (Pa.) Ezekiel Webster, Samuel Smith, Samuel Bell, Ichabod Bartlett, and Asa Freeman.

A meeting of Wool growers is called at Newport, R. I. the present month. It is stated so great the depression of the woollen interest in that state, that farmers have on hand two or three years stock of wool which they cannot sell.

The Farmers and Manufacturers of Philadelphia and county have held their meeting and chosen their delegates to attend the great meeting at Harrisburg.

The proprietors of a Manufactory at Wheeling, offer 85 cents per pound for wool of the first quality, 60 cents for 2d quality, and 47 cents for 3d quality. The wool must be well washed, and free from burrs and tags—credit 12 months.

The following gentlemen were lately chosen officers of the *New England Society for the Promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts*:
President—LEVI LINCOLN.

Vice Presidents—Joseph Story, Salem—Nathan Appleton, Boston—Samuel Crocker, Taunton—Jeremiah Mason, Portsmouth, N. H.—H. A. S. Dearborn, Roxbury—Bezaleel Taft, Uxbridge—Samuel Slater, North Providence, R. I.—John Mills, Southwick—Aaron Tufts, Dudley—David Sears, Boston.

Directors.—Patrick T. Jackson, Boston—John Devereux, Salem—James Shepherd, Northampton—Gerry Fairbanks, Boston—Joseph Strong, South Hadley—Jonas B. Brown, Boston—Daniel Treadwell, Boston—William Lawrence, Boston—Seth Bemis, Watertown—Samuel Perkins, Boston—John Bumstead, Boston—Francis C. Gray, Boston—Isaac Parker, Boston—John Doggett, Boston—Joseph G. Kendall, Leominster—John Williams, Dover, N. H.—Isaac Wendell, Somersworth, N. H.—R. H. Gardiner, Gardiner, Me.—Samuel Smith, Peterborough—Edward Carrington, Providence, R. I.—Daniel Abbot, Dunstable, N. H.—Thomas Searle, Boston—Henry Shaw, Lanesborough—William Shimmis, Boston—John A. Lowell, Boston—Benjamin T. Pickman, Boston—J. Temple Winthrop, Boston.

Benjamin T. Pickman, Treasurer.

J. Temple Winthrop, Secretary.

Hogs.—Two hogs were shipped, among others, from Whitehall, Vt. for Montreal, one of which, of the grass breed, weighed 1148 lbs. and the other, of the Byfield breed, 1040 lbs.

New gold mines continue to be found in North Carolina; but it seems to cost 123 in time and labour to get a shilling's worth.

The editors of the *Montrose (Pa.) Gazette*, state that Charles A. Locke has left the country without paying his due of \$3.30 for their paper. He should be locked out of all "good society," as all others should, who neglect to pay the minister, the doctor and the printer, to whom they are indebted for medicine for the soul, the body, and the mind.

A reverend gentleman who has steadily preached in this town to a large congregation for the last thirty six years, has during that period, united in marriage sixteen hundred persons. [Prov. Jour.]

During the last six years, there have been built in Philadelphia and the adjacent parts, on an average, 750 brick houses, during each year.

We have received a communication from Springfield, respecting the product of a native cow; but as the statements are given anonymously, without any vouchers for correctness, we must decline publishing them.

Hingham Iron Foundry.

THE subscriber having erected a Furnace for the casting of IRON, in Hingham, and having procured faithful and experienced workmen, is now ready to receive and execute orders for Machinery and other Castings on the most liberal terms for cash or credit.—Particular attention being paid to the quality of the Iron, as well as the execution of the work, he hopes to give full satisfaction to those who favour him with their patronage.

Orders promptly and faithfully executed on application to J. R. NEWELL, No. 52 North Market street, or the subscriber in Hingham. BENJ. THOMAS.

SNAP STOVES of a superior pattern, for sale as above.

Trusses.

F. WIGHT, Milk street, has just received, a complete assortment of *Dr. Hall's Trusses*. Any persons doubting the superiority of these Trusses over every other in use, will be fully satisfied by calling at his Store, and examining the certificates of their superior excellence from various *Medical Societies*, and from very many of the most celebrated *Surgeons and Physicians* in the United States.—They have also received the decided approbation of *SIR ASHLEY COOPER*, of LONDON.—The complete cures which are effected on persons from 40 to 7 years of age may with safety be computed at an average of 1 in 3.—And universally on children.
June 15.

Grammatical Chart.

Just Published by JOHN MARSH, Nos. 96 & 98 State street, Hurd's Grammatical Chart, or Private Instructor of the English Language. Second edition, with Additions and Improvements by the Author.

Committees and Teachers of schools are invited to call or send for a copy of this work for examination.
epist.
June 15.

E. PUTNAM No 12 Washington street, has for sale, Watches, Jewelry, Combs, Fancy Goods, Gold Beads and Silver Spoons, (warranted) which he will sell low for cash.

E. P. will sell what Military Goods he has on hand cheaper than they can be bought in the city, being determined to close this part of his business this season.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl.	30	50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	80	00
pearl do. - - -		95	00
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	1	62
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9	25
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		8	12
" No 2, new, - - -		6	75
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new, lb.		12	13
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7	10
skimmed milk, - - -		3	6
FLAX - - -			
FLAX SEED - - -	bush	90	1
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5	50
Genesee, - - -		5	00
Rye, best, - - -			
GRAIN, Rye - - -	bush	70	75
Corn - - -		65	67
Barley - - -			1
Oats - - -		48	50
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		10	15
LIME, - - -	cask	70	90
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2	75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new, bbl.		13	00
navy, mess, do. - - -		10	75
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		10	50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	2	00
Clover - - -	lb.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		33	45
do do unwashed - - -		20	25
do 3-4 washed - - -		28	34
do 1-2 & 4 do - - -		25	30
Native - - -		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		33	37
do 2d sort - - -		25	30
do Spinning, 1st sort		28	32

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	8	0
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		8	0
" whole hogs, - - -		5 1/2	6 1/2
VEAL, - - -		6	8
MUTTON, - - -		5	10
POULTRY, - - -		10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		13	14
lump, best, - - -		16	18
EGGS, - - -			12
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	80	90
Indian, do. - - -		8	90
POTATOES, - - -		25	37
GUER, liquor, (new) - - -	bbl.	2	00

MISCELLANIES.

IS THIS A TIME TO BE CLOUDY AND SAD.
Is this a time to be cloudy and sad,
When our mother nature laughs around—
When even the deep blue heavens look glad,
And gladness breathes from the blossoming ground?

There are notes of joy from the hang-bird and wren,
And the gossip of swallows through all the sky—
The ground-squirrel gaily chirps by his den,
And the wilding bee hums merrily by.

The clouds are at play in the azure space,
And their shadows at play on the bright green vale,
And here they stretch to the frolic chase,
And there they roll on the easy gale.

There's a dance of leaves in that aspen bower—
There's a titter of winds in that beechen tree—
There's a smile on the fruit—and a smile on the flower,
And a laugh from the brook that runs to the sea.

And look at the broad-faced sun, how he smiles
On the dewy earth that smiles in his ray,
On the leaping waters and gay young isles—
Ay, look!—and he'll smile thy gloom away. *Bryant*

"*Sismondi's Literature of the South of Europe*," has recently been republished in New-York. The history of the Literature of the Arabians and the Troubadours, which occupies nearly half the first volume, contains many interesting passages. We make the following brief extract, on the *useful inventions of the Arabians*.

"A great number of the inventions which, at the present day, add to the comforts of life, and without which literature could never have flourished, are due to the Arabians. Thus, paper, now so necessary to the progress of the intellect, the want of which plunged Europe, from the seventh to the tenth century, into such a state of ignorance and barbarism, is an Arabic invention. In China, indeed, from all antiquity, it had been manufactured from silk; but about the year 30 of the Hegira, (A. D. 649) this invention was introduced at Samarcand: and when that flourishing city was conquered by the Arabians, in the year 85 of the Hegira, an Arabian, of the name of Joseph Amron, carried the process by which paper was made to Mecca, his native city. He employed cotton in the manufacture; and the first paper, nearly resembling that which we now use, was made in the year 88 of the Hegira, (A. D. 706.) This invention spread with rapidity throughout all the dominions of the Arabians, and more especially in Spain, where the town of Sativa, in the kingdom of Valencia, now called San Felipe, was renowned from the 12th century for its beautiful manufactures of paper. It appears that at this time the Arabians had substituted, in the fabrication of paper, flax, which grew abundantly with them, for cotton, which was much more scarce and dear. It was not until the end of the 13th century, that, at the instance of Alfonso X. king of Castile, paper mills were established in the Christian states of Spain, from whence the invention passed, in the 14th century only, to Trevisa and Padua.

"Gunpowder, the discovery of which is generally attributed to a German chemist, was known to the Arabians at least a century before any traces of it appear in the European histories. In the 13th century it was frequently employed by

the Moors in their wars in Spain; and some indications remain of its having been known in the 11th century. The compass, also, the invention of which has been given alternately to the Italians and the French in the 13th century, was already known to the Arabian, in the 11th. The geographer of Nubia, who wrote in the 12th century, speaks of it as an instrument universally employed. The numerals which we call Arabic, but which ought rather to be called Indian, were undoubtedly at least communicated to us by the Arabians. Without them none of the sciences in which calculation is employed, could have been carried to the point at which they have arrived in our day, and which the great mathematicians and astronomers among the Arabians, very nearly approached. The number of Arabic inventions, of which we enjoy the benefit without suspecting it, is prodigious. But they have been introduced into Europe slowly and imperceptibly; for those who imported them did not arrogate to themselves the fame of invention, meeting as they did, in every country, people who, like themselves, had seen them practised in the East. It is peculiarly characteristic of all the pretended discoveries of the middle ages, that when the historians mention them for the first time, they treat them as things in general use. Neither gunpowder, nor the compass, nor the Arabic numerals, nor paper, are any where spoken of as discoveries; and yet they must have wrought a total change in war, navigation, in science and in education. It cannot be doubted that the inventor, if he had lived at that time, would have had sufficient vanity to claim so important a discovery. Since that was not the case, it may reasonably be presumed that all those inventions were slowly imported by obscure individuals, and not by men of genius, and that they were brought from a country where they were already universally known."

New Gold Mine.—A letter now before us from Taxahaw, Lancaster district, dated 23d inst. states that the richest Gold Mine in the Southern States has lately been discovered in the neighborhood of that place. Seven hands from North Carolina are now employed in the mine. The prospect is highly promising, and our correspondent says, "Before long you will see our Lancaster farmers coming to market with Gold instead of Cotton,"—hope some of our subscribers live near this mine.

[Cheraw Spectator.]

The duties secured to the Boston Custom House do not do justice to the sales in the place, and vicinity—because a considerable amount of foreign merchandize disposed of here, is entered in the ports of Maine, &c.

The tonnage of the larger cities is no criterion of their business—as it is very common at such places to charter and freight vessels.

Operations on the Iron Mines in Nova Scotia have been commenced—and a quantity of Iron from them was brought in the brig George Henry, which arrived on Friday last.

Growth of Maine.—Stages now run three times a week between Paris and Portland—every two hours between Hallowell and Gardiner—and hourly between Augusta and Hallowell.

Berkshire has been noted for its vehemence in political matters as well as for its good Butter and great Cheese, but it has of late become very productive of Newspapers.

Capt. Darby desires us to mention the following extraordinary fact—that on Sable Island a valuable horse died last winter, in his 37th year!

Halifax pr

It is said that the cost of transportation from Rochester, New York to Montreal, is less than New York via Canal; but Montreal is 500 mi from the sea.

We understand that Mr George Loring's hop at Malaga shipped 40,000 boxes, and from 12 13,000 casks of Raisins the last season, besides Grapes, Almonds, Wine, &c.

Pebleian Plesantry.—An abbe, who was very fat, coming late in the evening to a fortified city and meeting with a countryman, asked him if he could get in at the gate; I believe so," said the peasant, looking at him jocosely, "for I saw wagon load of hay go in there this morning."

GOLD LEAF.

It requires three hundred thousand of such gold leaves as are commonly used in gilding make an inch in thickness. The tenuity of Gold Leaf is so great that it is, in some measure transparent. When it is interposed between the eye and external objects, they are distinctly perceived of a greenish colour.

SINGULAR PROPERTY OF THE BALANCE.

The following curious property of the Balance is mentioned by Helsdam. If a man placed in or scale, and counterpoised by a weight in the other press the beam upwards, he will thus cause the scale in which he stands to preponderate.

ROMAN. This elegant, full blooded horse, a big bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Steph Williams in Northborough (Ms.) at \$20 the season, be paid before the mares are taken away.—See *New England Farmer*, May 25.

BELL-FOUNDER. This celebrated horse, of bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the *Fir away*, will stand at Col. Jacques' stable, in Charle town, during the season. Charge \$20, and \$1.00 toll groom.—see *New England Farmer*, May 4, 1826.

J. & A. Fales' Patent Hoes,

Constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 South Market street, sole agents for vending the same.

Turnip Seed, &c.

Lately received at the Farmer office, 52 North Market street,—from Scotland, a large variety of fresh **Turnip Seed**, comprising the following kinds
White flat turnip, Large Norfolk
Yellow Scotch garden, White stone
Late red top turnip, Common field
Long tankard, Early Dutch
Yellow stone, Yellow Malta

Also, three pounds genuine Silver skin Onion.
20 bushels of MILLET, of a superior quality.
30 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL and SUGAR BEET.
Sweet or Sugar corn—best for boiling ears.
100 lbs. LUCERNE.—Flax seed—Buck Wheat.
Yellow Locust seed. White Mulberry do.
With every variety of GARDEN SEEDS.

THE FARMER is published every Friday, at \$2.50 per annum, if paid in advance.

Gentlemen who procure for responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1827.

No. 49.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BREEDS OF CATTLE.

MR. FESSENDEN.—As the advocates of "Long horns" and "Short Horns," have lately carried their controversy so far in the columns of your paper, it is possible the subject of this communication may be to some of your readers, rather uninteresting; but for myself I cannot regard the object, but as one of considerable importance.—There is in the vicinity of the towns of Princeton and Westminster, in the county of Worcester, a remarkable race of cattle, known there by the appellation of the Yorkshire breed. These cattle are much admired by farmers acquainted with them for their qualities for the dairy, for their strength and hardihood, but above all for their excellent symmetry, and their unrivalled disposition to fatten at an early age, and upon the most valuable joints. It seems that the right which this breed has to the title of Yorkshire, is questioned by very high authority. The Hon. John Lowell, in his report to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, (see N. E. Farmer, vol. iii. page 108,) says, "there is, I believe, no colour for this appellation, we should prefer to call it the Westminster breed, being satisfied that it is purely native." In the same gentleman's report to the Society in 1826, (see N. E. Farmer, vol. v. page 106,) he says we award the first premium of \$30 to Mr. Boylston, of Princeton, son of Ward N. Boylston, Esq., for his small bull 14 months old, of the Westminster breed, commonly, and we fear, erroneously called, the Yorkshire breed. They are, probably in accidental variety of our own native breed, of Devonshire extraction." Being at the Brighton cattle show last year, and then knowing Mr. Lowell's opinion, I enquired of Col. Watson, of Princeton, respecting their origin. This gentleman is well acquainted with the breed, and owned the animal which obtained the first premium for milk cows, and which was of this breed, and called by Mr. Welles, "of our native stock." He informed me that the root of this breed was a bull, imported from the district of Yorkshire, England, (the well known territory of "Improved Short Horns") to some town. (I do not now recollect the name of it.) in Maine—that a man by the name of Sawyer of the town of Westminster, being on a visit to that state, bought the animal at a great price, and drove him home. Hence he derived the name of the "Sawyer bull, and from the residence of his owner, his progeny receive the name of the "Westminster breed."

Mr. Boylston, (the gentleman who received the first premium for bulls) was present, at the conversation, and his opinion concerning the origin of these cattle, coincided with Col. Watson's. They both appeared somewhat surprised that any person should imagine that the breed was in reality native, or an accidental variety of the Devonshire. Still, however, these men may be mistaken. And Mr. Lowell may be correct in his opinion of their origin. And these observations are respectfully submitted to the public, in the hope that they may be the means of eliciting more information of the

subject, from people acquainted with it. I think the subject must appear to any one who will consider of it as of some consequence.

No farmer of judgement, wishes to breed from a chance good animal, or one accidentally good in a bad breed; and the supposition that this breed is the result of mere accident, may perhaps deter many farmers from giving it a trial. On the other hand, if it can be proved that the cattle known in the county of Worcester by the name of Yorkshire are in fact, the "Improved Short Horns," it will undoubtedly raise them in the estimation of many who know the value of "Improved Short Horns." For myself, I think their form, their disposition, and almost every thing about them, forbids the conclusion, that they are an "accidental variety of our own native breed, of Devonshire extraction," and I am unwilling to concede so much to the advocates of native cattle.

I am, sir,

very respectfully,

yours, &c.

S. HOWARD.

Boston, June 19, 1827.

Remarks by the Editor.—We agree in opinion with Mr. Howard, that the subject of his communication is of much importance; and hope it will elicit the attention of well informed agriculturists who have in possession, or the means of ascertaining, facts relative to the breed in question.—Perhaps the following passage, quoted from Mr. Lawrence's Treatise on Neat Cattle, may furnish a clue of some consequence in tracing the genealogy of the race of animals under consideration. "The extreme coarseness and size of the northern short horns led to the introduction of Norman or Alderney bulls, at some period of the eighteenth century, with the precise date of which we are unacquainted. The improvement commenced in Holderness, Yorkshire. Never was there a more fortunate cross. In no other country does exist so excellent a breed of cattle, as those of Holderness, including all the useful properties.—In one, perhaps the most important respect, great milking, they are superior, and even without rivals. Their beef is finer than that of the old short-horned breed, and they fatten much earlier and quicker, carrying still a vast depth of natural flesh, and tallowing within in the first degree.—They have both speed and strength enough for labour, and their shoulders are well formed and well posited for strength."

It should seem that they have in England two kinds of short horned cattle; the one the old northern short-horns, of whose "extreme coarseness and size" Mr. Lawrence informs us, and the improved short horns which the same writer states were the product of a fortunate cross of the old short-horned breed with Norman or Alderney bulls, &c. If the "Westminster breed" can be traced to a Yorkshire stock, it may be of some consequence to ascertain whether the stock was of the old or the improved race of short-horns. It may be however that the old race of coarse northern short-horns have been improved in this country by crossing with our native cattle of Devonshire extraction.

From Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE PEACH.

By WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania.

Riversdale, November 23d, 1809.

Sir,—From a desire to promote the cultivation of fine fruit and a belief that every publication of experiments that are attended with success, may at least have the happy effect of stimulating others in the pursuits of so desirable an object and eventually perfect it, I am induced to relate to you my mode of cultivating peach trees, as well as that pursued by others as far as they have come under my observation, together with the effects.

Seven years past when I took possession of Riversdale farm, I planted 30 peach trees in a grass lot which had not been ploughed for at least twenty years, and was very tough and bound.—The first and second year they did not grow the least, and appeared as if they would soon die; my gardener wished to cut them down, as he thought them not worth removing, but I preferred trying an experiment with them; which was to throw about half a peck of well slacked lime (which had been exposed to the weather several months) round each: the following spring I was agreeably surprised with their very thrifty appearance; they bore as many fine peaches as they could support, and though the ground had not been dug, it was perfectly loose four feet in circumference round them: they grew very much that year, and have continued to produce me a great crop every year since, which increases with their size, and they are now large trees. Since the first year, I have had the ground annually dug about four feet in circumference round them, and I do not find the worms have attacked them yet.—From accident two trees were neglected for two years after I limed the first; they scarcely bore a leaf; the ground was so hard as to be impenetrable to the roots. I have had lime thrown round them since, and they have recovered and borne some fine peaches, and will, I believe, grow to a good size. The success of this experiment having convinced me that I could successfully raise peach trees on grass ground, I have been induced to plant upwards of eight hundred in a field that will be alternately in grain and grass, some of which bore very fine fruit last summer. Although the ground has been in clover since the trees were planted, they have a very healthy appearance, and bid fair to be very durable, but that time only can ascertain; for my own part, I am perfectly satisfied if they bring me only four good crops, for the trees are then worth nearly as much for fire wood as I pay for the young ones. I would recommend digging round the trees once a year: it mixes the lime with the earth, much to the improvement of the soil; fresh slacked lime will not answer as I have known a young orchard entirely destroyed by it, which has caused an opinion to prevail that lime in any way is prejudicial, and I was cautioned by old farmers from using it; but in the way I used it, after it had been deprived of its excessive heat by a long exposure to the weather, I am very certain of its producing the most beneficial effects on all kinds

of trees. I have applied it to upwards of fifteen hundred apple and pear trees, besides the peaches, all of which evince its good effects: a load of forty bushels, after being exposed to the weather from October till June, served for about eighteen hundred trees.

I have now given the result of my experiments, and will relate to you what has come under my observation. An ingenious farmer, Mr. Ashton, in my neighborhood, a few years past, planted three hundred peach trees on about three acres of ground; I saw them last summer, they were very thriving, and he lately informed me he had gathered about five hundred bushels of good fruit, and sold them readily on the ground at a dollar and fifty cents per bushel. He adopted no other mode to bring them to perfection than ploughing; he informed me that he had raised a crop of Indian corn on the ground every year since he planted the trees, and that without manuring; but the ground was in good order when he planted them. Thus, by the trifling labour of planting the trees which he raised from the stone, even without being inoculated, he obtained more money from those three acres than his whole farm would have rented for, and that too without losing one year's crop from the ground, the faithful cultivation of which in procuring other crops, insured him success in his crop of fruit. Thus you see the peach, when constantly cultivated, will succeed without lime or any manure; though in grass grounds I am confident they would not.

With respect to plums and nectarines, I have tried various experiments without success, and though I have about fifty trees which are healthy, blossom well and bring their fruit to a considerable size, yet they all drop before they come to perfection; and I have never got one nectarine except from a young tree planted in the fall, which yielded me fourteen fine nectarines the ensuing summer; since when I have not had another, and I find the older my trees are, the more they are infested with insects, from which I conclude that were they attacked on their first appearance, by destroying the eggs in the fallen fruit, or otherwise, it might prevent their increase, and eventually destroy them. For several years my family have been supplied with the finest plums by a neighbour, who is the only person I know of who has had uniform success with them: last year while his trees were in full bearing, I carefully examined them, particularly as respected their culture and local situation, and I found that no uncommon pains had been taken with them; on the contrary, they appeared neglected, as was evident from the numerous dead and broken limbs that hung about them. and that the very great success he had, could only be attributed to their situation, which was at the place where his hogs laid and were fed; he told me that the hogs never let a plum that had fallen, remain many minutes undevoured, and thereby destroyed the insects that hung about, and the eggs that were deposited in them, though of late there had appeared but few insects about the trees.

How easy would it be to inclose a piece of ground for the purpose of feeding hogs in, which, if planted with the best plum trees, might be made to yield more profit than twenty times the same ground would in grain or grass, when it is considered the enormous price that fruit commands, no doubt owing to the difficulty of raising,

which I am confident might be surmounted by the above mode.

I should now apologise for trespassing on your patience, were I not certain that your real zeal in similar pursuits would render it unnecessary, and remain

Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Dr. JAMES MEASE.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS.

MR. FESSENDEN—At the 370th page of the current volume of the N. E. Farmer, I find the following statement, and question:—"We have observed several orchards in this vicinity, within a few days, which are almost entirely stripped of their green leaves, by the caterpillar or canker worm. Is there no bird to help man to get rid of these creatures?"

The question as stated seems to elicit inquiry, and I rejoice in the opportunity to bring a subject before the public of so much importance to the interest and happiness of man.

The fact being so apparent, that the birds (not one particular species only, but every species of the smaller birds) will greatly assist man in the destruction of insects, that I shall consider the question as answered in the affirmative, without argument; and shall principally confine my remarks at this time to the treatment which these little friends of man have heretofore, and still do receive, in return for the valuable services which they render us.

The present is a period that affords strong indication of general inquiry, and a more refined taste for acquiring moral and intellectual improvement, and the consequent enjoyments that are the result of a well cultivated mind: and as our true happiness is inseparably connected with our true interest, it becomes proper for us to duly consider those subjects which are calculated to promote and secure so desirable a boon.

It has been truly painful, to a humane and reflecting person, to witness the wanton and indiscriminate destruction that has been made of the birds in many parts of this country, for more than fifty years past; and I am sorry to state that the practice still prevails, of setting apart one day in each year, (usually the latter part of May,) for the express purpose of slaughtering as many birds as possible. This deliberate and exterminating warfare is conducted as systematically as the nature of the service will admit.

Some time previous to the day appointed, the young men and boys (and generally with the sanction of their parents, masters, or guardians,) meet in groups at different places, (all having the same object in view,) and appoint their leaders; the different leaders (or captains as they are sometimes called) then proceed to select from those who are willing to engage in the work of destruction an equal number on each side; an agreement is then made to meet at a certain time and place, (usually at some tipping shop,) and to bring with them the trophies of their exploits, then and there to be counted off—and the leaders, and those under them, stand pledged, each to the other, under a penalty of one or more gallons of ardent spirits, that the party producing the least number of these innocent and unresisting victims, shall be held to pay the forfeiture. These pro-

liminaries being definitively settled, and the appointed having arrived, the dawn of which announced by an almost incessant discharge of musketry, so the carnage commences, and generally continues with unabating fury for a number of hours; and thus the birds (not being conscious of any offence to man, but on the contrary would instinctively fly to him for protection,) are annually destroyed by thousands, through the folly and indiscretion of mankind.

There are two reasons which I have heard given by the advocates for the foregoing practice, and which may be urged in justification of its longer continuance, viz. the belief that the birds scratch up their corn, and that young persons ought to have some days allotted to them for amusement; for they say that "all work and no play will make Jack a dull boy." To both positions, if circumstances permit, I will remark in a future communication, relying on the candour of an enlightened community to shield me from the charge of misanthropy. A mind not perverted and sunk in sensuality, cannot be insensible to the vocal music of the feathered songsters of the orchard and the grove, but will insensibly be led to join with them in a song of praise to Him, whose tender mercies are over all his works, and whose watchful care extends itself even to the sparrow, so "that not one of them falls without his notice." The goodness of the Creator is not manifested solely in the creation and preservation of the creature man, but is abundantly displayed throughout all animal existence, from man down to the minutest insect that crawls, as can be fully shewn from the adaptation of food, and other enjoyments, well suited to the varied tastes and capacities of all the distinct species.

Philosophy teaches us that all parts of creation with which we have the least acquaintance, are wisely and wonderfully balanced; nor is this balance discernible only in the planetary system; it may be equally traced throughout the animal part of creation.

Some further remarks upon the beauty and utility of this balance, together with some of the evils which inevitably result to man from having this balance impaired, or destroyed, may be the subject of a subsequent communication.

R. HOWARD.

Easton, June 20th, 1827.

WHEAT AND RYE STALKS.

MESSES. A. & C. MINER.—I Send you a stalk of wheat from the field of Esquire Henderson, at the Gap Tavern, the length 6 feet 2 inches—it struck me as being rather uncommon; the whole fell is nearly of the same height

Yours, respectfully,

S. B

June 11, 1827.

NOTE by the Editors.—Our wheat crop is putting on the most promising appearance. The field of Mr John Marshall, East-Goshen, is one of the most luxuriant ever presented to the eye. That of Mr Wollerton, in this Borough, is as heavy as it can be. The grass is generally excellent.—We have no lofty mountains sterile and sublime.—No flaming cataracts, to give grandeur to our landscape, but in all that is lovely and beautiful, the view from the Cupola of our Court House, is not exceeded in the wide world—even in the vales of Italy or the green fields of Old England.

[Southern paper.]

From the American Farmer.

EASY METHOD OF PRESERVING ANIMAL FOOD
SWEET FOR SEVERAL DAYS IN THE HEIGHT
OF SUMMER.

Veal, mutton, beef, or venison, may be kept for one or ten days perfectly sweet and good, in the heat of summer, by lightly covering the same with bran, and hanging it in a high and windy place; therefore, a cupboard full of small holes, a wire safe, so as the wind may have a passage through, is recommended to be placed in such a room, to keep away the flies.

TO PRESERVE GAME IN HOT WEATHER.

Game or poultry may be preserved for a long time, by tying a string tight round the neck, so as to exclude the air, and by putting a piece of charcoal into the vent.

O SWEETEN MEAT, FISH, &c. THAT IS TAINTED.

When meat, fish, &c. from intense heat, or long keeping, are likely to pass into a state of corruption, a simple and pure mode of keeping them sound and healthful is, by putting a few pieces of charcoal, each the size of an egg, into the pot or aucepan, wherein the fish or flesh are to be boiled. Among others, an experiment of this kind was tried upon a turbot, which appeared too far gone to be eatable; the cook, as advised, put three or four pieces of charcoal, each the size of an egg, under the strainer, in the fish kettle; after boiling the proper time, the turbot came to table perfectly sweet and firm.

TO REMOVE THE TASTE OF TURNIPS FROM MILK
OR BUTTER.

The taste of the turnip is easily taken off milk and butter, by dissolving a little nitre in spring water, which being kept in a bottle, and a small tea-cup full put into eight gallons of milk, when warm from the cow, entirely removes any taste or flavour of the turnip.

A Stalk of Rye, was brought by our Post-rider, last week from East-Nantemel, which grew in the field of ABRAHAM GRUBB, and measured eight feet ten inches in length. [Am. Farmer.]

A Stalk of Rye from the plantation of J. Smedley, of Willistown, was shewn us, measuring 8 feet 5½ inches. Taller stalks have been measured, it is true, in Philadelphia, but the growth of this is extraordinary; it shews the strength of vegetation on highly cultivated lands this charming season. [Ibid.]

SHEEP.

Mr. R. Parkinson's receipt for the cure of Foot Rot.

A speedy and easy remedy for both prevention and cure. To prevent it, take lime from the kiln, spread it on the floor of a barn two or three inches thick, or in some convenient house, large enough to hold the flock likely to be affected, first cleansing the feet by paring the superfluous hoof, and with a sponge or old rag dipped in chamber lye, wash the foot clean, then let the sheep stand on the lime six or seven hours, if twelve the better. The cure, the same as above, but the parts affected, after paring and being washed with chamber lye, should have lime applied to the quick or wounded parts, rubbing it on, and leaving as much on the hollow or fore part as it will contain, then let the sheep stand on the lime as directed above. [Ibid.]

Mode of making the unction to destroy ticks on
Sheep, viz.

Take one gallon of tar, put it in an iron kettle, over a slow fire, until rendered liquid: then having eight bounds of salt butter, liquidated in another kettle, stirring them well together, leaving the salt of the butter at the bottom, then increase the fire, and make the tar and butter boil together, stirring them all the time; after boiling, pour it into any dish to cool. The next morning the unction will be of a proper inspissation, and fit for use.

N.B. The next day after washing the sheep they are sheared and no ticks will appear until the wool becomes long in October, and uncommoded by summer damps and ill health, which are removed by a new salving.

One observation more seems necessary respecting the marine and nitrous salts, which are abundant in Spain and England, compared with the interior parts of America. Sheep and cattle in Spain and England will not lick salt, because the air which they breathe supplies them with all necessary salts; but it is exactly the contrary at the lakes, and in the interior part of America, therefore, shepherds must supply their sheep weekly with marine salt, or they will lose their health and lives.

To ameliorate sheep and wool in America, this article must be strictly attended to. [Am. Farmer.]

CHEAP FODDER.

Having been informed of the advantages of using the tops of Indian corn, cut as rye straw, to be mixed with potatoes or meal, as a food for horses or cattle, I have been making the experiment during the present winter. I find that my cattle thrive better on this fodder, than on rye straw, (cut and used in the same manner.) The corn stalk certainly contains a great quantity of farine substance, and must be highly nutritive.—Being cut and scalded with a small quantity of bran, they afford an excellent mess for milch cows. In the common way of foddering cattle with tops, the blades are greedily eaten, but stalks are wasted. By adopting the plan recommended, the whole affords a nutritive food. [Ibid.]

IMPROVED METHOD OF COOLING WORT
IN BREWING.

One of the greatest improvements lately made in the process of brewing, consists in the introduction of Fanners, for the purpose of cooling the worts.

The Fanners, or Fans as they are familiarly called, are of the simplest construction. There is an upright iron axis, to which four plate-iron leaves are attached at right angles, to the shaft and to each other. The distance from the outer extremity of one leaf to that of the other, or the diameter of the circle which the fans describe, is about six feet. The leaf which is about eight or ten inches broad at the extremity, and a little narrower towards the axis, presents nearly a vertical plane, but is slightly twisted. The axis works in a socket resting on the floor of the cooler at the base, and is driven by means of a pinion at the top of the axis communicating with a steam engine or horse machine. The worts generally stand four or five inches deep in the cooler, and the under edge of the leaves is about an inch, or rather more, above them. The fans, when in operation, perform 120 revolutions in the minute, and

create a very powerful current of air, which sweeps like a tempest over the surface of the liquid.

Every brewer knows the importance of rapid cooling. The worts are let down into the cooler at the boiling temperature, and the stronger they are—and of course the more valuable—the more difficult is the process of refrigeration. How the atmosphere acts upon them chemists have not very well explained; probably it is through the agency of electricity. But it is well known that the longer the worts stand exposed to the atmosphere, the more they become what brewers call *rapid*; that is to say, they lose more and more of their flavor, taste, and fermenting power; and in certain states of the atmosphere, within less than the compass of a natural day, they are rendered absolutely useless. Now, a single fan of the dimensions we have described, placed in the centre of a cooler 25 feet square, will cool 30 barrels, or above 1000 imperial gallons of worts down to the required temperature [50 or 60°] in two hours. But to cool the same quantity in the old way, by the natural action of the atmosphere, would have required on an average, ten hours; and during this period the worts which can now be drawn from the cooler with their strength and flavor not sensibly impaired, would have been deteriorated to the amount of some per cents.—Hence the brewers hold that worts cannot cool too fast; and that every hour's delay beyond what is absolutely necessary, injures the quality, and lessens the value. We may judge, too, from this fact, of the importance of the fans. Indeed, we know, that the skillful brewers consider their introduction as the greatest improvement which the art of brewing has received for a long course of years.—*New-York Eve. Gaz.*

Blackberry Sirup.—The present being not only a seasonable time to prepare this valuable medicine, but to recommend its usefulness, particularly among children afflicted with bowel complaints—a feeling mother offers the following recipe for public benefit: Take the fruit before very ripe, extract the juice, and to each quart add one pound of white sugar, skim and boil it about half an hour, when cool enough to bottle add a small tea cup full of brandy. From one to four table spoons full, may be taken frequently, as age and circumstances require.—*Newburyport Herald.*

Railway.—An improved Railway Carriage has been invented by Mr. Richard P. Morgan, of Stockbridge, which reduces friction so much that one horse may draw fifty tons with ease on a level road.—Friction is obviated at the axles, by means of four additional wheels, which operate as rollers on the ground axle—the friction wheels move once round, only, in going a quarter of a mile.

A small model is placed for exhibition over the American Bank. But Mr. M. has proved his improvement, it is said, upon a wagon of the common size.—*Boston Patriot.*

The introduction of the potato plant into France, received, for more than two centuries, an unexampled opposition from vulgar prejudices; and it was not until Louis XV. who wore a branch of the flowers of the potato in the midst of the court, on a day of festivity, that the people for the first time yielded through fashion to acknowledge its value.

From Willck's Domestic Encyclopedia.

STRAWBERRY,

Or *Fragaria vesca* a genus of plants, comprehending three species, two of which are indigenous; but the principal is the *vesca*, or Common Strawberry, growing in woods, hedges, and hollow ways; where its flowers appear in the month of May or June; and are succeeded by small red fruit. The plant is eaten by sheep and goats, but is not relished by cows; and is totally refused by horses and swine.

The common strawberry is the parent stock from which all the different varieties have been obtained by culture; the most remarkable of these, are:

1. The *Wood Strawberry*, with oblong serrated leaves, and small white, round fruit.—2. The *Green*, or *Pine apple Strawberry*, which has received this name from its delicate flavor, resembling that of the *Pine apple*.—3. The *Scarlet* or *Virginian Strawberry*, which has also oval serrated leaves, and bears a roundish berry, of a deep scarlet colour.—4. The *Hawboy* or *Musk Strawberry*, is a native of America, but has long been raised in British gardens; it is remarkable for its rough spear-shaped leaves, and its large pale red fruit.—5. The *Chili Strawberry* has oval, thick hairy leaves, large flowers, and firm berries.—6. The *Alpine Strawberry*, has small oval leaves, diminutive flowers, and oblong pointed fruit, of a moderate size.—7. The *Monthly*, or *Ever flowering Strawberry*, originally a French variety, produces very delicate fruit, generally pointed towards the top, and bulky below; being in season from May to November; the plant itself, however, is very small, has diminutive leaves, and furnishes but few offsets for transplantation.

All the varieties of this vegetable are hardy, perennial plants, which flower in May and June, producing perfect fruit in June, July, August and even till November. They may be propagated by planting off-sets, or suckers, in any light, rich garden-soil, where they annually yield abundant crops, if properly weeded, and supplied with moisture. Their fertility, however, will be considerably increased, by transplanting them every second year into fresh beds, that have previously been dug, or otherwise prepared for their reception.

A pine-board laid between the beds of Strawberries, prevents the growth of weeds; tan, strewed on the walks, has the same effect. The Strawberry lives only four years. In making a new bed, care should be taken to avoid putting out any black roots, as all such have lost their vegetative power.

As the strawberry is one of the most *exhausting* plants, and requires ample nourishment, all weeds growing in its vicinity should be carefully removed. Hence it will be found, that the earth, in which an old stock has grown undisturbed for several years, on digging up its roots, in a manner resembles wood ashes: because it is deprived of all the soluble parts.

Without entering into a minute account of the culture of this useful plant, we shall briefly remark, 1. That the most proper season for transplanting strawberries, is in the month of August; when they will have sufficient time to take root before the winter: 2. That it is not advisable either to clip or break off the superfluous shoots, but to wind them round the principal stem, and

secure the ends between the stalks; by which simple method, the plant will be supported in an erect situation, and the fruit be preserved from the ravages of vermin, as well as from being soiled on the ground: 3. To promote the growth of the berries, the contiguous earth around the stocks ought to be covered in the spring with tanner's waste: or, where this cannot be easily procured, with oyster-shells: thus, all weeds will be effectually suppressed, and an uniform beneficial moisture may be ensured. Lastly, when the first rudiments of the fruit appear, the soil ought to be carefully stirred by the hoe, and then manured with the following composition, that will remarkably contribute to its fertility. Take three parts of old rotten dung, one part of soot, and a similar portion of dry soap boilers' ashes; mix them thoroughly, and spread this compost loosely by the hand, so that the newly moved ground may be superficially covered.

There is another, and more advantageous, method of propagating strawberries by the seed: it was originally recommended by Du HAMEL, and has been carried to great perfection by Du Chesne. The seeds, consisting of small, oblong, dark red-brown grains, should be collected from the surface of the most perfect, ripe berries, which have almost become dry on the stalk; and be preserved till the succeeding spring; when they ought to be uniformly mixed with a little dry mould, and sown in a loose rich garden soil, which is properly worked, and levelled with the rake. Next, it will be useful to sift finely pulverised earth, or rotten dung, over the beds, to the thickness of half-a-crown piece only, and to cover the whole with branches or boughs of fir trees. In the course of three weeks, the young plants will appear, when the covering ought to be removed, and the branches set upright along the borders of the beds, in order to shelter the tender sprouts from the influence of the meridian sun. Others sow the strawberry-seed in August, and protect the young germs with mats suspended over the beds, by means of poles. The plants, thus raised, ought to be carefully weeded and watered: those reared in the spring, may be transplanted in the autumn of the same year; but, when sown in the latter season, they must remain in the seed bed till the following summer. This mode of cultivating strawberries possesses many advantages over the usual practice: thus, it will be easy to obtain the most delicate foreign sorts, of which it would otherwise be difficult to procure off-sets; nay, by sowing the seed of degenerated sorts, together with those of superior fruit, many new and excellent varieties will result from such combination.

Du Chesne has made the following curious experiments, on the propagation of strawberries from their seeds: He directed the water in which this fruit had been washed, before it was used at table, to be thrown in a shaded corner of his garden, where the soil had been manured with rotten branches and leaves: in this manner, he obtained very beautiful plants for an extensive piece of ground. On covering the beds, over which such seed had been scattered, with connected pieces of the moss growing on trees, and removing the latter, when the plants had acquired 2 or 3 leaves, he obtained excellent crops. In March, 1764, strawberry-seeds were scattered on patches of moss (*Galeaux de mousse*), in pots placed under the windows of a hot-bed: these afforded the most vigorous plants. For such purpose, he prin-

cipally employed the *Hypnum triquetrum*, or T. angular Feather-moss, which grows on damp meadows, fields, and hedges: it should, however, be remarked, that Du Chesne, in all his experiments found it necessary to moisten the earth, or moisten several times every day, till the plants appeared above ground.

Lastly, M. Mallet has likewise (*Bibliothèque Physico-Economique*, for 1798) strongly supported this method of propagating strawberries from the seed; and he observes that they should be covered with straw, or light branches of trees, and regularly watered two or three times in 24 hours, to ensure a plentiful crop: the covering ought to be removed only after the plants have acquired the fourth leaf; and the irrigation should be continued till the latter end of June. He concludes, with remarking, that strawberries thus raised are extremely productive; and, if planted on beds five feet wide, are greatly superior to those produced from off-sets, or suckers.

In situations, however, where early strawberries are an object of attention, Dr. Anderson directs them to be planted in pots which may be arranged in flat pans made of milled iron; and these again placed on a wooden frame, sufficiently strong to support their weight. From each corner of such frame, a rope is to be passed upwards, over a pulley fixed to the rafters of a hot-house, constant according to his plan, whence the rope may be drawn horizontally to other pulleys fixed in a similar manner, and to be carried from these over a cylinder turning upon an axis; so that the whole of the frame, together with the pots and pans, may be elevated, or lowered, at pleasure.— Thus the pots may be raised till they are brought closely under the glass of the coiling: which, being the warmest part of the building, will cause the plants to vegetate with the greatest luxuriance. He farther observes, that the pots may be supplied with water, by pouring it into the pans, without lowering them; and as the berries gradually ripen, they may be gathered, and the frames again suspended.

[To preserve Strawberry Plants from the heat of the Sun, &c.—Sir JOSEPH BANKS, from a variety of experiments, and the experience of many years, recommends a general revival of the now almost obsolete practice of laying straw under strawberry plants, when the fruit begins to swell; by which means the roots are shaded from the sun, the waste of moisture by evaporation prevented, the leaning fruit kept from damage, by resting on the ground, particularly in wet weather, and much labour in watering saved. Twenty trusses of long straw are sufficient for 1800 feet of plants. T. C.]

Directions for managing Strawberries in Summer.—On the management of strawberries in June and July, the future prosperity of them greatly depends; and if each plant has not been kept separate, by cutting off the runners, they will be in a state of confusion, and you will find three different sorts of plants

1. Old plants, whose roots are turned black, hard, and woody.

2. Young plants, not strong enough to flower.
3. Flowering plants, which ought only to be there, and perhaps not many of them.

Before the time of flowering is quite over, examine them, and pull up every old plant which has not flowered; for, if once they have omitted to flower, you may depend upon it they will never

duce any after, being too old, and past bearing; but to be fully convinced, leave two or three sticks to stand, and observe them next year. If the young plants, runners of last year, be too thick, take some of them away, and do not leave more nearer than a foot of the scarlet, alpine, and so on, and fifteen or sixteen inches of all the larger sorts; and in the first rainy weather in July, August take them all up, and make a fresh plantation with them, and they will be very strong plants for flowering next year.

In old beds, even if the plants be kept single at their proper distance, examine and pull all the plants which have not flowered. When the soil is nearly all gathered, examine them again, and cut off the runners but if you want to make a fresh plantation, leave some of the two first, and cut off all the rest. Then stir up the ground with a spade, or three-pronged fork, and in August they will be fit to transplant.

If you have omitted in July, do not fail in August, that the runners may make good roots to be transplanted in September, for, if later, the worms will draw them out of the ground, and the frost afterwards will prevent them striking root; the consequence of which is their not flowering the next spring; and you will lose a year.

NEW INVENTION.

Mr Richard P. Morgan, of Stockbridge in this State, has invented a Railway Carriage, which reduces the friction that one horse can draw fifty tons on a level road, with perfect ease. The invention has been tested by actual experiment. A round weight was suspended over a pulley, and attached to the carriage, which moved quickly even hundred pounds. The friction is overcome by the axles, by means of four additional wheels which operate as rollers on the ground axle, while the friction wheels move round but four times in going one mile.—*Lowell Journal.*

SILK.

A French botanist says, that the leaves of lettuce, the rose, bramble, dandelion, hop, hemp and flax will keep silk worms alive, though they will not enable it to produce silk. According to this writer, it is the resinous matter contained in mulberry leaves, which, undergoing a change in the stomach of the worm, enables it to form silk.

Ibid.

To raise Turnips among Corn.—Sow about one pint of turnip seed to the acre, on or about the 1st of July, either before or after the last harrowing; top the corn as soon as ripe enough, and muck it as soon as the corn will admit; cut down and bear off the stalks, to let the sun upon the turnips, and the sweetness of the fodder will compensate for the labour. Take in the turnips about the middle of December. By pursuing these directions, corn of 40 bushels to the acre will produce 80 or 100 bushels of turnips at the same time; these for milk cows and sheep will be of particular importance.—*Trenton Emporium.*

The third time.—The facetious Dr B. of W—r, having inadvertently preached one of his sermons for the third time, one of his parishioners having observed it, said to him after service, "Doctor, this sermon, having had three several readings, I move that it now be passed."

From the New Edinburgh Encyclopedia.

GRASS LANDS.

Notwithstanding the many arguments brought forward by farmers of the highest merit and character, in favour of the system of convertible husbandry, and by which that system would be extended over the whole of the meadows, it may still be made clear to those who take a liberal and extended view of agriculture, and allow the evidence of observation and facts,—that old grass lands, when maintained in a rich and productive state, are more valuable than the same lands would be in tillage; and there is hardly any farmer possessed of live stock, who does not concur in thinking, that every farm should possess a portion of old grass or meadow land, as a valuable accommodation.

We do not deny that grass lands, when they become covered by moss, ought to be either cured of that weed, or broken up for tillage; and indeed the latter mode of treating them is the better remedy; cultivation turning the moss plants into manure for corn. Neither would we say, that the manure which is required, for corn lands ought in reason to be applied to old grass; though such mismanagement is certainly too common even in England.

The proper system of management for old grass lands is, to preserve them rich and fertile by means of such manures as may be applied without diminishing the supplies of manure wanted for the tillage lands; thus furnishing ample stores of the best grass and hay for live stock, and thereby adding ultimately to the farm-yard manure for corn likewise.

The superior value of old grass is well known, and has been generally acknowledged. Every grazier is well acquainted with the fact; experience discovering that in pasturage it feeds greater numbers of animals to better purpose and in shorter time; and that, for the purpose of being cut into hay, it stands thicker than any new grass on the soil.

Few actual farmers are at much trouble to investigate the reasons on which this fact depends. But it may be satisfactory here briefly to remark, that a perennial sward of grass consists of such plants as are congenial to the soil, and have got the better of intruders, of course, thriving better in their natural place: that these being of great variety, and feeding at various depths, occupy the whole soil, and are found growing in full vigor, though in much greater closeness and numbers; that their mature age renders them more effective and perfect in quality; and that a firm consolidated soil thus covered, is not nearly so much hurt by the trampling of beasts on it as a soil just laid down from tillage would necessarily be.

From the Zion's Herald.

CURE FOR FELONS.

The following is a cure for Felons:—Take quick, or unslacked lime; slack it in soap; bind on a plaster of it the size of a small bean; change it every half hour for three hours. This will draw it out, and leave the bone and joint perfectly sound. Having tried the experiment on myself and others and never having known it to fail, I think it may be recommended to the public.

THOMAS G. BROWN.

Boston, June 16, 1827.

FOR SCOURING PARTY-COLOURED WOOLEN, AS CARPETS, HEARTH-RUGS &c.

It is customary with those engaged in the scouring trade to have a large scouring board; the narrowest part of the carpet is first pulled on the table, and, according to the colours that are in the carpet, either gall or soap must be used, and sometimes both. Carpets are generally drawn across a table or scouring board, and a piece of soap is rubbed on every spot of grease or dirt. If the soap is very hard, it is customary to have a bowl of hot water by your side, to dip it into.—The carpet must first be well beaten before it is brought to the scouring board, after all the spots have been soaped, lay the part which was first soaped upon or across the table; then take a hard brush dipped in boiling water, and holding the brush by the middle, with the arm extended in front of the body, so as to have, your full strength, rub the spots until the dirt is extracted. This is to be continued all over the carpet till the dirt is out.—If the carpet is very dirty, a solution of soap, as for blankets, must be put in a scouring tub, with hot water, then put in your carpet, and beat it out; afterwards rinse it in as many different clean waters as in may require. In the last rinsing water, put a table spoonful of oil of vitriol; it will brighten the colours, and make the carpet look clear, especially when reds and greens are in it. [American Farmer.]

TIGHT DRESSING.

Stomach boards stiffen the body and destroy the easy and graceful motions for which it is by nature so admirably fitted; they moreover tend much to the displacement of parts which in their natural situation and form add greatly to female beauty. Tight lacing with or without stomach boards, prevents the free motion of the ribs necessary to easy breathing, confines the lungs and diminishes the chamber in which the heart beats as it fills with blood, and frequently interrupts its action and produces fainting, from this practice arises difficult breathing, palpitation, acute or low inflammatory actions which are liable to result in adhesions of contiguous parts, pain in the side, cough and consumption. This practice has its effects, too, upon the organs in the upper part of the abdomen, particularly the stomach and liver.—Compression, here exerted, impedes the delicate process going on in those organs, the natural and easy condition of which is essential to health. In this way a foundation is laid for dyspepsia, with its train of attendants, wind belching, heart-burn, hypochondriasis and dyspeptic consumption.

When tight lacing is adopted, as it often is at the age of 11, 12 or 13, its mischievous effects are in a great measure irremediable. The capacity of the chest is permanently diminished, so that during the natural growth of those parts which are confined, the lungs are prevented from evolving to their natural and necessary extent, thus establishing a permanent disproportion between the greater and lesser circulations. This disproportion generates derangement of function in vital organs, which tends to produce a diseased structure that medicine cannot remove.—*Med. Intel.*

On Saturday last there were lying in our harbor sixty-four vessels, making an aggregate of over 7000 tons of shipping, all actively employed in loading or discharging. [Bangor Reg.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1827.

FINE STRAWBERRIES.

Samuel G. Perkins, Esq. of Boston has presented to the Editor of the N. E. Farmer, a parcel of Strawberries, which for size and flavor were very far superior to any fruit of the kind we had ever before seen. They were raised by Mr Perkins on his estate at Brookline, from plants, which were originally presented to him by the London Horticultural Society. Some of the berries which we received were nearly two inches in diameter, and about six inches in circumference; and Mr Perkins informs us that one which grew on the same vines measured more than two inches three-tenths in diameter! They were of the kind denominated the Downton Strawberry, so named from the estate of Mr Knight, the famous English horticulturist, who first raised this variety from the seed, and introduced it to public notice. The fruit is shaped like a cock's comb, and is very delicious. We thus have proof,ocular, tangible, and palatable, that the breeds of vegetables, as well as of animals may be improved by judicious selection, proper crosses and due attention to the other items of scientific management.

ON HOING CROPS, REMEDIES FOR DROUGHT, &c.

The best season for hoing good land, is, two or three days after rain has fallen, or as soon after as the soil will not adhere to the hoe, when at work. Light, dry lands, indeed, may be dressed at almost any time; but the season for hoing strong, clay soils, is very frequently short and precarious. Hence it will be useful to point out the proper juncture. There is a period between the time of the clay-soils running together so as to form puddles, in consequence of superfluous moisture, and that of their consolidating into hard cakes from great drought, when they are sufficiently tractable. This is the proper season; and whatever land is then hoed will not cake together till it has been again penetrated by rain, in which case the operation is to be repeated at the time just mentioned, and as often as is necessary, till the growing crop begins to cover the soil; when it will in a manner screen the surface of the land against the intense heat of the sun; and consequently in a great measure prevent the inconveniences attendant on the consolidation of the soil, during dry weather.

"Hoing is used for four purposes, sometimes together, but commonly separate; first, to loosen weeds so as they may die for want of nourishment, or be gathered or raked off, for which purpose, either the thrust or draw hoe may be used; the second, to stir the soil, and for this purpose, when no weeds require killing, the pronged hoe is preferable, as being thrust deeper with less force, and as likely to cut the roots of the plants; the third is to draw up or accumulate soil about the stems of plants, for which purpose a hoe with a large blade or shovel will produce most effect; and the fourth is to form a hollow gutter or drill, in which to sow or insert the seeds of plants, for which a large or small draw-hoe may be used, according to the size of the seeds to be buried.—The use of the hoe for any of the above purposes requires dry weather."

Deane's New England Farmer says that hoing is of use "to keep the soil from becoming too compact, which prevents the roots extending

themselves freely in search of their food, at the same time keeping up a fermentation, by which the vegetable food is concocted, and brought into contact with the roots. For this purpose the deeper land is hoed the better. But hoing should cease, or be only superficial, when the roots are so far extended as to be much injured by hoing. They will bear a little cutting without injury.—For where a root is cut off, several new branches will come in its place. To render the soil more open and porous, so that it shall greedily drink in the nightly dews, and that rain may not run off, but readily soak as it falls, and be retained. Accordingly, the more and oftener land is hoed, the more moisture it retains, the better it bears drought, and the more its plants are nourished.—Another design of hoing, and which has not been enough attended to, is to nourish plants by drawing fresh soil near to them, the effluvium of which enters the pores above ground, and increases their growth. At the same time, earthing of plants makes them stand more firmly, and increases their pasture in the spots where the roots most abound, and prevents the drying of the earth down to the roots.

"But earthing or hilling of plants should be done with caution. Hilling excessively is hurtful, as it does not permit the roots to have so much benefit from the rains, and too much hinders the influence of the sun upon the lowermost roots.—Whatever hilling is done should be done by little and little, at several hoeings, that the roots may gradually and easily accommodate themselves to the alteration of their condition. Lastly, frequent hoing serves to prevent the standing of water on the surface, so as to chill the ground, and check all fermentation in it.

"When all the hoeing between rows of plants is performed with the hand hoe, the labour is severe, and more expensive to the owner; and the plants will, on the whole, receive far less advantage from hoeing. Therefore, where land is tolerably free from obstacles, I would earnestly recommend that the hoe plough, or the common horse plough, which answers nearly the same end, be much used; and the earth stirred with it to a good depth, and frequently, during the proper season of hoeing, which is the former part of summer, but varies with respect to different crops.

"A plough, called a cultivator, has been constructed, with two mouldboards, which turns the mould both ways at once, towards each of the two rows between which it passes. But as it requires more than one horse to draw it in stiff ground, two furrows made with a hoe plough, or horse plough, according to the customary practice, may answer full as well. When the soil is light and mellow, it will be a saving of time to use this cultivator; and the work will be done with more regularity and neatness, if guided with skill and due care.

The usual method of horse hoeing is as follows: At the first hoeing, turn the furrows from the rows, so that they form a veering, or ridge, in the intervals between the rows. The plough should pass as near to the rows as may be without danger of eradicating or disturbing the plants; for it is best that the soil be loosened as near to the roots as possible: Because when they are tender and weak, they will extend their roots but little; and there will be no opportunity afterwards of ploughing and extending the earth so near to them, without too much danger of tearing and in-

juring their roots. After ploughing, the rows are to be cleared of weeds with the hand hoe, and little fresh earth brought into contact with them. "At the next hoeing, and all after hoeings, our common husbandry, the furrows are to be turned towards the rows, so as to form a hentin or trench, in the middle of each interval; and across the furrows last made, that the land may be the more thoroughly pulverized. This operation carries the share of the plough farther from the roots, and at the same time affords plenty of fresh earth about the plants; which must be finished with the hand hoe. But if, in ploughing, any of the plants should chance to be covered, they must be set free without delay.

"At the last hoeing, either of Indian corn, or of any thing that is planted in hills, as it is vulgarly called, it is best to make but one furrow in an interval, and to pass the plough both ways, to cut the ground into squares with the plough, rather with the cultivator. This leaves the roots the more room, and less work will remain to be done with the hand hoe."

"If the horse be weak, or the ground hard and stiff, it may be needful to let the plough go twice in a place, which makes four times in an interval. For the plough should go as deep for hoeing, as in any other ploughing, or else the intention of it will be partly defeated; which is to keep the quantity of soil light and mellow from which the plants are to draw the most of their nourishment."

"We apply horse hoeing to Indian corn, when the ground is well cleared from obstacles, and could not be easily persuaded to neglect it. Every farmer knows how much it saves labour, and that the crop is increased by it. Why then will they not be persuaded, by all that has been experienced, and written, by some of the wisest farmers, to apply this method of culture to any other plants? I have no doubt it might be done with equal advantage. Indeed we cultivate but few plants in tillage, for which this kind of culture would be improper. In Europe, they horse-hoe all kinds of grain, and even some kinds of grasses."

"In a dry season, or in land that is in no danger of ever being too wet, it is advisable to hoe only in the morning and evening. And if farmers will work as early and late as they can, they may afford to desist, and rest themselves from nine till four, when the air is hottest. The ground will get and retain the more moisture which is thus hoed early and late. And in the middle of some of our hottest days, there is danger of hurting tender plants, by drawing the scalding hot earth close to their stems. But the opinion entertained by many, that no hoeing at all should be done in a dry season, is irrational and ridiculous. They deprive their land of the benefit of the dew, by neglecting to hoe it, suffer it to be overrun with destructive weeds, which rob the plants of most of their nourishment, and allow the ground to be so compacted and hard, that the rain when it comes will not penetrate it. This strange opinion will occasion much loss to those whose conduct is influenced by it."

CUTTING GRASS FOR HAY.

In the cutting of grass crops for the purpose of being converted into hay, it is necessary that they be in the most suitable states of growth and maturity, for affording the best and most nutritious fodder. With this view they should neither be cut too early a period, or suffered to stand too long;

In the former case there will be considerable loss in drying from the produce being in so soft a green a condition, and in the latter from the proportion of the nourishing properties being ended. Grass when mown before it comes in flower, while the rich saccharine juice is in it, retained at the joints of the flower-stems is the most proper condition for being cut down, and the period it must contain the largest proportion of nutritious materials, but which then be- to be absorbed, and taken up in proportion as the leaves expand, and the seeds ripen, so as to constitute the meal or starch of the seed lobes, and then dispersed on the land, or fed upon by the grass stems with their leaves being in a similar situation to that of the straw of good grain. But there are other circumstances, such as those of ripeness, to be attended to in determining the period of cutting crops of grass, as in some cases when they are thick upon the ground the bottom parts become of a yellow color, and the flowering fully takes place; and on these circumstances it will often be the best practice to mow as soon as the weather will possibly permit; for if this is neglected, there will be a danger of its rotting, or at any rate of its acquiring a disagreeable flavour, and becoming of little value. Where grass is very tall, as is the case in moist meadows, it is liable to fall over and lodge, by which the same effects are produced.—*London.*

A very remarkable description is given from the Liverpool Chronicle, of two shocks of Lightning received by the packet ship New York, on the 10th of April, when three days from New York, on her late passage to Liverpool. The first shock struck half past 5 o'clock in the morning, when the passengers were in their births. It was extremely violent, shattered the mast head, penetrated the deck, and passed to the water by two wire branches, one of which passed through the fore room and ladies' cabin, shattering many things as it passed. The ship was on fire in several places, but the fire was soon extinguished by rain, in which fell in torrents, mixed with hail. The ship had a chain conductor on board, but as it was not a season for expecting thunder storms, it was not up. After this storm, however, Captain ordered it to be raised to the main royal mast head, and brought down to the water. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon another storm came on, and the ship again received a violent shock, which was thought, but for the conductor, would have killed her to the bottom. The conductor itself, however, consisted of links of iron a quarter of an inch thick, was rent to atoms, and fragments of it were scattered on deck. The ship was filled with smoke and a sulphurous smell; some of the men were struck, but none were severely injured.

[Salem Gazette.]

A Massachusetts gentleman, in Baltimore, late- ly wrote that he had intended to send a fashion- plate to his daughter, but was afraid to ven- ture on the deck of the packet, and could not get down the hatchway. [Ibid.]

A hack-driver in New-York ran over and killed a black last week. It seems he was driving a gen- tleman who begged him to stop, but the unfeeling driver said they ought to take care of their chil- dren. He has been arrested and is in Bridewell.

The late trip of the *Tecumseh*, says the Cincin- nati Register, opens a wide field for speculation. on the subject of steam boat navigation. This powerful boat made the voyage from Louisville to New-Orleans, and back again in 15 days, having remained at Orleans two days, which leaves 13 days for the actual running time. This is equal to 230 miles per day; as she came up in eight days two hours, she must have descended in four days 22 hours.—It is probable that in the present state of the steam Engine, this rapidity cannot be much increased, as all the space which can be spared for this purpose, is now on our large boats, filled up with boiler.—What effect will be produced by the application of Mr. Perkins' principle, is yet to be tried.

The bones of an animal, calculated when alive, to have measured twenty-five feet round the body and one hundred and thirty feet in length, were ex- hibited in New-Orleans on the 1st of April.—The bones were discovered some time since in one of the prairies near the mouth of the Mississippi. The cranial bone, which is among the collection, weighs twelve hundred pounds. They are justly considered a great natural curiosity. A gentle- man at N. Orleans has furnished the editor of the Charleston Courier with a scientific description of them. He says—"of the nature or species of this monster we have yet to learn. It has been conjectured that it was amphibious, perhaps of crocodile species and in this opinion I certainly concur."—*Manufacturers & Farmers Journal.*

Mr Southworth Howland, of West Brookfield, Ms. (says a Worcester paper,) has succeeded in remedying the evils occasioned by the amputation of limbs. The substitutes are made with joints in the toe, ankle and knee. They are worn with ease and appear natural. They have been proved by many individuals, and in all cases have com- pletely answered the purpose for which they are intended.

Intemperance.—Hugh King, a soldier, was exe- cuted at St. Louis, on the 27th May, for the mur- der of Martin Green. At the place of execution he delivered a neat speech, and among other ad- monitory remarks are the following: "I can trace most of my overt acts of wickedness to intempe- rance. The influence of ardent spirits has been to destroy my reason for the time being. I often had a faint, and sometimes no recollection of things that transpired when I was partially in- toxicated. I have no recollection of killing Sergeant Green, nor of firing a gun that day, nor of many things which are said to have transpired about that time. I had been for several days under the influence of liquor; yet I do not plead this as any justification of my crime. From the testimony of others, I can have no doubt but that I shot Green, though I never harboured ill-will against him.—According to the laws of God and my country, I have forfeited my life."

Christian Freeman.

HUNT & STIMSON, Booksellers, No. 8 Court St. have become agents for the Old Hampshire Post & Christian Freeman, printed in Northampton.

As a part of this paper is devoted to the inculcation of liberal views of christianity; the Editor and Proprietor hopes to obtain, a share of the patronage of those in the Metropolis, favourable to those views.

June 29, 1827.

Hingham Iron Foundry.

THE subscriber having erected a Furnace for the casting of IRON, in Hingham, and having procured faithful and experienced workmen, is now ready to re- ceive and execute orders for Machinery and other Castings on the most liberal terms for cash or credit.—Particular attention being paid to the quality of the iron, as well as the execution of the work, he hopes to give full satisfaction to those who favour him with their patronage.

Orders promptly and faithfully executed on applica- tion to J. R. NEWELL, No. 52 North Market street, or the subscriber in Hingham. BENJ. THOMAS. Superior Stoves of a superior pattern, for sale as above.

Grammatical Chart.

Just Published by JOHN MARSH, Nos. 96 & 98 State street, Hurd's Grammatical Chart, or Private Instructor of the English Language. Second edition, with Additions and Improvements by the Author.

Committees and Teachers of schools are invited to call around for a copy of this work for examination. June 15.

E. PUTNAM No 12 Washington street, has for sale, Watches, Jewelry, Combs, Fancy Goods, Gold Bands and Silver Spoons, (warranted) which he will sell low for cash.

E. P. will sell what Military Goods he has on hand cheaper than they can be bought in the city, being de- termined to close this part of his business this season

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

	FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	3 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	80 00
pearl do. - - -		95 00
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	1 62
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9 25
cargo, No 1, new, - -		8 12
" No 2, new, - -		6 75
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	12 13
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		7 10
skimmed milk, - - -		3 6
FLAX - - - - -		
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90 100
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 50
Genesee, - - - - -		5 00
Rye, best, - - - - -		
GRAIN, Rye - - - - -	bush	80
Corn - - - - -		60
Barley - - - - -		1 00
Oats - - - - -		43
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9 10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - - -		10 15
LIME, - - - - -	cask	70 90
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	27 78
PLASTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	13 00
navy, mess, do. - - -		10 75
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		10 60
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	1 75
Clover - - - - -	lb.	82
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		30 45
do do unwashed - - -		28 25
do 3-4 washed - - -		26 34
do 1-2 & 4 do - - -		25 30
Native - - - - -		20 25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		33 37
2d sort - - - - -		25 30
do Spinning, 1st sort		28 32

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		8
whole hogs, - - -		5 1/2
VEAL, - - - - -		6 8
MUTTON, - - - - -		5 10
POULTRY, - - - - -		10 12
BUTTER, keg & tub,		13 14
lump, best, - - -		16 18
EGGS, - - - - -		30 32
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	80
Indian, do. - - -		85 90
POTATOES, - - - - -		25 30
CIDER, liquor, (new) - - -	bbl.	2 00

MISCELLANIES.

LAW AND WAR.

At a late meeting of gentlemen under a commission of bankruptcy at Andover, England, some disagreement arose between Mr Fleet and Mr Mann, both respectable Solicitors, which produced a challenge from the former. The latter returned the following answer. The last stanza but one will be more perfectly understood when it is known that Mr Mann has a wife and children, and that Mr Fleet is a bachelor.—*Boston Courier.*

TO KINGSTON FLEET, ESQ.

I am honored this day, sir, with challenges two
The first from friend Langdon, the second from you;
As the one is to *fight*, and the other to *dine*.
I accept his "engagement," and yours must decline.
Now in giving this preference, I trust you'll admit
I have acted with prudence, and done what was fit,
Since encountering him and my weapon a knife,
There is some little chance of preserving my life,
Whilst a bullet from you, sir, might take it away,
And the maxim you know, is to live while you may.
If, however you still suppose I'll treat you,
By sternly rejecting this challenge to meet you,
Bear with me a moment, and I will adduce
Three powerful reasons by way of excuse:
In the first place, unless I am grossly deceived,
I myself am in conscience the party aggrieved;
And therefore, good sir, if a challenge must be,
Pray wait till that challenge be tendered by me.
Again, sir, I think it by far the more sinful,
To stand and be shot at, than to sit for a skinful;
From whence you'll conclude, (as I'd have you indeed)
That fighting composes not part of my creed;
And my courage, (which, though it was never disputed,
Is not, I imagine too, too deeply rooted)
Should prefer that its Fruit, sir, whate'er it may yield,
Should appear at "the Table," and not in "the Field,"
And lastly, my life, be it never forget,
Possesses a value which yours, sir does not,
So I mean to preserve it as long as I can,
Being justly entitled "a family Man;"
With three or four children (I scarce know how many.)
While you sir, have not, or ought not to have, any,
Besides, that the contest would be too unequal,
I doubt not will plainly appear by the sequel;
For e'en you must acknowledge it would not be meet
That one small "Man of War" should engage a whole
Fleet.

From the Trenton Emporium.

Every Day Rules.—When our old school-master, shortly after the close of the revolution, left us to settle in Pennsylvania, I remember he made us all stand up before his green desk, while he made a speech filled with good advice, for our practice through life, and among a great many good things, he gave us the six following rules—
I think I have found the practice of some of them of great advantage, and a thought struck me the other day when I chanced to come across them, written in an old copy book, that they might possibly be acceptable at least to some of the young people who read the Emporium. They are as follows:—

1. When, in company, the conversation turns on an absent person, and you are called to express an opinion—always fancy that very person is standing silent behind you, looking over your

shoulder and listening attentively to what you say. You will then speak prudently, and with due regard to his character.

2. As far as possible, when you come to be your own masters, avoid contracting debts—try to do without every thing you cannot pay for, and when prudence requires the contracting of a debt, be punctual to the day in paying it. Your affairs will then never get into confusion—you will always know exactly how you stand with the world.

3. Set a high value on your word in all things be sure you make never a promise that you are not morally certain of being able to perform.—The highest compliment your neighbors can bestow on you will be to say—"his word is as good as his bond"—you may place implicit faith in what he says."

4. Always be ready to do an act of kindness when you can do it consistently with all your other obligations. And always do it cheerfully, gladly, without a wry face or an apology. But let those you oblige see and feel that you take delight in serving them. This will make you many friends—many who will be ever ready to oblige you in turn.

5. If you receive an injury, sleep at least twelve hours soundly before you make up your mind in what manner to treat it. Then palliate it as much as you can, and reflect well on what course will be at once most honorable, humane, and advantageous, in regard to it. Thus you will stand a good chance of acting wisely.

6. Choose your company among men of virtue, regular habits, and good sense—so that your own character, habits and manners may be formed in a good model. This will save you much trouble, and redound in the end greatly to your advantage.

The old man had a choice collection of good rules and maxims, and never did a man practice what he taught by precept, more closely. He profited by it too, for he was afterwards a member of the Legislature, a Judge, and I believe, a Colonel of militia.

OLIVER OAKWOOD.

Charity Sermon.—The late Dean Swift, of eccentric memory, once preached a charity sermon at St. Patrick's church, Dublin, the length of which disgusted many of his hearers, which coming to his knowledge, and it falling to his lot soon after to preach another sermon of the like kind in the same place, he took special care to avoid falling into the same error. His text was, "He that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given will he pay him again." The dean after repeating his text in a more than commonly emphatic tone, added, "Now my beloved brethren you hear the terms of this loan; if you like the security, down with your dust." It is worthy of remark that the quaintness and brevity of this sermon produced a very large contribution.—*Anecdotes of Swift.*

Sleep.—Edwards relates in his History of the West Indies, that a negro, who had been sent as a courier to a considerable distance, threw himself down as soon as he had delivered his packet, and immediately fell into a profound sleep. When the answer which he was to take back, was ready, a domestic shook him and said, "Massa says you must not sleep—you must get up."—Raising his head, the negro muttered, "sleep hab no massa," and relapsed instantaneously into a nap.

The beginning and end of Honour.—Iphicrate the son of a shoemaker, was reproached by a d generate descendant of Harmotus for the meanness of his birth. "True," said Iphicrates, "the dignity of my family begins with me, while that yours terminates with you."

Dreams.—To dream, and to remember you dream, is a fore-runner that you were not wakened nor very sound asleep, when you dreamed. I tell you dreams, prognostictees that you might be better employed. For a young lady to dream very particularly of any certain young gentlemen, foretells that she purchased her first flat to attract his attention. To dream of happiness shows that you will probably be disappointed when you awake.

Signs.—To hear a death-watch, denotes that there is a little insect near you. To see strange sights is a sign that there is something to eat, them, or that your head is disordered. To see apparition or to be bewitched, is an incontestable evidence that you are lacking in common sense.

Dr. Hull's Patent Tringe Trusses.



E. WIGHT, Milk street, has just received, a complete assortment Dr. Hull's Trusses. Any persons doubting the superiority of these Trusses over every other in use, will be satisfied by calling at his Store, examining the certificates of their prior excellence from various Medical Societies, and from very many of the most celebrated Surgeons and Physicians in United States.—They have also received the decided approbation of SIR ASTLEY COOPER, of LONDON. The complete cures which are effected on persons from 40 to 7 years of age may with safety be computed at an average of 1 in 3.—And universally on children.

ROMAN. This elegant, full blooded horse, a bay with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr. Ste Williams in Northborough (Vt.) at \$20 the season be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, May 25.

BELLFOUNDER. This celebrated horse, a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the *F. always*, will stand at Col. Jacques' stable, in Charlestown, during the season. Charge \$20, and \$10.00 groom—see New England Farmer, May 4, 1826.

J. & A. Fales' Patent Hoes,

Constantly for sale by French & Weld, 31 & 32 So. Market street, sole agents for vending the same.

Turnip Seed, &c.

Lately received at the Farmer office, 52 No. Market street,—from Scotland, a large variety fresh Turnip seed, comprising the following kinds:
White flat turnip, Large Norfolk
Yellow Scotch garden, White stone
Late red top turnip, Common field
Long tankard, Early Dutch
Yellow stone, Yellow Malta

Also, three pounds genuine Silver skin Onion 30 lbs. MANGEL WURTZEL and SUGAR BEET Sweet or Sugar corn—best for boiling ears. 100 lbs. LUCERNE.—Flax seed—Buck White Yellow Locust seed. White Mulberry do. With every variety of GARDEN SEEDS.

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$3 per annum, if paid in advance.

Gentlemen who procure firm responsible subscribers are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse.)—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V. BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1827. No. 50.

HORTICULTURE.

from Memoirs of the Mass. Agricultural Society.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE CANKER WORM.

BY WILLIAM DANDRIDGE PECK.

Admiranda levium dicam spectacula rerum.
In tenuilabor. VIRG.

The natural history of Insects is viewed by the greatest part of mankind, with a supercilious eye; as they are considered as trifles beneath the notice of so dignified a being as man. To cultivate knowledge of insects, merely for their splendid image or gorgeous colours, is indeed a contemptible employment; but to inquire into the purposes of their being and the part they are destined to perform in the economy of nature, is to study the wisdom of that omniscient Being, whose mandates they execute with the greatest exactness.

The labours of the Silk-Worm and the Bee, are immediately beneficial to man, and these are cultivated with profit. Many others, by thwarting arrangements, arrest his attention; but because these, the wonders of the insect world are little noticed.

The *Silpha Vespiola*, or Carrion-Beetle, discovers small carcasses, and three or four of them, in united industry, excavate the earth for their repast, and this in obedience to the wise laws of the Creator, lest the putrid effluvia should infect the air.

The Libellule or Dragon-Flies, are beneficial to man by destroying the venomous musquit, and other noxious insects, to which they are more fatal than the Lion to the inhabitants of the wilderness, or the Shark to the natives of the ocean.* Several species of Hemerobius or Louse-Lion, as well as the Coccinelle or Lady Flies, feed on Aphides which infest plants, an obvious and common disease of garden vegetables.

Nature has instituted in every branch of the animal and vegetable creation, certain checks, by means of which she prescribes their limits. Among Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, and Insects, are found individuals which live by rapine, and prevent the too great increase of the objects on which they are destined to prey: But the office of keeping within due bounds the numerous subjects of the vegetable world, and more particularly that part of it which does not yield food to voracious quadrupeds, is committed to insects. These animals "although individually minute, taken collectively, are of prodigious bulk, and their effect is equally great. They are so many animal ministers of nature, appointed each to its peculiar task, preserving a due proportion among plants; destroying superfluous dead and putrid matters; and finally becoming in part, the food of other animals; but principally of birds."† How destructive is the small Weevil to grain? the

Grasshopper in dry seasons to grass? the *Bruchus Pisi* or Pea-Weevil to peas? the minute *Chrysomelæ* or Turnip-Flies to turnips, and other plants of the same order? Every husbandman can answer.

Trees which from their height are inaccessible to quadrupeds, entertain a great number of insects.* This remark applies to fruit trees in general; but particularly to the apple tree. This valuable tree which is most cultivated, and which produces a wholesome liquor most generally used in New England, gives food to many of the insect tribe, and probably all that inhabit it, are not yet detected. The consideration of two of them, the most obvious and destructive, is the object of this paper. They are both of the Moth (or, as they are commonly called, Miller) kind.

The first seems very nearly allied to the *Phalæna Neustria* of Linnæus. It is of a cinnamon colour, with two oblique stripes of white on the upper wings, of which the hindmost is $\frac{1}{2}$ longer than the other; the lower wings have a single one, and the under sides of all the wings are marked by a single stripe of the same colour in the same direction. The female insects are nearly twice as large as the males.

The first appearance of these in the larvæ or caterpillar state, is commonly in the beginning of May, when there may be seen on some small branch, a small white web like that of a spider, but more dense. If this be opened it is found to contain a great number of minute caterpillars.—Under this web they are concealed, except when they go out to feed at the extremity of the branch and when they leave it, they draw as they proceed, a silken fibre along their path which serves to guide them back. As they advance in age and size they enlarge their nest by weaving a new web, parallel to the former one, and when arrived at their greatest growth, the web acquires a diameter of eight or nine inches.

If cut through at this period, it will be found to consist of numerous silken layers, filled with the excretions of the caterpillars. Until the feeding state is over, they leave and return to their web, with considerable regularity, resembling in this respect the larva of the *Phalæna processionea*, described and figured by Reaumur.† Toward the end of June they cease to feed and are seen wandering on the trunks of the trees, on fences, &c. in the vicinity. After a good deal of exercise, they insinuate themselves into any interstices they find, and weave around them a cocoon like that of the silkworm. The chrysalis or pupa state, now succeeds to that of the larva, the coat of the caterpillar is thrown off, the skin immediately under it hardens into a shell of a dark brown colour, and thus it remains torpid, until its final change comes on. In about a fortnight the shell bursts at the head, the fluid which surrounds the insect in it, exudes through the fissure, and dissolving the silk, makes an aperture for its escape. The moth now comes forth furnished with four wings, and the creeping sluggish worm is transformed into an active inhabitant of air, and is in the most perfect state of its being.

Thus transformed, they are adequate to the continuation of their species. They celebrate their nuptials, and in August deposit their eggs, which may be found in a mass, surrounding the small twigs in form of a ring, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch broad, in colour somewhat resembling the bark.

Each of these clusters of eggs is deposited by a single moth; when deposited she surrounds them with a kind of varnish in which a bubble is formed over each egg. They are thus perfectly secured from any injury by snow or rain. These eggs are hatched the same autumn, and the larvæ are perfectly formed, though they do not burst from the shell until the month of May following.

The larva is of a dark colour, somewhat hairy and furnished with sixteen feet. The head is black; the sides of the body variegated with fine, intermingled, blue and yellow lines; above these a waving, interrupted, yellowish line runs the whole length of the body; next above this a series of black spots, each including a small blue one, one of which spots is placed in each segment. On the back is a white line extending the whole length, and on each side of this line is a longitudinal area of small, interrupted, waving, yellow lines on a black ground.

They grow to the length of an inch and three quarters. The trees most subject to injury from these are the Apple, the Cherry and the Peach.

They are extremely voracious, and assisted by those hereafter to be mentioned, in some seasons and in some situations, have entirely stripped the Apple trees of their verdure, and given them in June the aspect of December.

Nature has with equal wisdom and beneficence, restricted both these insects to the production of a single annual progeny.

The other insect which seems to have attracted more attention than the former, is far less in size, very different in its economy, and commonly known by the name of Canker-worm.

The perfect insect first presents itself to our observation. Let us therefore notice it in this stage of existence, and trace its offspring until it arrives at the same.

These insects appear in the spring earlier than any other of the moth tribe; about the middle of March: Their rise, however, from the earth will be delayed or hastened according to the temperature of the atmosphere and state of the soil.

They are found under a double form, the males being furnished with, and the females, being destitute of, wings. This circumstance necessitates the females to ascend the tree by its trunk in order to deposit their eggs upon the branches. The males by their wings resort to them, and are found in the evenings hovering round the trees.

In three or four days after they begin to rise, they are found sub copula. This office is performed in eleven or twelve days after their first appearance. The males die and disappear.

In thirteen days the females deposit their eggs. These they place in the crannies of the bark, in the forks of small branches; and where there are spots of moss upon the smaller limbs, they seem most fond of insinuating themselves into the cavities between its leaves. For this purpose the females are furnished with a tube through which

* Linnæi Oratio de Insectis.

† Vis illum Naturæ vocare? non peccabis.—et enim ex quæ nata sunt omnia, cuius spiritui visum. Senecæ Quæst. Lib. II. XLV.

† Linnæus.

* Linnæus. † Memoires des Insects, vol. ii. tab. 11.

the egg is passed, with which she investigates the apertures in the bark or moss, and ascertains their depth. Grasshoppers in the same manner intrude their eggs under the roots of grass. Each female lays at a medium an hundred eggs. The ultimate purpose of their Being thus performed, they die.

The egg is elliptic, one 30th of an inch in length of a pearl colour, with a yellowish cast; as the included animal advances in ripeness, the egg assumes a brownish hue; in twenty days is of a lead colour, and with a moderate magnifier the larva may be seen to move in the shell.

On the twenty-first day the larva breaks from its prison, is one line in length, and furnished with ten feet, six anterior and four posterior.

In moving from place to place they draw up the hinder feet to the breast, bending the body into a semi-circle, and then extend the body to take a new grasp with the anterior feet, thus seeming to measure the space over which they pass. From this circumstance they are called *geometra*, and in English, loopers, span-worms, inch-worms, &c.

They are commonly hatched about the time that the red currant is in blossom, and the apple-tree puts forth its tender leaves.

Having thrown off the shell, they move about with great activity in search of food, and having arrived at the extremities of the branches or buds, begin to feed on the pulpy parts of the leaves, and if a leaf be taken from the tree at this period, and held against the light, it appears perforated with numerous small apertures like pinholes. Each individual acquires its full growth in about three weeks, and in this term casts several skins, each succeeding coat being of larger dimensions than the former; the number of these, and the space which intervenes between their changes, is not ascertained. As they pass through these stages they become more and more voracious, and in the fourth week are more destructive than in all the former periods of their existence.

They are continually spinning as they pass from place to place, and attach the thread to their path; hence if a branch of the tree be struck, they are seen suspended in the air by a silken fibre like that of the spider, by means of which, when the shock is over, they ascend to their former station.

Being furnished with fewer feet than other caterpillars they are more exposed to falls, and while they are secured from injury by the thread they emit, they are also, by being able to regain their position, in some measure confined to their native tree.

Immediately beneath the mouth is a conical papilla, from which the fibre which suspends them is emitted.

Their ascent when thrown from the tree is slow, and performed by bending the head and anterior part of the body back, until the feet in the third segment can reach the thread, which they grasp, then bringing the head forward, they seize the thread with the jaws; thus continuing to fold it up until arrived at a resting place. They pause at intervals if the ascent is long.

This part of their economy has suggested to some persons the expedient of breaking the threads, by striking with a stick between the suspended insects and the branches of the tree, and it is said that those which thus fall to the earth never rise to the tree again. This is probably the

case with those that fall from branches most remote from the trunk.

On the twenty-sixth day from their quitting the egg, they begin to cease from feeding, and descend by the trunk of the tree; when arrived at its foot, they with great labour penetrate the earth near it to different depths; and this appears to depend in part on the quality of the soil, and in part on the vigour of the animal.

In grass land they are found from one to four inches beneath the surface, and when the trees stand in ploughed land, if the soil be loose, they penetrate to the depth of seven or eight.

Some individuals from an inscrutable cause delay this operation so long, that the chrysalis state comes on before they are able to penetrate the earth. These perish for want of that equal moisture which those beneath the surface enjoy.

It has been observed above, that they descend by the trunk of the tree; all which descend in this manner, enter the earth near it. This is their natural and regular course, and hence the greatest number of them is found within a circle, whose radius extends four feet from the trunk. But some will always be found at a greater distance, according to the area which the tree covers; for if dislodged by wind or accident, at the time when they are about to seek the earth, they cover themselves near the spot they fall on. In recurring to the structure of the female insect, we see at once the reason why they are naturally confined to a small circle.

The larva or caterpillar is, when full grown, about nine lines long; the head pale, marked on each side with two transverse blackish stripes; the back ash-coloured, marked lengthwise with small, interrupted dusky lines; the sides blackish, with a pale line along the length of the body; there are two white spots on the last segment of the body; the abdomen or under side is ash-coloured.

The chrysalis is near five lines in length, about a line and a half in diameter, of a light hazel colour, oblong and pointed at one end.

The chrysalis state comes on in 24 hours after the larva has penetrated the earth; and it appears that the insect is soon perfect, since a course of warm weather has been found to raise some of them from the earth in the month of November. While they are in chrysalis, they are uninjured by frost.

Their natural and regular time of rising is about the middle of March, but happens sometimes as early as the twelfth, and is sometimes retarded to the twenty-fourth, according to the warmth or coldness of the season. They continue to rise for a longer or shorter time according to the greater or less depth at which they lie, and the extrication of the frost from the earth: commonly from twenty to thirty days.

The antennæ or horns of the perfect insects are setaceous. The body of the male is of an ashen-umber colour, almost five lines in length; extent of its upper wings one inch, two lines.

The wings ash-coloured, with three obscure, blackish, transverse stripes, and a small dash of the same color at the tip. The under wings are of an uniform colour, and rather lighter than the ground of the upper ones.

The body of the female is nearly four lines in length, ash-coloured, and marked on the back, with a brown list extending from the thorax to

the tail. She is destitute of wings. Legs dusky with white joints.

Like others of the moth kind, they are active only in the night; and in the day time sit close to the bark of the tree, whose colour is so similar to theirs, that they are not seen without near inspection.

There appears to be a great affinity between this insect and the *Phalæna brumata* of Linnæus but that is twice as large as our Canker-worm. It is described and figured by Reaumur in his *Mémoires des Insectes*, vol. ii. tab. 30, fig. 8, 9.

The writer of this paper believes the Canker-worm has not been observed by any systematic Entomologist; in conformity therefore with the rules of Natural Science, and until some abler hand shall attend to it, he is inclined to call it *Phalæna (vernata)* *geometra seticornis*, alis cinereis, fasciis tribus obscuris, fuscis; posticis immaculatis: femina aptera.

The food of insects of this order in their perfect state is honey, which they draw from the bottoms of flowers through a long tongue or proboscis. There are many, however, which are destined only to the continuation of their species: these have no tongue. Of this kind is the *Phalæna vernata*.

The principal check provided by Nature, upon the too great increase of this insect is the *Ampeles Garrulus* of Linnæus, called by Mr Catesby the Chatterer of Carolina, and in the Rev. Doctor Belknap's History of New Hampshire, Cherry-bird. This bird destroys great numbers of them while in the larva state. Another check is a disease which may be called Deliquium, and is probably occasioned by a fermentation of their food. In this disease the whole internal structure is dissolved into a liquid, and nothing is entire but the exterior cuticle, which breaks on being touched.

The canker worm is said to have been observed first in the southern states, where it is probably a native. It is certain it must be spread by some means independent of itself, since the female, by the privation of wings, is forbidden to range.

It may have been introduced into New England by the importation of trees from the southern States, on which the eggs were deposited; or disseminated in the larva state, in all populous parts of the United States, by falling from trees upon carriages and travellers passing under them. This conjecture is rendered probable, by its being found in all places which have intercourse with such parts as are infested with it; and by its being unknown in new settlements.

It is principally found on the Apple; but has been discovered on a Plum-tree, which stood very near an Apple-tree.

The above Essay took the premium of 50 dollars.

POTATOES.

We have, at various times, said much about the importance of attending more than we have ever yet done to the qualities of our potatoes as food; to their fitness for the table. We may be said to eat the worst potatoes in Massachusetts [not Maine where they have the best] of any State which pretends to raise them.

The old red Cranberry potatoe was a good one, and was thought to be extinct. Last year we met with them again very large and fair, but their goodness was gone. The history given to us of them was, that when they had nearly run out

ere, they were sent to the eastern part of Maine, here they revived and flourished, and were sent again to Boston. We bought a bushel or two, and planted them; they produced miserably, and were utterly worthless. We consider them as in out.

The Chenango potato, a Pennsylvania variety, is earnestly recommended as valuable for the table, is remarkably early; very fair sized potatoes can be had from them in sixty days.

We had till this year supposed that their great excellence consisted in their being fine in summer and fall. We can now add that they continued to till the 30th of May, and are now, on the 6th of June, better than any we have.

We have spoken highly of the Foxite potato, which is the great favourite in Pennsylvania, here it is preferred to the Chenango. It is a late potato, and not so showy as the Chenango. We had supposed that the Foxite was a variety produced in Pennsylvania, but we find them claimed as a New Jersey production by Mr Bock of Bridgeport, New Jersey. In a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer, he says, "with respect to the Foxite potato, I can truly say that they deserve the commendations you have heard of them; they are certainly the finest potato cultivated in this country, remarkably white and mealy; and to me the expression of a gentleman with whom I am conversing on the subject, and who has raised them for some years, 'they are as much superior to other potatoes as the best superfine wheat flour to common rye flour;' the only objection to them, that they are poor bearers, and yield so badly as to discourage their cultivation. We grow another potato here called the Mercer potato, which is next in repute for the table and yields bountifully."

So far Mr Buck's authority, which we can confirm from experience in all points, except that we have found it a very fair bearer. But until we can come to the European rule, which is to select the best eating potato for the table, and resting contented with small crops, we shall never have good ones for our tables. Every good variety of potato in France, Great Britain, and America, are small bearers compared with the coarser, or what we may call the cattle sorts. The mangel wurtzel is a much greater bearer than the blood red, and would put the mangel wurtzel on the table? We can furnish those who may be disposed next year or the present to try the Foxite or Chenango with seed potatoes. There is a celebrated potato in Rhode Island called the *Elam*, which we are now under trial here.—*Mass. Agric. Repos.*

From the New York Statesman.

THE PARENT PLANT OF THE POTATOE.
Samuel L. Mitchell to Nathaniel H. Carter, Corresponding Secretary of the New York Historical Society.

DEAR SIR—I this afternoon received, through Dr Tinslar of the U. S. navy, two dozen tubers or blong and roundish roots of the wild potato. He brought them from their native region in Chili.—They are perfectly distinct from the species which grows without culture on certain high lands in Peru; more especially those of St Lorenzo island, the latter are shaggy, with little roots like hairs, and have their eyes or sprouting points at one extremity only; while the former are smooth, and have germinating spots distributed over much of the surface, like our common potato.

There has been considerable discussion, you know, concerning the origin and derivation of this esculent vegetable. It has been inquired with some solicitude, what is really the country of the *Solanum tuberosum*? and where does it exist without cultivation at the present day?

I consider the articles I have received, as affording answers of a satisfactory kind to both questions. The potato, whence our domestic stock is derived, is an inhabitant of South America, and is at this time thriving without human care or protection in Chili.

The species are small; some of them being not so large as nutmegs. Through inadvertence, they have been kept on ship-board until now, and some of them have pushed forth shoots.

Their appearance confirms the statement made by Joseph Sabine, Esq. in his memoir on the native country of the wild potatoe, as printed in the fourth volume of the London Horticultural Transactions, page 349, &c. with figures of the tubers.

Our fellow-citizens have now an opportunity of seeing with their own eyes; and, by just distribution, some of our cultivators may make a fair experiment. I think the season is not yet too late, as the object is rather to determine the botanical character than to procure a crop. For attaining this end, our samples must not be kept for exhibition too long, but be soon committed to the soil.

I congratulate you on this occurrence, as shedding a benign light upon this department of physiological and agricultural science; and on the manner by which it has been brought about.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.

AMERICAN CHEESE.

From our correspondent at Philadelphia, we have some account of the cheese market; and as a large portion of our readers are farmers, who depend principally on the productions of their dairies for a supply of their wants, we hasten to lay before them such information as we possess. It appears that there was on hand, in Philadelphia market, on the 2d inst. from 400 to 500 casks of old cheese, averaging about 200 lbs.—in all say 75,000 lbs. The following are extracts:

"There was rising of 50 casks sold at auction yesterday, at from 1¼ to 6½ cents per lb.—most of it from 2 to 2½.

"We made an estimate the other day, and found that the enormous quantity of 200,000 lbs. of cheese had perished in this market, the last year, by fire and the heat of the season; 150,000 lbs. we can reckon at twice—which ought to be stated, for the purpose of showing that too much cheese is made. 150,000 lbs. has actually been destroyed by fire and hot weather, and there is still an overplus of at least 65,000 lbs.

"This is only the state of our market; the other markets New York and Baltimore, have been glutted all the year, and can tell of large quantities that have perished besides."

200,000 lbs. of cheese comes to \$20,000, at ten cents a pound. The protecting duty, or duty on foreign cheese, is 9 cents a pound. [Am. Farmer.]

EMPTY PONDS.

This is a proper season for emptying ponds, and cleansing rivers; for, being early in the summer, you will afterwards have an opportunity of turning the mud over, and thereby sweetening it, and laying it into the proper state for bringing on the land. This is a part of husbandry too much neglected by many farmers; but advantage should

always be taken of it by a good husbandman, when he is lucky enough to succeed a great slover; for then he will probably find all the ponds, &c. full of rich mud.

It is improbable that pond mud, especially if there is a stream into the water, should ever fail of proving a good manure, when judiciously used. The method of managing it, which has been found the most beneficial, is the following:

As soon as the mud is dry, and hard enough to spit, turn it over, and three months after, mix it with a quantity of chalk; if lime is cheap and plentiful, it will be an excellent management to add about one-tenth the quantity of mud in lime. Let the whole be mixed well together, and in September turned over again, and spread upon pasture or meadow land in October.

[Young's Farmer's Calendar.]

A simple, effectual, and expeditious Mode of destroying the Green Fly and other Insects. By Mr Thomas M'Laurin, Gardener, Bunny Park, Nottinghamshire.

SIR,—In the present dry season, so favourable to the production of green fly that their numbers are almost unprecedented, the following method, which I practise for their destruction, may perhaps not be unimportant to some readers of your valuable Magazine.

I procure, from the tobaccoconista, liquor expressed from tobacco, to every gallon of which I add five gallons of water; this mixture I, with Read's garden syringe, sprinkle over the trees, putting it on the finest rose, and being careful to wet all the leaves; this operation is performed only in the hottest sunshine, as the effect is then much greater than when the weather is dull. In this manner I have, this spring, with five gallons of liquor, reduced as above stated, cleaned seventeen peach and nectarine trees, twelve of which average seventeen feet in length and twelve in height. The black glutinous insect, provincially called blight, so destructive to the cherry trees, is destroyed in the same way with equal facility.—I have also found, upon trial, that the grubs which attack the apricot, may be destroyed almost instantly by immersing the leaves infested in this liquor.

This is the cheapest and most expeditious manner of destroying the above insects which has come within my knowledge, and to those who have not seen the operation performed the effect produced is almost incredible. Roses, and, in fact, any plant liable to be infested with green fly, and situated where tobacco smoke cannot be used with effect, may be easily cleaned by dipping in or sprinkling with tobacco liquor, as circumstances may render most convenient.

When trees have got so bad that their leaves are much curled, some of the flies, being protected within the curl, will escape: in this case more force must be applied to the syringe, and in a day or two the trees should be looked over again, and whatever part of the leaves has not been wetted should be washed with a painter's brush; but a careful person will render this process unnecessary, by taking them in time.

The liquor costs in Nottingham 1s. 2d. per gallon.

I am, Sir, &c.

T. M'LAURIN

Bunny Park, Nottingham, May 22, 1826.
[Gardener's Magazine.]

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE.

An article in our last may serve to give some idea of the importance of the Woollen Manufacture to the people of this County. By reference thereto, it will be seen that eleven factories, situated in the towns of Mendon, Uxbridge, Northbridge and Grafton, when in full operation, will manufacture *two thousand one hundred and fifty yards of sattinett, one hundred yards of kerseymere, and three hundred and thirty yards of broadcloth per day, making a yearly aggregate of six hundred and seventy-two thousand nine hundred and fifty yards of sattinett, thirty-one thousand three hundred yards of kerseymere, and one hundred and three thousand, two hundred and ninety yards of broadcloth.* Estimating the average value of these goods, per yard, at seventy-five cents for sattinett, one dollar for kerseymere, and three dollars for broadcloth, the yearly value of the woollen goods, manufactured in these four towns alone, will be *eight hundred and forty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-two dollars.* Is this baseness of no importance to those places? Will it make no difference whether they bring into the towns and distribute, annually, near a million of dollars among the farmers, or lie idle and go to ruin? Let the flourishing appearance of every thing in the vicinity of the establishments in operation, contrasted with the symptoms of deterioration in the neighborhood of those that are idle answer.

The above estimate is of but a minor portion of the woollen manufactures of the County. In Fitchburg, Leicester, Oxford, Dudley and Southbridge, there are not less, we believe, than fourteen or fifteen factories, some of which are extensive and well known establishments, such, for instance, as those of the Wolcott Company in Southbridge, Slater & Howard's in Dudley, and the Leicester and Bottonly Companies in Leicester. Beside these, there are a great number of others, in various parts of the County, capable of doing an amount of business sufficient materially to enhance the value of all kinds of property, and to afford inducements for our increasing population to remain among us, in preference to migrating to other parts of the country.—*Forrester Spy.*

NEW PATENTS.

Chairs, &c.—The ingenuity with which some of the mechanical arts most nearly connected with the conveniences and comforts of life are improved, often attracts our attention and claims our admiration. And among the individuals who have distinguished themselves in this way, we have not met with any one so persevering and successful as the person of whose new inventions and patents we now propose to give a short account.—Mr. Pratt is already well known as the patentee of solid leather trunks; of a means to secure luggage on carriages, and several other very useful things; but his latter works, in our opinion, go far beyond these in skill and utility. We shall first speak of a library chair, from whose soft and elastic embrace we dedicate these lines to its praise. This is certainly the *beau ideal* of ease and luxury; and with what material does the reader suppose it is stuffed? It is of iron! iron wire!! This, complicated and twisted into spiral forms, like baked horsehair, composes the seat, the arms, the back of Mr. Pratt's very Easy Chair. Down itself could not be more gentle, nor caotouch more springy. For the invalid it is

invaluable; yielding to pressure, yet never settling into solidity or lumpishness; and having another rare advantage, that of not heating the body reposed on it. For sofas and beds the same material may be advantageously employed; and from what several eminent medical friends have stated to us, we have no hesitation in saying, that for health as well as pleasantness, this invention is superior to any thing applied in the same way. One laughs, indeed, at first, at the idea of sitting or lying on iron furniture; but a very short trial soon convinces us that there is much of real enjoyment in this novel substitute for wool, hair, or feathers. Its application reminds us of a story of Lord —, who, building near a great slate quarry, found his architect employing slate for chimnies, for floors, for shelves, for a hundred purposes. "Why, what the d—l do you intend to do with slate next?" cried his lordship to the artist. "Make bed curtains, my lord," was the answer.—And so with iron; we should not be surprised to see it made into bed curtains, or even into artificial noses when needed.

But Mr. Pratt's next invention is still more important. It is a mechanical apparatus forming a ship, coach or chair, the object of which is to prevent (and it must in a great measure prevent) that distressing malady sea-sickness. The frame is disposed something like the compass; but the contrivance is so perfect, that the chair or coach swings and yields to resistance in *every direction*, so as completely to neutralise the effect of a ship's motion! The interior of the cushion or seat is farther constructed on a novel method to counteract the plunging motion of the vessel—that is to say, it resembles the delightful and classic articles which we have just been describing—chairs which always retain the same shape, and beds that never require making!!! We are sorry that we cannot, in words, give a perfect idea of the very curious spiral screw by which Mr. Pratt has achieved the universally accommodating action of the ship chair (a matter heretofore deemed impossible in mechanics;) but at his repositories in Bond street and Regent street we have no doubt but those who are induced to inquire more particularly, in consequence of this notice, may have their curiosity gratified.

A NEW INVENTION.

A person by the name of Moorhouse, a shoemaker by trade, and who lately arrived from Annapolis, has exhibited to some of the master mechanics in his trade, a machine, which he says is an invention of his own. The object of it is to crimp or to block the upper leathers of boots.—This operation is now done by placing the leather upon a kind of last, made for the purpose, stretching it out with pincers, and giving a shape by fastening it with tacks. This operation is not only difficult, but when the material is stiff and unpliant, often proves very tedious. The purpose of the machine is to accomplish the labor at once, and we are told that it does so very effectually. He sailed yesterday morning for the States, with the intention, as he said, of obtaining a patent from Washington, and Mr. Wilson, who embarks in the Corsair for Greenock, has purchased his claim, and carries the model along with him, intending to secure a patent-right in England, should the invention not have been before conceived and fashioned there.—*Halifax paper.*

MILK.

Among the modern improvements in farming the dairy has of late years, been very much neglected. So much of the profit of breeders depending upon the facility with which the milk of the cow may be reserved during the sucking time, the calf, the following substitute, used in Germany for the natural food of the young progeny, may be acceptable to our country readers.

Let as much water be heated on the fire as the calf will be disposed to drink; and, when it boils throw one or two handfuls of oatmeal* into it, after continuing in that state for one minute, take it off and let it be cooled to the temperature of new milk, when one or two pints of skimmed milk are to be added to it. With this beverage the young animal will fatten and thrive prodigiously the milk of the parent will be applied to the dairy and the intelligent farmer will immediately discover the great advantage to be derived, in the produce of the dairy, from such an expedient.

Ed. U. S. Gaz.

FLOWERS.

The New Monthly Magazine gives the following method of obtaining flowers of different colours on the same stem:—Split a small twig of elder lengthwise, and having scraped out the pith, fill each of the apartments with seeds of flowers of different sorts, but which blossom about the same time; surrounding them with mould, and then tying together the two bits of wood, plant the whole in a pot filled with earth, properly prepared. The stems of the different flowers will thus be so incorporated as to exhibit to the eye only one stem, throwing out branches covered with flowers analogous to the seed which produces them.

Sewing silk has been raised and manufactured by a lady in the neighbourhood of Raleigh, North Carolina, which is pronounced equal in every respect to any imported silk.

A company with a large capital has lately been formed in New York for the purpose of settling sugar plantations in Florida. The editor of the St. Augustine Herald, thinks it a project that must prove successful.

In boring for water in New Jersey, at the depth of 185½ feet, the contents of the auger indicated marine shells, wood petrifications, &c. The whole distance was marked with similar appearances, strata of clays, quicksands, and wood and shells. The sands only furnishing water.

June Frost.—There was a severe frost on the night of the 1st inst. at Greensburg, Penn. which totally destroyed the beans and corn in the gardens and fields. The frost was also severe at Chambersburg, but uncommonly so at Somerset, where the "fruit is generally destroyed, the corn frozen to the ground, tender plants generally, and it is feared the rye crop has suffered materially."

Strauberies.—Mr. Daniel Kochersperger, of Francisville, in the district of Spring Garden, brought to market on Wednesday last a box of strawberies, containing about twenty quarts, which were supposed to average two inches in circumference. They were sold to one individual at fifty cents a quart.—*Guernsey (Ohio) Times.*

* "Indian meal" will do as well.

SLAVE LABOUR.

"I was coming up from Washington City the other day, and stopped at the half way house; then presently there came through a lot of thirteen horses, on each horse a negro, and each horse's owners a bag of oats. They came along at a very slow walk, and stopped at the tavern well—asked them how far they had come, and was answered 'half a mile,' and that each horse was to be watered; and that then they would proceed to field, at some distance, to sow these oats. I remained half an hour, and when I left, they had not finished watering the horses. I said to myself, there are thirteen horses worth each \$60—and 13 negroes each on an average \$300—say a capital of \$4680 of ready cash, employed in seeding a field of oats!—*Quere*—What will these oats cost the cultivator of them on such a system? I presently passed a small new house, and about 300 acres, well fenced and divided into four fields; and in one field were a white man and two negroes planting potatoes; the father dropped manure from a cart drawn by a yoke of oxen, (good beef); the boy dropped the seed from a basket, and the mother covered the hill before the manure became dried and impoverished. Thinks I to myself, this man will be able to undersell his wealthy neighbour in potatoes and oats too, if he makes any, or else his neighbour will lose money. I trust, Sir, that instances of oat-sowing, such as I have named above are rare in our state. I am glad to be able to say they are rare, and becoming more rare every day. You will agree with me, I know, that such management can bring up its conductors nothing but speedy ruin. If the man who possesses 20 negroes, sells 15 at \$100 each, and also 1000 acres of land, at \$15 per acre, he will soon be able to invest \$20,000 in real estate, which will yield \$1200 a year toward his maintenance; and the residue of his profits will increase in value by the neighbourhood coming settled and cultivated. He will have no need to cultivate properly his 500 remaining acres, more or less, and be rid of his troublesome negroes." [Am. Farmer.]

The following account of the *Tunnel under the Thames*, is from the letter of a friend now in Europe:

The Tunnel is open for the admission of visitors, the distance of three hundred feet, in one of the arched entrances, on paying a shilling—through the other arch way, the work is carried on without interruption to the labourers. At its entrance a Steam Engine is employed in letting down all the materials required in the work, and also in working a number of cars on a railway, by which clay, gravel, &c. is brought up. 520 feet of the Tunnel are completed, (more than one third, and something less than half the whole distance.) The centre of each arch is 15½ feet above the carriage way, and the width of each archway is 13½ feet, 3 of which is intended for a footway. The depth of water over head is 36 feet, at the highest tide. The Tunnel has an inclination from the tremes to the centre of 4½ feet in the distance of 100 feet. At present, [14th April last,] they are working within 12 feet of the bottom of the river, which is the nearest approach to the water at any point in the work. Of course there are at least 12 feet of earth between the river and the labourers under it. The arches are built of brick, and of which placed longitudinally, constitute

the thickness of the arch. The interior is lined or covered with Roman cement, and lighted with great brilliancy, as it is, with gas, the appearance is as beautiful as it is novel. The number of persons engaged at work is 280, who divide the day and night equally between them. The receipts amount daily to ten pounds sterling from visitors. When finished it will, it is supposed, cost about 300,000 pounds sterling—less than one half the amount expended on several of the bridges on the same stream."—*Lancaster Journal*.

FOR RAT CATCHING.

For promises infested with rats, prepare from six to ten wooden traps such as are commonly used for taking muskrats and rabbits in the country, place them where the rats run most frequently.—Get a phial of oil of caraway, one of oil of anniseed, and a very small quantity of the oil of rhodium—the latter is costly, and but little of it needed. Perfume the sides and top of the boxes with the caraway and anniseed, and with the end of your finger touched to the rhodium make a few dots on the bottom.—Take stale bread and grate it, mix it up with some drops of the caraway, evenly, and place a single handful of it on the middle of the lower box board, under the place where the pan or trap platform is to be set—keep the boxes thus baited, fastened open for two nights—the two succeeding nights set the traps so they will not spring, and put the like baites on the pans. On the fifth night set the traps thus baited, prepared for springing. Sit with a dark lantern in the room or place where your traps are, and as soon as you hear a lid fall, take up the trap, cover its mouth with a bag, and empty the rat or rats into it—kill them by dashing the bag against a post or the floor: reset the trap and continue until the "custom" ceases.—Be careful not to suffer a rat that has been caught to escape; if you do you will get no more that night. By this process 300 rats were caught in this city in one house, and in one night by two persons, during the revolutionary war. As these vermin are unusually numerous and troublesome in the city, this receipt, which is the old secret of the London and Liverpool rat catchers, is published for the benefit of those who prefer a little trouble, to a great annoyance.

[N. Y. Times.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1827.

TEA KETTLES.

The noses of tea-kettles sometimes are so beset with a sediment, consisting of lime or plaster of paris, derived from hard waters, as to become almost, if not altogether impervious. This substance, it is said, may be removed by the following method: Take one quarter of a pound of Spanish whiting, put it into the tea-kettle, when full of water, and boil it for an hour, or until the impediment is removed.

BAKED BEANS AND SAL ERATUS.

Some people, who are fond of the flavor of the Yankees' favorite pork and beans complain that this dish, though equal to ambrosia in other respects is apt to become acid on the stomach, causing the heart burn, besides being flatulent, &c.—Now, we are assured by a lover of substantial aliment, that a little (quantity not ascertained) of a certain cheap alkali, called sal eratus, (to

be had of almost if not altogether all druggists,) put into the beans while cooking, will divest them of the obnoxious qualities above specified; and some people who cannot eat beans cooked in the common methods find them perfectly palatable, digestible and wholesome when duly macerated and properly baked, boiled, or seethed with the alkaline lixivium aforesaid.

RING WORM.

An esteemed friend says, common lamp or blubber oil applied to the part affected will cure the ring-worm. Try it and see.

GATHERING AND PRESERVING VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS.

Strawberries should be pinched off between the finger and thumb; peas should be gathered with one hand applied to retain the stem firm, and the other to tear asunder the foot stalk. In all cases of using a knife be careful to leave a sound section on the living plant. In taking up potatoes with other roots be attentive not to injure the skin or epidermis, as on the preservation of this depends their retention of juices, beauty and keeping. Apples, pears, &c. should be gathered in the middle part of a dry day; not in the morning before the dew is evaporated, nor in the evening when it begins to be deposited. Plums readily part from the twigs when ripe; they should not be much handled, as the bloom is apt to be rubbed off. Apricots may be accounted ready when the side next the sun feels a little soft upon gentle pressure with the finger. They adhere firmly to the tree, and would over ripen upon it and become mealy. Peaches and nectarines, if moved upwards and allowed to descend with a single jerk, will separate if ready; and they may be received into a tin funnel lined with velvet, so as to avoid touching with the fingers or bruising. The time for gathering fruit is to observe when it begins to fall naturally. Another mode of ascertaining when it is ripe is to raise the fruit level with the footstalk; if ripe it will part readily from the tree. A third criterion is to cut up an apple of the average ripeness of the crop, and examine if its seeds have become brown or blackish; if they remain uncoloured the fruit is not ready for gathering. Unripe fruit never keeps so well as that which nearly approaches to maturity, being more apt to shrivel and lose its flavor.

Potatoes, turnips and all similar roots which it is desired to preserve beyond the season of planting need only be sunk in pits so deep that vegetation will not take place. "A pit," (says the Farmer's Magazine) "filled with these roots to within five feet of the surface, and the remainder compactly closed with earth, and kept quite dry, will keep one or more years in a sound state and without vegetating. For convenience of using, there should be a number of small pits, or rather of large pots of roots, so buried at a little distance from each other, as that no more may be taken up at a time than can be consumed in a few days.—The mould or compost ground will, in general, be found a convenient scene for this operation; and for a small family, pots contrived with covers, or with their saucers, used as covers, may be deeply immersed in a large shaded ridge of earth to be taken up, one at a time, as wanted." These methods of preserving roots were prescribed for Great Britain, where the frosts of winter are less powerful than in our climate. But vessels sunk in the soil in the bottom of cellars, or other places,

partially if not wholly secured from frost would no doubt prove useful for preserving roots in, either in warm or cold weather. "Henderson of Brechin," (says Loudon) makes use of the ice house for preserving "roots of all kinds till the return of the natural crop. By the month of April" he says, "the ice in our ice house is found to have subsided four or five feet; and in this empty room I deposit the vegetables to be preserved. After stuffing the cavity with straw, and covering the surface with the same material, I place on it case-boxes, dry ware casks, baskets, &c.; and fill them with turnips, carrots, beet roots, celery, and in particular, potatoes. By the cold of the place, vegetation is so much suspended that all these articles may be thus kept fresh and uninjured, till they give place to another crop in its natural season."

"In Poland they preserve cucumbers, &c. by salting and then immersing them in casks at the bottom of a deep well, where the water, preserving nearly the same temperature throughout the year, impedes their decay."

Some English writers on horticulture recommend to preserve pears by placing them in jars between layers of dry moss, inserting a plug, and sealing it with melted rosin. The Edinburgh Encyclopedia, art. *Hort.* says, "James Stewart preserves his choice apples and pears in glazed earthen jars, provided with tops or covers. In the bottom of the jars, and between each layer of fruit he put some pure pit sand, which has been thoroughly dried on a flue. The jars are kept in a dry, airy situation as cool as possible, but secure from frost. A label on the jar indicates the kind of fruit; and when this is wanted or ought to be used, it is taken from the jar and placed for some time on the shelves of the fruit room. The less ripe fruit is sometimes restored to the jars, but with newly dried sand. In this way he preserves Colmars and other fine French pears till April; the Terling till June; and many kinds of apples till July, the skin remaining smooth and plump. Others who also employ earthen jars, wrap each fruit in paper, and in place of sand, use bran."

Apples which are intended for use, according to Deane's New England Farmer, should be suffered to hang on the tree as long as they are safe from frosts.

Mr Knight says "the most successful method of preserving pears and apples, which I have hitherto tried, has been placing them in glazed earthen vessels, each containing about a gallon, and surrounding each fruit with paper; but it is probable that the chaff of oats, if free from moisture or any offensive smell, might be used with advantage instead of paper, and with much less expense or trouble. These vessels being perfect cylinders, about a foot each in height, stand very conveniently upon each other, and thus present the means of preserving a large quantity of fruit in a very small room; and if the spaces between the top of one vessel and the base of another be filled with a cement composed of two parts of the curd of skimmed milk, and one of lime, by which the air will be excluded, the later kinds of apples and pears will be preserved with little change in their appearance from October till February and March. A dry and cold situation in which there is little change of temperature, is the best for the vessels; but I have found the merits of the pears to be greatly increased by their being taken from the

vessels about ten days before they were wanted for use, and being kept in a warm room; for warmth at this as at other periods accelerates the maturity of the pear. The same agent accelerates its decay also; and a warmer climate cannot contribute to the superior success of the French gardeners; which probably arises only from the circumstance of their fruit being the produce of standard or espalier trees."

Carpeting of excellent quality is made near Hartford: and a Portsmouth paper states that there are for sale in that town, specimens of carpets manufactured at the Great Falls Factory in Somersworth, of so firm and even a texture, and with figures and colours so varied and beautiful, that the merchants could hardly believe they were of home manufacture.

A specimen of the *New Zealand Flax* plant, 5 feet 3 inches in length, has been left at the New England Farmer office, by Mr Robert Wyatt of Boston. An account of this plant may be found in the New England Farmer, page 340 of our current volume.

A writer in Loudon's Gardener's Magazine states that the roots of couch grass are regularly washed and sent to market, at Naples, as food for horses. The writer had some of these roots sent from Naples, which proved to contain more nutritive matter than the roots of English growth.—Dogs eat the leaves of this species of grass to excite vomiting.

Salt.—In the state of New York \$2,000,000 are invested in salt works, and 600,000 bushels, weighing 75 lbs. to the bushel, are annually made. In the interior this manufacture is carried on by boiling the water of the salt springs, and on the sea coast by the process of evaporation from the sea water. The duty on imported salt is 20 cents a bushel, and yields a revenue of \$600,000.

North American Review.—The July number of this work contains articles on the following subjects:—Krusenstern's Voyage and Researches—Greece and the Greek Frigates—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Milton's English Prose Works—Insurrection of Paez in Colombia—McCulloch's Political Economy—Spoilings of the French prior to 1800—America—Novel Writing—Morton's New England's Memorial—Gadsden's Address to the Florida Institute—Dwight's Oration on the American Revolution—Tillinghast's Address on Domestic Industry—Common Schools in New York—Jackson's New Method of Teaching Languages—Exhibition of Pictures at the Boston Athenaeum—Memoirs on Adams and Jefferson—Price \$5.00 per annum.

PLUMS, PEACHES, &c. HOW KEPT FRESH THROUGH THE YEAR.

Beat well up together equal quantities of honey and spring water; pour it into an earthen vessel, put in the fruits all freshly gathered and cover them quite close. When any of the fruit is taken out, wash it in cold water, and it is fit for immediate use. [English publication.]

Measures are now in operation to obtain the active co-operation of the Wool Growers, and Manufacturers throughout the Northern and Middle States, in an appeal to Congress for relief.

MILK.

"An easy method of removing the taste of garlic, or of turnips, from milk, and thus preventing it in butter."

"As the dairy is found of much importance to the agricultural interests of this country, the following is offered to the public through the medium of your miscellany. The object of the present essay, is to avoid an inconvenience to which our dairy is subjected, and to convert it into an advantage. The following plan is recommended, as a method of removing the garlic taste from milk, and producing sweet good butter, in place of that which is generally considered so disagreeable."

"When the milk is new from the cow, pour one quart of boiling water into every gallon of milk; stir it through and put the whole into broad shallow dishes, so that it will not be above two inches deep. Let these dishes be placed on an open shelf, that the vapour may pass freely and entirely away. When the milk has stood in this manner twelve hours, it may be put into the churn altogether, or only the cream, as may be most agreeable to the taste or practice of the operator. Milk from cows that have pastured on garlic, when managed in this way, will be quite sweet. The plan here proposed is founded on analogous experience."

"The feeding of cows on turnips communicates a disagreeable odour and taste to the milk and butter; but in many parts of Britain they make excellent butter from turnip-fed cows, by a plan similar to the foregoing. The bad taste of the turnip consists in some volatile substance which is evaporated by the hot water. Garlic is much of the same nature, but probably more volatile.—Biscuit, baked from garlicy flour, has no taste of garlic; but soft bread or a pudding of the same flour, retains it strongly, having both experienced an imperfect evaporation."

Should you think the above worth the insertion, and would favour it with one, perhaps it might be the means of giving instruction to some who may profit. [Monthly Mag.]

Voyage to Green Bay.—The steam boat Henry Clay has lately sailed from Detroit on a trip to Mackinaw, Green Bay, &c. Among the passengers were Gov. Cass, Generals Scott, Brady, Col. McKenny of the Indian department, and several gentlemen and ladies.

Great Emigration.—A petition has been forwarded to London, signed by 2310 heads of families, praying to be sent out to the British colonies.

The water broke into the Thames Tunnel on the 16th May. About 160 men were at work in making the excavation when the alarm was given. They were all fortunate enough to make their escape, although some of them were near being drowned. Large quantities of clay, a great proportion of which was in bags, were lowered down into the river to stop the opening into the tunnel, which was at last effected. On the 24th the water of the tunnel, which had been filled to the level of the river, was pumped out, and the brick work, although it had been so long exposed to the ebb and flow of the tide, was found entire and uninjured. Mr. Brunel, the manager of the works, thought that in a day or two the excavation would be resumed.

A Virginia paper calculates that there are 188,000 useless dogs in that state, which consume provisions sufficient to support as many hogs, which would be worth at \$5 each \$940,000. Each useless dog, he adds, would probably kill one sheep a year, on an average, which at \$3 each would be \$564,000. Thus making the maintenance of useless dogs in that state amount to \$1,504,000, more than three times the amount of the tax of that state. The estimate may be exaggerated but it is doubtless much truth in it.

Silk Worms.—We saw a few days since, about thirty thousand silk worms at the house of Pliny Cole, in Leicester. They are now three weeks old, and are about an inch and a half in length, the size of a large, full grown, apple-tree caterpillar. The skin is brown and destitute of hair or any other covering. In about ten days more they will commence winding the cocoons, and, in weeks from the time of their hatching, they will nearly or quite all have done eating. They feed several times during the day, and, if kept supplied with fresh leaves, will eat most of the day, but what is very singular, although they have no eyes, as soon as it is night, they elevate their heads, become motionless, and will eat no more till morning.

The Mulberry is now beginning to ripen, and it is therefore, the right time for those, who wish to make experiments in the cultivation of silk, to look for seed.—*Worcester Spy.*

The New York Morning Courier contains the following notice of an arrival. There was one at Washington city of as novel a nature the other. A merchant had received one hundred barrels of flour from Rochester, (N.Y.) by the canal, and of the first quality. During the last winter, grain flour was carried to Rochester and the city, and the carriage alone was nearly double the cost of this article and transportation. So much for internal improvements.

Arrivals Extra.—Among the novelties of the season, and the wonders of our canal navigation, are the arrival, at New Haven, last week, of the cable-boat Enterprise, Capt. Gillet, of 33 tons, with 200 shingles and 14,000 feet pine boards, and a flotilla of 20 canoes, lashed together four abreast, from Ithaca, in this state, via Albany and the Erie canal. The presence of these useful arrivals at New Haven is very gratifying to the friends of internal improvement in that vicinity, and cannot fail to have its effect on the spirit and work of the Farmington, Hampshire and Hampden canals.

The Season.—From the abundant rains which have fallen, during the last three or four weeks, it is calculated, that the crops of hay, as well as of vegetables, will be very prolific. There is the most flattering prospect, that the latter crop will be crowned with equal success, since the earth has been so completely saturated with moisture, as to endure much longer drought, than is usual in this part of the country. To these benefits, we have an additional blessing, in the degree of health which generally prevails in that part of the country.—*Bath Inquirer.*

"Think, oh! grateful thought!
How good the God of Heaven is to you,
Who pours abundance o'er your flowing fields."

En. Padsworth, of New-York state, is said to have 13,000 sheep on his farms.

The poor taxes in England nearly equal the revenues of the United States. The amount levied last year, in England and Wales, was nearly thirty millions; and even that sum fell short two or three hundred thousand dollars of the actual sum expended for maintaining the poor.

A batch of twenty new Peers, it is said, will be created before the adjournment of Parliament; and that Mr Canning, Mr Brougham, and Sir Francis Burdett, will be of the number.

Earl Grey, one of the most staunch whigs in the House of Lords, is opposed to the new administration. He has also said, that Mr Canning did not call South America into existence, but that the United States preceded him, in recognizing her independence.

The top opposition of the English Parliament is now called the "Orangemen." They have set up two daily evening papers, to counteract all the other portion of the London press.

A grand *Ship Canal* is to be made from London to Portsmouth. The project will have the support of the East India Company, the Bank of England, and several other public establishments. The canal is to be 150 feet in width and 30 in depth. The expense is estimated at four million pounds, it will employ 20,000 workmen for four years.

It is believed that there have been at least 30 cases of kidnapping in our city and county in the last 2 or 3 years. Of these, 4 children and one woman have been restored, one it is ascertained has died, but a hope is entertained by the gentlemen in Mississippi, who have been so instrumental in the cause, that 15 or 16 more may be recovered. The residue it is feared, are doomed to slavery for life.—*Phil Gaz.*

Agricultural Books.

Just received at the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market street, an invoice of Agricultural Books, for sale, among which are

The American Gardener; or, a Treatise on the Situation, Soil, Fencing and Laying-Out of Gardens; on the Making and Managing of Hot Beds and Green Houses; and on the Propagation and Cultivation of the several sorts of Vegetables, Herbs, Fruits and Flowers. By William Cobbett.

The Gentleman and Gardener's Calendar, containing directions for the cultivation of the kitchen and flower garden, green house, nursery, orchard, &c. for the United States. By Grant Thorburn.

The American Gardener's Calendar, adapted to the climates and seasons of the United States. By Bernard McMahon.

The Florist's Directory, or a treatise on the cultivation of Flowers, Dahlias, &c. with beautiful coloured engravings. By Samuel Curtis.

Treatise on the cultivation of the Carnation, Tulip, Pink, Tuscan Rose, and other flowers, with engravings. By Thomas Hogg, florist.

Treatise on the improved culture of the Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Currant, &c. with five engravings coloured after nature. By Thomas Haynes.

The Fruit Grower's Instructor; or a practical treatise on the cultivation and treatment of fruit trees. By G. Bliss.

An Essay on the Weeds of Agriculture, with practical remarks on their destruction. By G. Sinclair.

The Farmer's Calendar, &c. with engravings. By Arthur Young, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture. Cobbett's Cottage Economy.

Deane's New England Farmer.

Farmer's Assistant.

Lorain's Husbandry.

Agricultural Libraries furnished on as advantageous terms as at any place in the country.

Saxony Sheep.

On Friday the 24th August next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at Brighton near Boston, will be sold by public auction, a choice stock of about 100 Saxony Rams, just imported in the brig Comet, Capt. Meek, from Hamburg.

These sheep were selected from the purest blood in the kingdom, and will be found at least, equal in point of fineness of fleece and symmetry of form to any heretofore imported. The sale will be perfectly free and unlimited.

Samples of the wool from different parts of each animal may be seen at No. 46 Central street, or at the office of the auctioneers, at any time previous to the sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD.

Potatoe and Corn Hoes.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, a few dozen more of Wilson's Patent Steel Spring Potatoe and Corn Hoes, highly recommended as a superior article for digging potatoes, hoeing corn, and many other purposes.

Like wise a few doz. Darby's Patent Scythe Rifles.

American Elm Seed.

Cash will be paid at the New England Farmer office for four bushels American Elm Seed.

Gunpowder

Constantly for sale in lots to suit purchasers by E. COPELAND, Jr. No. 65 Broad Street.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	bbl	80 00	82 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	95 00	96 00
pearl do. - - - -		1 62	2 00
BEANS, white, - - - -	bush	9 25	9 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	8 12	8 37
" No 1, new, - - -		6 75	7 25
" No 2, new, - - -		12	15
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	7	10
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		3	6
skimmed milk, - - -			
FLAX - - - - -			
FLAX SEED - - - - -	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 50	5 62
Genesee, - - - -		5 00	5 25
Rye, best, - - - -			
GRAIN, Rye, - - - -	bush		80
Corn - - - - -			60
Barley - - - - -			1 00
Oats - - - - -			43
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		10	15
LIME, - - - - -	cask	70	80
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	2 75	3 00
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	13 00	14 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	10 75	11 50
navy, mess, do. - - -		10 60	11 00
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		1 75	2 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	8	9
Clover - - - - -	lb.	33	45
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		20	25
do do unwashed - - -		28	34
do 3-4 washed - - -		25	30
do 1-2 & 4 do - - -		20	25
Native - - - - -		33	37
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		25	30
do 2d sort - - - -		28	32
do Spinning, 1st sort			

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	8	0
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		5 1/2	6 1/2
" whole hogs, - - -		6	8
VEAL, - - - - -		6	10
MUTTON, - - - - -		5	10
POULTRY, - - - - -		12	12
BUTTER, keg & tub, - - -		13	14
lump, best, - - - -		16	18
EGGS, - - - - -		12	12
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	80	90
Indian, do. - - - -		85	90
POTATOES, - - - - -		25	30
CIDER, liquor, (new) - - -	bbl	2 00	3 00

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON'S STATUE.

Sent from England to America.

[BY MRS HEMANS.]

Yes, rear the guardian Hero's form,
On thy proud soil, thou Western World?
A watcher through each sign of storm,
O'er Freedom's flag unfurled.

There, as before, a shrine to bow,
Bid thy true sons their children lead,—
The language of that noble brow,
For all things good shall plead.

The spirit reared in patriot flight,
The virtue born of home and hearth,
There calmly throned, a holy light
Shall pour o'er chaos' chainless earth.

And let that work of England's hand,
Sent thro' the blast and surges' roar,
So girt with tranquil glory, stand,
For ages on thy shore!

Such through all time the greetings be,
That with the Atlantic billows sweep!
Telling the mighty and the free
Of brothers o'er the deep!

Mothers.—Erasmus says, "the safety of states depends upon three things—upon a proper or improper education of the Prince—upon preachers—and upon schoolmasters." He might have added "upon mothers;" for the care of the mother precedes that of the schoolmaster, and may stamp upon the infant mind characters of virtue and religion which no man can efface.

The Devil outwitted.—A poor woman in Montreal received a Bible from the British Agent in that city. A Romish Priest, hearing of the circumstance, made a visit, intending to deprive her of the precious gift. He offered her five dollars for the Bible—she declined taking it.—He then offered her ten, and afterwards fifteen dollars; she still declined, he left her.—The next day, he returned, and offered her twenty-five dollars. She accepted the offer, and with the money purchased twenty-five Bibles, which she distributed among her destitute neighbours, under such conditions, that the priest could not obtain them.

A writer from Hamilton, Ohio, says, the Apple-Trees there, average 15 bushels of Apples to a tree! and that Corn this year will give about 80 bushels to the acre.

We learn from Pittsburgh, that a company of practical mechanics have arrived from England, and are about to establish a *Porcelain Manufactory* in the vicinity of that city.

In one year 65,000,000 of eggs were exported from France to Great Britain; the duty on which amounted to 100,000 dollars.

Epilepsy.—Dr Borie, the physician of the hospital Versailles, has for some time been very successful in cases of Epilepsy. A great many poor patients have been perfectly cured by the remedies; the discovery of which seems likely to be attended with the most beneficial consequences.

[London Literary Gaz.]

Symmetry.—The father of the celebrated Paul Jones was gardener to Lord Selkirk, and amongst other peculiarities, was remarkable for his great fondness of what is called symmetry. Thus, if he planted a shrub in one part of the garden, he would set another in a corresponding situation for symmetry. At the end of the lawn were two summer houses exactly alike. One day his Lordship walking in this place, saw a boy's head peeping out of each. 'Ha, Mr Jones, (said he,) who is that boy locked up there in the summer house?' 'Please your lordship, it is a young rogue that I caught stealing in the orchard, and I've locked him up till your Lordship came.' 'But,' (said his Lordship) I see your son's head in the other summer house—he has not been stealing surely.' 'O no, my Lord, I only put him there for symmetry.'

Anecdote.—In a time of much religious excitement and consequent discussion, an honest old Dutch farmer, of the Mohawk, was asked his opinion, as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to heaven? "Vell den, (said he) ven we ride our wheat up Alpany, some say dis is de pest road, and some say dat is de pest; put I don't tink it makes much difference which road we take; for when we get dare, dey never ask us which way we come—and it is none of deir business—if our wheat pe good."

When I was a lad, an old gentleman took the trouble to teach me some little knowledge of the world. With this view, I remember he one day asked me, "When is a man rich enough?"—I replied, "When he has a thousand pounds."—He said, "No."—"Two thousand?"—"No."—"Ten thousand?"—"No."—"Twenty thousand?"—"No."—"A hundred thousand?"—Which I thought would settle the business; but he continued to say—"No." I gave it up, and confessed I could not tell, but begged he would inform me. He gravely said, "When he has a little more than he has, and that is never."

Marim.—In eternity there is nothing to gain; nothing to lose. All is either gained or lost for ever. In time, there is an eternity to gain, or an eternity to lose. Not an instant here, but tells in the account hereafter. Life places you in that pregnant crisis, between a world of mourning and a world of joy.

Hamilton's Travels in Colombia.—I was amused (says Col. H.) by a story told me by an English officer in the service of Colombia of one of his soldiers, who was an Irishman—Paddy walking one day through the streets of Caraccas, chanced to see a dollar on the ground; he kicked it one side with much contempt, exclaiming with an oath, 'I came to the Americas for gold; I'll not tarnish my fingers with silver coin.'

He, who never changed any of his opinions, never corrected any of his mistakes; and he who was never wise enough to find mistakes in himself, will not be charitable enough to excuse them in others.

It is easy to be upright in prosperity, it is the day of adversity that proves the heart.

It is a brave mind that exults not over a fallen foe,—it is a weak, that tramples on him.

Mr Stringer has paid £400 and 20 marks, to be excused as sheriff of London and Middlesex.

Wit, without knowledge, is a sort of cream, which gathers in a night to the top, and by a skilful hand may be soon whipped into froth; but once scummed away, what appears underneath is only fit to be thrown to the hogs.

Curious Fact.—It has been justly affirmed by some writers on natural philosophy, that a certain quantity of water, however small, may be rendered capable of exerting a force equal to any assignable one, by increasing the height of the column and diminishing the base on which it presses. Dr Goldsmith observes, that he had a strong hogshead split in this manner. A small but strong tube of tin, twenty feet high, was inserted in the bung-hole of the hogshead. Water was then poured into the tube till the hogshead was filled, and the water had reached within a foot of the top of the tin tube. By the pressure of this column of water, the hogshead burst with incredible force, and the water was scattered in every direction.

When Sheridan was making one of his great displays in Westminster Hall, he observed Gibbon among the auditors, and complimented him by some allusion to his "luminous pen." An acquaintance afterwards reproached Sheridan with the insincerity of his compliment, and wondered how he could use the word luminous. "O, it was a mistake," said Sheridan, "I meant voluminous."

Turnip Seed, &c.

Just received at the New England Farmer office, No. 32 North Market Street, Boston, an extensive assortment of Turnip Seeds, some of which are the growth of the present season—the finest sorts either for family use or stock. The most approved sorts for the former are the White Stone, White Dutch, Red Top, Yellow Stone, Yellow Malta. The Yellow Stone is one of uncommon excellence, and keeps well. Of the sorts for field culture, the White Norfolk, White Globe, Green Round, and Yellow Aberdeen or Bullock are preferable. The Yellow Aberdeen is most approved among the farmers of England and Scotland, as it grows to a large size, is very sweet and nutritious, and keeps till June. Also Yellow Ruta Baga, or Russian Turnip, of the best description. The above seeds were saved in Europe expressly for us, and the utmost dependence may be placed upon their genuine quality. A variety of Long and Turnip Radishes, suitable for growing the three ensuing months. Prickly or Fall Spinach, Long Prickly and Early Cluster Cucumber; also the genuine Girkon or West India pickling Cucumber, one of the finest pickles.—The seed of the *Scull Cap* may yet be sown to advantage.

At this place is kept the best supply of seeds, native and imported, that art and industry can procure. Catalogues furnished gratis. July 5

ROMAN. This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough (Vt.) at \$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, May 25.

BELLFOUNDER. This celebrated horse, of a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, a celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the *Fire-aways*, will stand at Col. Jaques' stable, in Charlestown, during the season. Charge \$20, and \$1.00 the groom—see New England Farmer, May 4, 1826.

J. & A. Fales' Patent Hoes,

Constantly for sale by French & Wild, 31 & 32 South Market street, sole agents for vending the same.

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$2.50 per annum, if paid in advance.

Gentlemen who procure five responsible subscribers, are entitled to a sixth volume gratis.

New subscribers can be furnished with the preceding numbers of the current volume.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse.)—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1827.

No. 51.

AGRICULTURE.

From Loudon's Gardener's Magazine.

Saving Garden Seeds by Gentlemen's Gardeners. By an Old Gardener.

—Some gentlemen require their gardeners to save all their own seeds, and that from one den, particularly if the garden is of considerable size; and in case of failure from wet or dry seasons, such as the last, the gardener, if unfortunately he cannot save enough of seeds for his master's displeasure, if not his discharge. My object is to show to those gentlemen that the thing cannot be done beyond the commonest sorts of peas, beans, potatoes, &c. Many gentlemen are not aware that the seeds of the old tribe of Brassica plants, including all the varieties of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels outs, broccoli, savoy, turnip, &c. &c. will become hybridised by the pollen of the flowers coming in contact promiscuously. As most of these plants flower at the same time, not only the wild bees, butterflies, and other insects, are sufficient to effect an intermixture of the pollen, the whole be in one garden, the saving of seeds of such a variety of sorts as are wanted by a gardener cannot possibly be accomplished; an appointment not easily to be endured must take place. To have his cauliflowers genuine and his broccoli of sorts (six at least) true, his cabbage early and late, so as not to disappoint at the time they are most wanted; his turnips of the different varieties, not to mention lettuce, radishes, onions, carrots, &c.—which, it is well known, are as easily hybridised by proximity the Brassica tribe,—is not possible, unless the seeds are saved from plants growing at proper distances from each other; and I maintain that the limits of any garden, however large, do not admit of their being placed at this distance. Perhaps a garden of ten acres, (and there are very few in the country which can boast of such an extent,) may be thought by many to answer all the purposes of seed saving: but it is a well known fact, that an intermixture of the pollen has been effected at a much greater distance than such a garden will afford; consequently, disappointments must ensue of a nature calculated to endanger the gardener in his situation. The established nursery and seedsmen of celebrity round the metropolis may always be depended upon for correctness of their different varieties of seeds, as their credit and success in trade depends on their particular attention to that department of their business.—How do they maintain this credit? It may not be known to many gentlemen, that the nurseryman does not save all their own seeds, for the very reason that the gardener cannot; namely, the want of extent, and yet there are several nurseries above 40, and some above 100 acres. Flower seeds may with greater facility be obtained, where there is a large flower-garden, and a season favorable for ripening; but in many parts of the country ten or annua's, when planted in the flower garden, will not in wet seasons save their seeds and seed-pods, and the withered stems that necessarily accompany them are at

all times unsightly in such a situation. But suppose beauty no object, still in a wet season, or when by any other cause a crop fails, the gardener can have no alternative but to apply to the nurseryman for a supply for the ensuing year; and that gardener must be hardly dealt with, if notwithstanding the reasons above stated, his employer insists upon his saving all his seeds.

To conclude, I maintain that the business of seed saving is quite a different branch of horticulture from that professed by gentlemen's gardeners, whose business it is to obtain and furnish for their master's tables every thing in as well as out of season, especially where forcing is carried on to any extent, and not to keep things back to mature their seeds for another season.

I am, Sir, &c.

AN OLD GARDENER.

It would be easy to point out the utter impossibility of any gardener saving the whole, or even any considerable part of his garden seeds, and at the same time having the sorts true to their characters. How very easily varieties of the Brassica family may be contaminated, and what important consequences result from their contamination, may be seen in a long account of a law-suit on the subject, in the Farmer's Magazine, vol. x. p. 2. A garden of 5000 acres would not be sufficient to admit of a gardener saving the requisite varieties of Broccoli with the certainty of having them true, since it is proved that bees will go two miles in quest of flowers. Hence the great care of the London seedsmen in having their seeds grown in different parts of the country, distant from each other. We should, however, be glad first to hear what can be said on this subject by gardeners of more experience than ourselves.

[Editor.]

BARN YARDS.

These are small pieces of inclosed ground, contiguous to a barn, in which cattle are usually kept. They should have a high, close, and strong fence, both to shelter the beasts from the force of driving storms, and to keep the most unruly ones from breaking out. By the help of these yards, a farmer may prodigiously increase his quantity of manure, if he will be careful to take the right methods.

The ground of a yard for this purpose should be of such a shape as to retain all the manure, or prevent its being washed away by rains. It should be lowest in the middle; or at least so high on all the sides, that even the greatest rains shall not carry away any of the manure. This is a matter of so much importance, that it may be well worth while to form the ground to the right shape, where nature has not done it.

A yard should be larger or smaller in proportion to the stock that is kept in it. A small one is bad, as the cattle will be more apt to push and hurt one another. A large one is more favourable to the design of making abundance of manure. Not only should the yard be contiguous to the barn, but as many of the other out-houses as conveniently may be should be placed on the sides of the yard, especially those of them which afford manure or rubbish, as the hog-sty, &c.

Many, who have good farm yards, are not so careful as they should be to make the greatest advantage by them, by confining the cattle continually in them, during the foddering season.—The practice of driving cattle to water, at a distance, is attended with great loss of manure. Instead of continuing in this absurd practice, the well that serves the house, or one dug for the purpose, should be so near the yard, that a watering trough may reach from it into the yard. Some have a well in the yard; but this is not so advisable, as the water may become impregnated with the excrements of the cattle, and rendered less palatable. He that has a large stock, may save enough in manure in this way, in one year, to pay him for making a well of a moderate depth: Besides securing the advantage of having his cattle under his eye; and of preventing their straggling away, as they sometimes do. Innumerable are the accidents to which a stock are exposed, by going to watering places, in winter without a driver, as they commonly do. And oftentimes, by means of snow and ice, the difficulty is so great, as to discourage them from going to the water; the consequence is, that they suffer for want of drink, and the owner is ignorant of it. All these things plead strongly in favor of the mode of watering I have here recommended. They should not be let out, even when the ground is bare: for what they get will make them to winter the worse, and they will damage the fields.

There should be more yards than one to a barn, where divers sorts of cattle are kept. The sheep should have a yard by themselves, at least; and the young stock another, that they may be wholly confined to such fodder as the former can afford them. But the principal yard may be for the cows, oxen, calves and horses. And the water from the well may be led into each of these yards by wooden gutters.

If the soil of the yard be clay, or a pan of very hard earth, it will be the more fit for the purpose of making manure, as the excrements of the cattle will not be so apt to soak deep into it. Otherwise a layer of clay may be laid on to retain the stale, and the wash of the dung, which otherwise would be almost entirely lost.

Some farmers seem well pleased to have a wash run away from their barns upon the contiguous sloping lands. But they are not aware how much they lose by it. A small quantity of land, by means of it, may be made too rich. But the quantity of manure that is expended in doing it, if otherwise employed, might be vastly more advantageous; especially if it were so confined as to be incorporated with a variety of absorbent and dissolvable substances; and afterwards laid on those parts of the farm where it is most wanted.

It is best, in this climate, that a barn yard should be on the south side of a barn. It being less shaded, the manure will make the faster, as it will be free from frost a greater part of the year, and consequently have a longer time to ferment in.—The feet of the cattle will also mix the materials the more, which are thrown into the yard, and wear them to pieces, so that they will become short and fine.

After the yard is cleaned in the spring, the

farmer should embrace the first leisure he has, to store it with a variety of materials for making manure. For this purpose, he may cart into it swamp-mud, clay, brick dust, straw, thatch, fern, weeds, leaves of trees, turfs, marsh mud, eel grass, flats, or even sand and loam. If he cannot get all these kinds of rubbish, he may take such of them as are the most easily obtained. Any of these substances, being mixed with the dung and stale of cattle, will become good manure. But some regard may be had to the nature of the soil on which the manure is to be laid. If it be clay, the less clay and the more brick dust and sand will be proper: If a sandy soil, clay, pond mud, and flats, will be better ingredients.

All the materials above mentioned, and many more that might be named, will in one year become good manure, by their being mixed with the excrements of the cattle, and prevent the waste of them. And this is thought, by the best writers on husbandry, to be the cheapest method a farmer can take to manure his lands, considering the small cost of the materials made into manure.

If water should stand long in any part of the yard, the manure must be raked out of the water and heaped round the borders of the puddle that it may be dry. For there will be no fermentation where there is too much wetness: the materials will not dissolve, but turn sour. As these heaps grow dry, the water should be scooped up, and thrown upon them from time to time. This will increase the fermentation in the heaps and they will grow mellow the faster. It will be of service to shovel the whole of the manure into heaps, a few days before it is carted out, as it will bring on a brisk fermentation, and make it fitter to be laid upon the land. Or if shovelling be thought too laborious, turning it up with a plough will be advantageous. Or if there be not a deep layer, tearing it with a harrow may be sufficient.

Some modern agriculturists of eminence, with Sir Humphrey Davy, are of opinion, that unfermented manure is most profitable. If so manure in a yard need not be stirred unless it be necessary to prevent fermentation, or what is called the dry rot. The best part of the manure it is said is dissipated, and goes off in gas, during fermentation.

[Deane's N. E. Farmer,]

ITEMS, FROM LOUDON'S GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.

Reaping Wastes and Waters.—A society in France, who style themselves "Societe Anonyme de Fructification generale," propose in fifteen years to put in productive culture about 20,000,000 of acres of waste land, and to render productive, 120,000 leagues of water-courses, "which, deprived of their ancient shades, do not contain above the twentieth part of the fish which they contained only forty years ago." As a condition, the society demands a ninety-nine years' lease of all the uncultivated lands and waters of France; their fund is to be 100,000,000, and they are to pay 5 per cent, to the subscribers.

Distillation from Plums.—An excellent spirit is obtained from the bruised pulp and kernel, fermented with honey and flour, distilled in the usual manner.

Preserving Potatoes in a dried state.—Wash them, cut them in pieces, steep them forty-eight hours in lime water, then forty-eight hours in fresh water; dry them in an oven. One hundred parts

of fresh potatoes will give thirty so prepared and dried. In this state they may be kept for years, or ground at once into flour. This flour mixed with a third part of that of rye, is said to make an excellent bread. The same author proposes to moisten potatoes dried as above with olive oil, and then to grind them, and use them as coffee.

How to make the most of Uripe Melons.—Boil them, and season them with spices and salt, or bake them like pumpkin pie.

Goats of Tibet.—M. Ternaux has obtained great praise throughout France for the Introduction of these animals, which seem to thrive in all the climates of that country. "The heat of the departments of the south, and the cold of the highest mountains, such as the Pyrenees, the Mount d'Ore, and the Vosges seem equally to agree with them."

Ringed Fruit Trees.—A pamphlet has been published on this subject by M. C. Bailly, of Paris; it is in two parts, the first treating of the effect of ringing on fruit trees in general, and the second of the effect of ringing the vine.

1st. Ringing increases the diameter of the parts of trees, but not their length; a fact explained by the theory of the ascending and descending sap. The latter is arrested in its progress by the circular incision, as is proved by the thick edge which takes place on the upper margin of the wound, and by the diameter of the shoot, which, in the vine in particular, acquires double the thickness above the wound that it does below it.

But in proportion as the shoots are benefited by ringing, the roots are injured by the want of the regular circulation of the descending sap; the great art, therefore, is to adjust the dimension of the incision to the degree of sufferance, which the system of roots can undergo, without material injury.

2d. The effect of ringing vines which have ligneous stems, is similar to that produced on fruit trees in general, and, therefore, M. Bailly confines himself to the effects of ringing those vines which are annually cut down to low stools, as is the case in most of the vineyards of France. To vines of this description he considers the practice disadvantageous, as weakening the roots; but he excepts certain cases, in which as in provins, the shoots are annually laid down and covered with earth; and says, if it could be so contrived as to nourish the young shoots from the fibres produced at the incision, when it is buried in the soil, and thus dispense with the large ramose roots often unfurnished with fibres, and which only serve to consume the sap prepared by the leaves, it would be of great advantage.

Transplantation of Trees.—An Italian Journal has published a long paper on this subject, containing the results of many experiments made by M. Carradori; these are, 1. to cut as little off the roots as possible; 2. that transplanted things require no other nourishment than water, and are injured by manure; and 3. that too much care cannot be taken to shelter them from the sun.

Budding.—In the Agricultural Journal of the Pays Bas, for October 1824, it is recommended to reverse the usual mode of raising the bark for inserting the buds, and to make the cross cut at the bottom of the slit, instead of at the top, as is generally done in Britain. The bud is said rarely

to fail of success, because it receives abundance of the descending sap, which it cannot receive when it is under the cross cut.

Hatching of Fish.—The Chinese have a method of hatching the spawn of fish, and thus protecting it from those accidents which generally destroy a large portion of it. The fishermen collect with care from the margin and surface water, all those gelatinous masses which contain the spawn of fish, and after they have found sufficient quantity, they fill with it the shell of fresh hen's egg which they have previously emptied, stop up the hole, and put it under a sitting fowl. At the expiration of a certain number of days, they break the shell in water warmed by the sun. The young fry are presently hatched, and are kept in pure fresh water till they are large enough to be thrown into the pond with the old fish. The sale of spawn for this purpose, forms an important branch of trade in China.

To render trees permanently fruitful.—It has been suggested, we believe by Sennebler, that a ring of bark were taken from the trunk of a rapid growing tree, and replaced by a ring of bark from a tree of an allied species, but of slower growth, it would have a tendency to operate like the process of ringing without any of its inconveniences. Apply a ring of plum-tree bark to a branch of peach-tree.

New Plum.—Two nurserymen have been at vintzing a plum imported from New Jersey; the one calls it La Delicieuse, as being a name given to it by Charles X. of France; and the other Cooper's Large Red American Plum as being the original name. It is said to be very peculiar in the habit of its wood and leaves; the fruit of a large size, oval, purplish colour, rich, and juicy, making an excellent preserve. It is ripe in this country about the end of September, on trees trained to a wall; on standards it ripens a week or ten days later.

On the Winter Management of Bees, by a Clergyman, in Morayshire. Communicated by Miss Ann Dingwall.

In a severe winter, bees are for the most part asleep, and do not eat much of their honey; in a mild winter they are in motion, and have not an opportunity of renovating their stores from flowers. Keeping these facts in view, and the winters in Morayshire being remarkable for mildness, Miss Dingwall's friend put his bees to rest in the month of October, by burying them in a peat-stalk; and did not restore them to motion till the willows were in blossom, in the following April. The success was most complete, and the practice worthy of imitation in other districts, by placing the hives in cold dark cellars, or ice-houses.

Extraordinary Utility of the Nettle.—In the weekly newspaper of the Bavarian Agricultural Society, 1823, No. 6, the nettle is said to have the following properties: 1. Eaten in salad, it cures consumption; 2. It fattens horned cattle, whether eaten green or dried; 3. Experience has shown that it not only fattens calves, but improves their breed; 4. It is an antidote to most maladies; 5. Sheep which eat it, bring forth healthy, vigorous lambs; 6. It promotes the laying of eggs in hens; 7. It improves the fat of pigs; 8. The seeds, mixed with oats, are excellent for horses; 9. It grows all the year round, even in the coldest weather; 10. The fibres of the stem make an excellent hemp.

The Bavarian oracle might have added, that few nits grow better or more rapidly, and that the under shoots so produced, make a delicate and highly-flavoured pot-herb, resembling the poits of the shoots of pampion.

It is certain the nettle is much valued in Holland, where its young shoots are used as a pot-herb; its roots for dying yellow; where the horsealers give the seeds to horses, to make them pliant and give them a fine skin; and where considerable portions of fields are planted with it, and sown five or six times a year, as green food.

Packing and Preserving Seeds.—Mr Curator Anderson, of the Chelsea Botanic Garden, states, received about a year ago, from the East Indies, 24 seeds of nuts of *corypha taliera*; 13 of them were carefully wrapped up in paper, not one of which germinated; and 12 of them were bedded in powdered charcoal, every one of which grew freely.

TURNIPS.

Turnips love a light sandy or gravelly soil, or a sandy loam. It should be made soft and fine, but not too rich, lest the turnips be rank and ill-tasted.

Ground that has been newly cleared, yields the richest and sweetest turnips; and on such a spot there is the least danger from insects.

Next to new land, swarded ground is to be chosen for a crop of turnips; and the way to prepare it, is to plough it pretty deep in the spring, and to do it by turning in the stock for a good number of nights. For there is scarcely any of our fields sufficiently rich to produce turnips without manuring; and folding hitherto appears to be the best method of enriching the ground for this purpose. It should be well harrowed as often as once a week, while the folding is continued, to mix the excrements of the cattle with the soil.

The ground should be cross ploughed as soon as the soil is sufficiently rotten, and reduced by harrowing to a fine tilth, before it is sowed.—Where a good stock is kept, as much as an acre may be sufficiently folded.

The time for sowing the seed is about the middle of July. Doing it on a set day is ridiculous; or a time should be chosen when the ground has the right degree of moisture to make the seed vegetate; and if this should happen a week earlier, or a fortnight later than the usual time, it need not be regretted; but the opportunity ought to be embraced.

I have sown them in drills the first week in August, and had a good crop. One great advantage of sowing so late is, that the turnips will escape insects. And if the crop should not happen to be quite so large as if the sowing had been earlier, the roots will not fail of being better for the table.

One pound of seed is the common allowance for an acre of land. But to guard against the fly, the quantity may be a little increased. And it is recommended by judicious writers, that it be a mixture of equal parts of new and old seeds, that the plants coming up at different times, the one sort or the other may chance to escape the insects.—With this view, Mr Tull constructed his turnip drill to lodge the seeds at different depths, which it seems had the desired effect.

The seed sown broadcast must be harrowed in with a short tined harrow, and then rolled with a wooden roller, to break the clods, and level the surface.

In a week, or thereabouts, the young plants will be up: And if it be a dry season, the fly will be apt to destroy them: To prevent which, some powdered soot, or lime, may be sowed very thickly over them, by sifting, in a dowy morning. This will quicken the growth of the plants, as well as otherwise defend them. And the faster the plants grow, the sooner they will unfold their rough leaves, and be out of danger of the fly. Or it may answer well to sprinkle the ground with an infusion of elder, wormwood, or tobacco. But it must be done soon as the plants are up.

But if the young plants cannot be saved, as it may sometimes so happen, the ground may be harrowed, and sowed again, the cost of seed being but little, to compare with the loss of a crop.

[Deane's N. E. Farmer.]

Method of making soup of bones as practised in the hospital of Montpellier.—The various means of extracting gelatine, hitherto published, require no inconsiderable attention and expense. The Managers of the hospital of Montpellier have succeeded in a more economical method, namely—

The bones are broken with a hatchet into pieces, from an inch to an inch and an half long, with which an earthen pot is made two-thirds full. Water is then added, an earthen cover is adjusted, and the pot is placed in an oven immediately after the batch is withdrawn. After remaining four hours, the pot is found to contain very fat and gelatinous soup. This being poured off the pot is again filled with water, placed again in a hot oven, and affords, after an exposure of six hours, broth less rich than before, but still of good quality. It is filled a third time with water, and being heated seven or eight hours, yields a fresh supply. These three portions are then mixed together, and being properly seasoned with vegetables, the whole affords a very nutritious and valuable article of diet. Six kilogrammes of bones extracted from coarse meat, produce twenty-one kilogrammes of broth, which is a sufficient quantity for dealing out to four hundred and forty of the hospital poor.

There is no process which requires less skill and is more economical, for it saves even the expense of fuel.

Thames Tunnel.—After copying the account of the busting in of the tunnel under the river Thames, at London, the Editor of the Greenfield Gazette, adds the following information.

This stupendous undertaking is not likely to fail in consequence of the late disaster.

The final success of it was at first doubted.—One former attempt has, we believe, been made to construct a tunnel under the Thames, and abandoned. The present work has been in progress some few years, and was completed nearly two thirds of the distance across the bed of the river, when the water burst in. It has been regarded by some in this country, as rather an affair of curiosity and wonder, considering the magnitude and boldness of the undertaking, than a work of public utility. But it is of great importance to the city of London, and the population of the south of England.

There are six bridges across the Thames in London, viz. London Bridge, which was begun in 1176 and finished in 1209, Westminster Bridge, begun in 1739, and completed in 1750, Blackfriars commenced in 1760 and finished 1768. Waterloo,

Vauxhall and Southwark bridges were all built within the last sixteen years. The three last are toll bridges, the others free. None of them have draws to admit the passage of vessels. London Bridge is situated lowest on the river; and as no Sea vessels can come past it, all the navigation of the river is crowded into a narrow space below the bridge. A vast deal of business is done on each side of the river, below, as well as above this point. The erection of another bridge below the London bridge is out of the question. It would crowd the navigation still further down, and in fact remove it from the business part of the city.

The tunnel will be about a mile below London bridge, and is to answer all the purposes of a bridge, without interruption to the navigation.

It is intended to accommodate a large proportion of the travel that is now drawn to London Bridge. And some conception can be formed of its importance, from the fact that from 60,000 to 90,000 footmen and about 5000 carriages, of all descriptions, pass the bridge daily. And when the Tunnel shall be completed, it will present a spectacle of no ordinary interest and grandeur.—The commercial wealth and naval power, of the British empire, riding 50 feet above a ceaseless current of her population passing from one section of the metropolis to the other!

Bleaching Straw.—The customary mode of bleaching straw for ornamental use, has been to stove it in a case with burning brimstone. But there is a readier method, if judiciously applied: take a solution of marianic acid, and saturate it with potash until the effervescence subsides. Dip the straw in the solution.—Again, the oxygenated muriate of lime which may be had at any apothecary's shop, dissolved in water, will bleach straw without the least diminution of its flexibility.

Elegant employment.—There is a lace school or manufactory established at Newport, Rhode-Island, which gives profitable employment in this new branch to 500 young ladies, and the various articles of their ingenious and tasty needle will bear comparison with any thing of the kind ever imported.

[Who can reflect upon the preceding statement and not be delighted with its effect, whereby five hundred young ladies are enabled to earn a respectable livelihood, and preserve themselves against those temptations which beset worthy females unblest with wealth? There is more in this little item, than in any of the largest speeches ever delivered in congress against the expediency of encouraging domestic industry.] *Niles' Reg.*

We have seen a sample of wool taken from a four year old Merino buck, owned by Mr Charles L. Smith, Esq. of Newhaven. Sixteen pounds of wool was sheared from this sheep a few days since, of three years' growth, measuring in length 11 inches, and of a very fine and superior quality.

Keene Sentinel.

A company is incorporated in Rhode Island for establishing a steam boat from Newport to Narraganset, and cutting a canal across the island of Canonicut.

The Meetinghouse in Athol was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 7th inst. supposed by design. The communion plate and many of the books were saved.

From the U. S. Gazette.

CULTURE OF SILK.

The successful experiments in the culture of silk in different parts of North America before the war of the revolution, and those which have since been made, and are now making in Connecticut and Philadelphia, leave not a doubt that the arture of the silk worm may be advantageously prosecuted in the United States. The *Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture*, therefore, think it their duty to recommend the extensive cultivation of the white mulberry tree, the leaves of which, it is generally known, are the best fruit for this invaluable insect. The trees may be propagated either from seeds or cuttings. The ripe fruit may be sown in drills in rich earth, and if slightly covered, they will quickly vegetate. Plants produced in this way last autumn, bore the severe cold of the past winter, and when transplanted in the spring, have grown vigorously. Cuttings may be set out in the spring. It may be useful to mention to those who are unacquainted with the proper mode of procedure, that the ground should be dug or ploughed deep and late in the autumn, left rough all winter, and after being harrowed or raked smooth in the spring, the cuttings should be put in at least eight inches deep, and at such distances as will permit the intervals to be easily kept clean. Those who possess white mulberry trees will find their profit in preparing the seeds for sale. This may be done, by rubbing them out from the ripe fruit between the hand in water, and after the seeds have settled, pouring off the water drying them in the shade. Owners of vacant lots on the ground plot of the city and vicinity, and farmers may add to their revenue by establishing nurseries of the trees; for there is every reason to believe, that the demand for them will annually increase. The value of the sewing silk and raw silk made in three counties of Connecticut, in the year 1810, was \$28,503 according to the estimate of the United States Marshals, and as the business has been greatly extended every year since that time. It is reasonable to presume that the present amount of this article is double this sum. It would be much increased if the value of the home-made stockings, mitts, and garments made of silk, and mixtures of cotton, wool and silk, with which almost every house in part of Windham county abounds, be taken into consideration. The serious addition to the usual income of the farmers, derived from the culture of silk, may be considered as so much clear gain, for from personal inquiries made on the spot by a member of this society, it was ascertained, that it did not interfere with the regular crops, and it was even acknowledged by some that they received more money from the sale of their silk, than they did from the produce of their farms. It is presumed that no greater inducement need be offered to farmers in other states to attend to this profitable branch of business.

By order of the Society,

RICHARD PETERS, President.

W. S. WARDER, Secretary.

The *New England Society's* third semi-annual Sale of American Goods of every description offered, will take place in Boston on the 25th of next month—and goods will be received the whole of the week previous.

CRUELTY.

We have had frequent occasion to regret the inhumanity of persons intrusted with the care of teams of good horses. Many of them appear to derive abundant satisfaction from a frequent and severe application of their heavy whips to the head of the poor beast, occasionally it would seem their rival in intellect. An instance of the kind occurred on Wednesday afternoon in North Third street. A man mounted upon the near horse of his team, was endeavoring to direct the other horse to run towards the left, by pulling the rein on the opposite side. Indignant, at length, at the stupidity of his horse, which could not understand this system of contrarieties, he proceeded to the use of his whip, and applied it with such efficiency as to induce a stream of blood from the nostrils of the poor beast, besides lacerating his neck and head. Fortunately for the cause of decency, a constable, who understood his duty, arrived and put a stop to further brutality. Though the offender was not taken before a magistrate, as he deserved, he was not permitted to proceed until he properly arranged the tackling of his vehicle, and promised to be merciful to his cattle. We mention not these things as any matter of news, but aware that our paper will fall into the hands, or be read in the presence of, those whom such proceedings concern, we are desirous of cautioning the unmerciful man, and assuring him that there are laws against the abuse of animals, and there are those in our city and liberties who will put those laws in force.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Vineyards in the State of New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut.

The public and particularly those who feel an interest in improvements in Agriculture, will no doubt learn with pleasure, that no less than seven Vineyards have been established in these states, from plants furnished by Mr Andrew Parmentier, at the Horticultural Garden in Brooklyn, Long Island, and that they are all in the most flourishing condition. We are assured of the following facts: those vineyards are at Middletown, N. J. and not a single plant has failed; those at Yellow Hook, Flatbush and Flatbush Hill, L. I. are equally successful; the one at Bridgeport, Conn. is very flourishing; and that at Philipstown, N. Y. promises to flourish very well this season.—Several other establishments of the same kind are about to be undertaken, under the superintendence of Mr P. who warrants his Grape Vines to live, provided his instructions are followed, in case the order contains more than one hundred plants.

There can never be a finer opportunity than the present for forming establishments of the kind, as Mr P. is willing to select and furnish the species of Vines most congenial to the different soils, positions and exposures. Mr P. also engages that if there should happen to be any mistakes in the plants, he may receive from France, and they should not prove the same he sells them for, he will furnish those of the proper kind without any additional expense whatever.

All the different vineyards above mentioned, have been established in order to furnish the New York market with table grapes. This new branch of culture promises to be as lucrative to the cultivators, as it will be agreeable to the consumers.

The Autumn is generally preferred in France for planting the roots of the Grape, especially in dry, light or hot soils, which are generally the

best. This is the opinion of Mr P. as well as Doctor Vanderveer, who has a very flourishing Vineyard at Flatbush, to which he made an addition last Fall, of 300 Grape Vines from Mr Parmentier's garden.—*N. Y. Daily Ad.*

It may ruin so hard as to set a house on fire.—During Thursday evening last it rained very hard in Troy for about 2 hours; and between 12 and 1 o'clock we were alarmed, says the Budget, by the cry of fire in our streets, which, on repairing to the scene of alarm, proved to be a shed containing unslacked lime for the new Episcopal Church now building in this city, the fire being occasioned by the slacking of a large quantity of lime which it contained, being wet by the rain, and produced a conflagration which burnt with as much violence as if the whole had been a heap of dry shavings.

Economical Mode of Cutting Cauliflowers.—Instead of cutting off the whole head of a cauliflower, leave a part on, the size of a gooseberry, and all the leaves; second, and even third heads will be formed, and thus they may be eaten for two or three months; when at present, by cutting the head completely off, the beds of Cauliflowers are gone in two or three weeks.—We quote the above from a cotemporary, but with all due submission to his horticultural knowledge, we must say that it stands opposed to our own experience. The only plan we have found to succeed with cauliflowers, is a pull them up at once, root and branch, and plant others in their stead; they do not form separate heads like ordinary cabbages, at least we have never seen them do so.—*Concord paper.*

A letter from Callao, South America, gives the following as the price of provisions at that place, in February last.—“A fowl costs \$1.09, and if it is selected, it is \$1.25—a small and poor turkey \$5.00—and a quarter of mutton, too lean to be sold in the Boston market, \$1.00—and everything else in proportion.”

Seeing is Believing.—Yesterday great numbers of our citizens were gratified at seeing the Steam Grist Mill, erected in this town, upon the original plan of Dr John A. Wadsworth, in successful operation. The engine worked to admiration, and propelled a stone, of the largest kind, with great ease. It dispenses with the boiler, and is called the Safety Engine. There can be no doubt of its entire success.—*R. I. Amer.*

The *Northampton Gazette* mentions that 10,000 sheep are owned in Hinsdale, (Berkshire) most of the wool of which has this season brought from 33 to 40 cents: for some parcels a higher price has been obtained.

River-weeds, for manure.—Of these there are great abundance in many rivers, wares, brooks, ponds, and wet ditches. When these are in full vegetation, they should be taken out, and be laid, for a few days, in small parcels, to let the water drain from them. They should then be laid in heaps to ferment; when this is over, the weeds should be mixed with three times their quantity of lime, and after a short interval, turned and well mixed into a top dressing for grass lands.

Sea-weed, sweepings of roads, moss earth, decayed vegetables, are all useful, and can be converted into manure by the careful farmer.

WATERING VEGETABLES.

the Use and Abuse of watering Vegetables in dry Seasons, and on the Advantages of Shade to Culinary Crops in Times of great Drought.—By Mr George Fulton, Gardener to Lord Northwick, at Northwick Park, Gloucestershire.

Sir,—As a reader of your very useful Magazine, I beg to be allowed to offer a few remarks on the watering of vegetables, as applying more particularly to last year and the present dry season? Such seasons, I believe, have prevented a number of gardeners from raising any thing but the variety of vegetables usually in demand by the cook of a considerable family. The scorching suns of the longest days of the year, want of rain, and almost no dew in the night, are, no doubt, the principal causes of the failures that we generally take place in the vegetable kitchen: but there are other causes, under particular circumstances, which I think ought to be considered. One is the carrying to an injudicious extent, the watering of vegetables in very dry weather. How often do we see water thrown upon plants in the open air as it were at random, frequently the earth washed away from their roots? How compressed the earth becomes after repeated watering is well known, particularly in stiff or clayey soils. It seems against the economy of nature to water plants at all in a clear atmosphere and dry state of the air. Vegetables, instead of being refreshed, in the night become scalded, and actually scalded as it were in the day. The sickly appearance of plants under such treatment is soon visible, and the death of many is the consequence.

Water is used too freely in dry seasons upon the stems of the plant, both by young gardeners and cottagers in their gardens: the former point on them without any other thought than what is necessary for the performance of the operation; the latter thinks that in watering so much is doing great things, although his cabbages are in the last stages of consumption before his eyes. All this is wrong, a variation in this as in any other points of gardening, is better than a uniformity of treatment. I have found that in the evenings sprinkling low-growing vegetables over their leaves, and alternately watering their roots, is a good method, if the surrounding air be in a moist state: but if the drought increases with the sunshine, it is better to withhold water for some time; then again to vary the system, by watering between the rows of vegetables, alleys, &c., which tends, in some degree, to produce a moist and dew. This, however, should only be done on calm evenings, in order that atmospheric dews, and all exhalations from the earth, water, and vegetation may be promoted. Watering when winds intervene is attended with good effects, and also when it actually rains; vegetation is, in the latter case, accelerated in a great degree.

Different kinds of shade have been used by gardeners in hot summers to protect vegetables, but I believe not without success. The practice of growing vegetables between beds of asparagus, is, I think, a good one. I have, last year and the present, had cabbages, cauliflowers, dwarf beans of the Spanish sort, spinach, French beans, and lettuce, between asparagus beds, for a great part of both seasons, when they were scanty crops anywhere else in the garden. Therefore I consider that the above useful vegetable is not overrated to the extent it ought to be, as, inde-

pendent of its own use, it is also an excellent protection for vegetables in dry weather.

I am, Sir, &c.

GEORGE FULTON.

Northwick Park, near Moreton in the Marsh.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1827.

RING WORM.

MR FESSENDEN.—In your paper of the 15th ult. I noticed an inquiry for "an effectual cure for the Ring Worm." In addition to the information already furnished, I would offer the following simple recipe, which from actual observation, (in numerous instances,) I believe to be infallible.

Take the root of the common yellow, or wild dock; wash it clean, bruise it, or cut it in very thin slices; put it in a cup, or other small vessel, and add vinegar sufficient to cover it. Let it stand a day or two, then apply the moisture to the Ring Worm, by rubbing it with a piece of the root, two or three times a day, for a few successive days, and it will effect an entire cure.

J. A.

July 10, 1827.

PROCESS FOR PURIFYING HONEY.

It is stated in the Mechanic's Magazine that the Jews of Moldavia and Ukraine, prepare, without any expense or trouble, and with common honey, a sort of sugar which is solid and white as snow. This they send to Dantzic, where the distillers use it in making their liquor. The process consists in exposing the honey to frost, for three weeks, in some place where neither sun nor snow can reach it, in a vessel which is not a conductor of caloric. The honey is not congealed, but becomes clear and hard like sugar.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

A writer in the London Mechanic's Magazine says that by mixing layers of straw, in ricks or stacks, the strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which, thus impregnated, both horses and cattle eat greedily, and the clover is dried and prevented from heating. This practice is particularly calculated for second crops of clover and rye grass.

WORMS IN FRUITS, PEACH TREES, &c.

There exists a genus of insects called Curculio, belonging to the Coleoptera or Beetle order, which includes numerous species. The last Philadelphia Edition of Willich's Encyclopedia, art. "Fruit," contains some observations on the subject of the insect communicated to Dr Mease, by Dr James Tilton, of Wilmington, Delaware, which were republished in the New England Farmer, vol. ii. page 69. We will here give a condensed view of that article, with such further information relative to this insect as we have in possession and think most likely to prove useful.

Early in the spring, about the time when the fruit-trees are in blossom, the Curculiones, (in the shape of bugs or beetles) ascend from the earth, crawl up the trees, and deposit their eggs, nits, or embryos, in the young fruit. The maggot thus enclosed preys on the pulp of the fruit, which in most instances, perishes and falls to the ground; and the insect escapes into the earth. It remains in the earth, like other beetles, in the form of a grub or worm, during the winter, and is metamorphosed into a bug or beetle in the spring.

Although the curculio delights most in the smooth-skinned stoned fruits, such as nectarines, plums, apricots, &c. it nevertheless attacks the rough skinned peach, the apple, pear, and quince. The stone fruits are more sure to perish by the wounds inflicted by these insects, so as to fall in due time to the ground, and afford opportunity for the young curculio to hide itself in the earth.—Although multitudes of seed fruits fall, yet many recover from their wounds, which heal up with deeply indented scars. This probably disconcerts the curculio, in its intended course to the earth.

Hogs are of service in destroying this insect.—If suffered to go at large among fruit trees, they devour all the fruit that falls, and thus destroy the curculiones contained in it. The ordinary fowls of a farm yard are great devourers of beetles.—The smooth stone fruits from this cause succeed much better in lanes and yards, where the poultry run without restraint, than in gardens and other inclosures where the fowls are excluded.

Even horned cattle and all sorts of stock may be made to contribute to the preservation of our valuable fruits. By running among the trees they not only trample to death multitudes of these insects; but by hardening the ground, as in lanes, it becomes very unfit to receive or admit such tender maggots as crawl from the fallen fruit.—Besides, the curculio is very timid, and when frightened by the cattle rubbing against the tree, or otherwise, their manner is to fold themselves up in a little ball and fall to the ground, where they may be trampled and devoured by the stock, poultry, &c. Col. T. Forrest, of Germantown having a fine plum-tree near his pump, tied a rope from the tree to his pump-handle, so that the tree was gently agitated every time there was occasion to pump water. The consequence was that the fruit on this tree was preserved in the greatest perfection."

Dr Tilton then states that turpentine, and all teresbinate substances are offensive to insects in general, and mentions that little bits of board, about the size of a case knife, dipped in tar and hung among the branches of fruit trees had preserved their fruit from this insect. That it was thought that common turpentine would be still better, being equally pungent and more durable in its effects—that digging round the tree, and making bare their roots in winter—protecting them by pavements, smoking, brushing, watering, &c. may be successfully employed for the preservation of fruit on a few favourite trees; "but it is manifest from the preceding history, that a right disposition of stock, especially hogs, among the fruit trees, can only be relied upon by a farmer, with orchards of considerable extent. And that the stock, poultry, &c. may perform the task assigned them, it is evident that a proper disposition of fruit trees is essentially necessary.

"As the smooth stone fruits are the ground nursery of the curculio, special care should be taken to have these effectually protected. Unless this can be done, a farmer should not suffer them to grow on his plantation. He will derive no benefit from them; and they will furnish a destructive vermin that will ruin his other fruits. Cherry trees, nectarines, plums, apricots, &c. should therefore be planted in lanes and hard beaten yards or paved yards, the common high ways of all the stock of the farm, and not beyond the range of the ordinary domestic fowls. Orchards of apple trees, pear trees, peach trees, &c. should all be in one

enclosure. The pear trees and peach trees may occupy corners of the whole design, so as occasionally to be poured off. In large orchards care should be taken that the stock of hogs is sufficient to eat up all the early fruit which falls from May until August. This precaution will be more especially necessary in large peach orchards; for, otherwise, when the hogs become cloyed with the pulp of the peach, they will let it fall out of their mouths, and content themselves with the kernel, which they like better: and thus the curculio escaping from their jaws may hide under ground until the next spring. Solitary trees of one fruit or another, remote from the orchard, should be regarded as nurseries of the curculio, and ought to be cut down or removed to the common enclosure. A young orchard should not be planted in the place of, or adjacent to an old one, that it may not be immediately infested in the curculio.

"It is also apparent from what has been said, that great advantages might result from an association or combination of whole neighborhoods against this common enemy. Although a diligent farmer may accomplish much, by due attention within his own territory, the total extermination of the curculio can hardly be expected, but by the concurrent efforts of whole districts."

Dr Tilton again adverts to this subject in a letter to Richard Peters, President of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, published in the first volume of the *Memoirs* of said Society, and says, "For destroying the worms at the root of the tree, the best method I have ever employed, is to draw dirt from the root of the tree in the fall, and pour boiling water on the roots.—In the spring, my practice is, to return the soil to the tree, in the form of a hill. By means of this sort, a tree may be preserved many years."

The same article states that Col. Nicols, near Easton, a gentleman who was particularly attentive to fruit, gave the following receipt for the destruction of the worm which is found in the wood and bark of the peach tree. "Take away the dirt from around the roots, and where you discover gum-issuing out you will also find a white maggot, which is carefully to be taken away, then wash the body and roots with strong brine, which you will repeat now and then in the spring and summer." Soap suds heated after a family wash and poured on the roots of the trees, about the middle of August, have been used with success in destroying the young worm. Surrounding the trees with straw, applied lengthwise about an inch thick, ashes, lime, &c. have also been recommended, and are doubtless useful for destroying the worm, which attacks the body and limbs of the peach tree.

A friend has suggested that it would be easy and expedient to prevent the ravages of the curculio, at least to any considerable extent by gathering and destroying all the apples, peaches, and other fruits, which fall from the trees before the principal crop is collected. He says that he has carefully gathered, for some years past, all those fruits which fell spontaneously from his fruit trees, and which are by some called windfalls, boiled them up with Indian meal, and other proper articles, and gave them to his hogs. He thus subserves two useful purposes; to wit, destroys his curculiones and provides a useful aliment for his swine. He says that since he has adopted that practice the curculiones have almost altogether disappeared from his premises. We would advise

every fruit grower to try this simple experiment; or at least so to dispose of his fruits which fall prematurely from his trees as to destroy the worms they contain.

WASH YOUR SALADS IN SALT WATER.

If you have no particular ambition to devour insects, (as the giant Garagantua did pilgrims, according to Rabelais,) with your salads, cabbages, &c. you will steep them a few minutes in salt water before boiling or eating. Clean water from the sea, or a solution of common salt, will answer equally well. You may wash your vegetables a second time in clean fresh water, and the same salt water will answer for several times if it be strained immediately after, and decanted immediately before you use it.

HAYMAKING.

Care should be taken to cut grass as close and evenly as possible, because the bottom is often interwoven with a sort of net work of leaves and spires, which makes it much more valuable than an equal length towards the top of the growth.—Besides, it is remarked that grass will not thrive well, which is not mown close. It is very essential to improve the fore part of the season, for, says the Farmer's Guide, "it has been found by actual observations for a number of years, that on an average, more rain falls in summer after the 15th and 20th of July than before." The directions which are given in English books on agriculture for hay-making will not apply to our climate, which has a dryer atmosphere and a more ardent sun than any part of Great Britain. Thus Loudon says "Care should be taken to proportion the number of hay-makers to that of the mowers, so that there may not be more grass on hand at a time than can be managed. This proportion is about twenty hay-makers, (of which number twelve may be women,) to four mowers; the latter are sometimes taken half a day to assist the former." In this country it is thought that cutting the grass is about half the labour of making and securing the hay crop; and women are rarely employed.

In mowing without a due degree of skill, the labour is very severe. If a man's scythe is not well hung on the snath or snead, he will do better to hang it on a fence, and betake himself to some other employment than attempt to cut grass with it. The Farmer's Assistant says "The sneads most commonly used are bent in a twisted shape; but some use a snead which is nearly in the shape of a half circle, and the latter are always preferred by those who have become used to them.—They take a wider swath with the same extension of the arms; a larger cut and therefore may be slower; require less stooping; and from the position of the body which is requisite to enter the point of the scythe into the grass, being more twisted round to the right, little more is requisite than bringing the body to its natural posture to carry the scythe through."

Loudon says, "The waste of grass, on being dried into hay is supposed to be three parts in four by the time it is laid on the stack; it is then further reduced, by heat and evaporation, in about a month perhaps one-twentieth more, or 600 lbs. of grass are reduced to 95 lbs of hay; and between that and 90 it continues through the winter. From the middle of March till September, the operations of trussing and marketing expose it so much to the sun and wind, as to render it considerably lighter, probably 80; that is, hay

which would weigh 90 the instant it is separated from the stack, would waste to 80 (in trussing, exposure on the road, and at market for about 24 hours,) by the time it is usually delivered to the purchaser. During the following winter, the waste will be little or nothing. It is nearly obvious that the same hay will weigh on delivery 80 in summer, and 90 in winter. From this circumstance, and others which relate to price, a farmer may determine what season of the year is most advisable for him to sell his hay."

Internal Improvements.—The Legislature at their last winter session, passed a resolve authorizing the appointment of a Board of Commissioners and an Engineer, to make surveys and estimates of any canal or railroad which should be directed by the Legislature. They afterwards ordered surveys to be made, under the direction of this board, of the route of a railroad from Boston to Providence, and of two canal routes connected with the Blackstone canal. No appropriation however was made for defraying the expenses of this commission, and the board was not organized. At the last session of the Legislature, some further provision was made in relation to this commission, and in addition the Governor and Council were authorised to appoint two commissioners and an engineer, to make an examination and survey of a route or routes of a railroad from Boston to the Hudson river. These two boards are now organized, by the appointment of the following gentlemen:

For the survey of the Western Railroad.

Hon. Nahum Mitchell, and } Commissioners
Col. Samuel M. McKay.
Col. James F. Baldwin, Engineer.

For the Board of Internal Improvement.

Hon. John Mills, } Commissioners.
Willard Phillips, Esq.
James Hayward, Esq. Engineer.

These appointments we conceive will be highly satisfactory to the public, and will afford an assurance that the important investigations proposed, will be thoroughly and judiciously made. It is hoped in the survey of the Western railroad, the Commissioners will have the assistance of some of the Engineers in the United States service, to co-operate with the Engineer of the Board, as they have been employed, by order of the War Department on works of similar description in other parts of the Union, and we understand an application has been made by the Executive of this State for their aid on this occasion.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

The 90th Number of the *Edinburgh Review* is just published by Wells & Lilly; and contains articles on the following subjects:—Machiavelli—Volcanoes—Anne Boleyn, a tragedy—Revenue and Commerce of India—British Campaign at Washington and New Orleans—Social and Industrial Capacities of Negroes—Catholic Question—Complaints of the Ship-Owners; Reciprocity System—System and Administration of English Law—History and Principles of Life Assurance—Further Notices of Hieroglyphics.—Terms \$5.00 per annum.

Early Melons.—The Rochester Telegraph of the 23d ult. says we were yesterday presented with a fully ripe melon from the garden of Col. Oliver Strong, which, we learn has produced an abundance of Cucumbers for the last three weeks.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

Mr. Judd—Mr Oliver Morton, of Whately, informs me that Canada thistles may be entirely terminated by mowing them on the 6th and 7th July. He has tried this mode of destroying them several years, with complete success. J. W. There are probably certain days for cutting thistles, which will be more effectual for their destruction than any other; but it may be doubted whether the proper time will always be the 6th and 7th of July. Something depends on the season, and the state of the sap.—But if the 6th and 7th are the only days that will produce the desired effect, it is to be regretted that Mr. Morton did not communicate the information a little sooner.

Substances preserved from Humidity.—When a mixture of one part oil and two parts of resin is used, by the application of a high temperature, it penetrates porous substances, as building stores, plaster, &c. it renders them perfectly impenetrable to moisture.—*Mec. Mag.*

A great day's work at Shearing Sheep.—While shearing the flock of sheep belonging to the estate of Gen. John Peck, on the 7th inst. Clark Marshall and Isaac Smalley, sheared one hundred sheep each, from sun to sun, in good order. The sheep were mostly of the Merino breed, yielding from 3 to 5 pounds of wool per head.—*Ft. pa.*

There has been an affray at St. Regis, Canada, the annual Catholic celebration at that place, between British Indians and American Indians, which resulted in the death of one American and one British Indian, and one Frenchman by stabbing.

That writer does the most good who gives his reader the most knowledge, and takes from him the least time.

The last arrivals from Europe bring London news to the first of June, and Paris to the last of May. The new British ministry is increasing in popularity. In the House of Lords their majority totals two to one; and in that of the Commons, three to four are on the side of the ministry.

The English government has refused to increase the duty on wool, on the ground that the French and Dutch were already able to undersell English Manufactures in the Mexican and other markets.

A letter from St. Petersburg of May 12, stated that a fleet of 18 sail was fitting out at Cranstadt for the Mediterranean. Some suppose this as indicating war, but others are of opinion, that discipline, exercise, and the usual routine of national concerns are the only objects aimed at.

A frigate called the Guerriere has been built in France for the Pacha of Egypt, which had arrived in Alexandria, but a corvette, which accompanied her, is said to have been captured by the Greeks.

It is stated that Lord Cochrane has commenced operations with success against the Turks, having captured four Turkish vessels at Navarino laden with provisions for Ibrahim Pacha.

A person in Rochester, N. Y. is shipping large quantities of kiln-dried Indian meal to Montreal, and to be sent to the W. Indies.

The Buffalo Journal of the 26th ult. says, Confidence in the Canada market has greatly diminished, and merchants are again giving a direction to their provisions, through the accustomed channel to New York.

Sparring.—After some remarks made by Lord Lauderdale, in which his Lordship indulged the Upper House with a taste of his admirable principles and speculations, Lord King engaged him in a little private conversation.—Lord K. Indeed, my Lord, I cannot comprehend you.—Lord L. That's your affair. I can't find you in comprehension.—Lord K. No. That I verily believe. Your's is not an exporting head. It is terribly put to it, to raise sufficient for home consumption.

Antoine Malapar, one of the directors of the N. Y. Marble Company, who, after the explosion of that institution, escaped to France, arrived in Montreal last week from Europe, in the hope, it appears, of making a compromise with his creditors in this country. A few hours after his arrival, he was arrested on a writ for several thousand dollars. His creditors having expected his arrival in Canada, took the necessary means beforehand to arrest him.

It may be useful to our fair readers to know that muffs, tippets, and other articles of fur, which, when put into any kind of wood or paper box or drawer, are so generally liable to injury from moths, if put into tin boxes, will remain for years uninjured.

The bill for establishing the University of New Hampshire, has been rejected in the House of Representatives of that State by a vote of 121 to 68.

Notice.

A young gentleman who has had advantages of the best academical, university and professional education, and of acquiring the French and Italian languages abroad, wishes to obtain a situation which would be permanent, as professor or tutor in a college, or instructor in an academy or school. Any propositions, present or prospective, addressed to A. B. care of Rev. Dr. Jenks, Boston, Mass. will receive immediate attention.

A few copies of the Farmers', Mechanics', Manufacturers' and Sportsman's Magazine, for sale at this office: this work will be a valuable acquisition to any gentleman's library—among other engravings are one of the celebrated horse Eclipse and also one of Duroc.

Also a variety of the most approved agricultural books.

Turnip Seed, &c.

Just received at the New England Farmer office, No. 54 North Market Street, Boston, an extensive assortment of Turnip Seeds, some of which are the growth of the present season—the finest sorts either for family use or stock. The most approved sorts for the former are the White Stone, White Dutch, Red Top, Yellow Stone, Yellow Malta. The Yellow Stone is one of uncommon excellence, and keeps well. Of the sorts for field culture, the White Norfolk, White Globe, Green Round, and Yellow Aberdeen or Bullock are preferable. The Yellow Aberdeen is most approved among the farmers of England and Scotland, as it grows to a large size, is very sweet and nutritious, and keeps till June. Also, Yellow Ruta Baga, or Russian Turnip, of the best description. The above seeds were saved in Europe expressly for us, and the utmost dependence may be placed upon their genuine quality. A variety of Long and Turnip Radishes, suitable for growing the three ensuing months. Prickly or Fall Spinach, Long Prickly and Early Cluster Cucumber; also the genuine Girkon or West India pickling Cucumber, one of the finest pickles.—The seed of the Scull Cap may yet be sown to advantage.

At this place is kept the best supply of seeds, native and imported, that art and industry can procure. Catalogues furnished gratis.

July 5

Bolting Cloths and



Constantly for sale by E. F. WHITE, No. 11 Kilby street, Boston.

Saxony Sheep.

On Friday the 24th August next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at Brighton near Boston, will be sold by public auction, a choice stock of about 100 Saxony Rams, just imported in the brig Comet, Capt. Meef, from Hamburg.

These sheep were selected from the purest blood in the kingdom, and will be found at least, equal in point of fineness of fleece and symmetry of form to any heretofore imported. The sale will be perfectly free and unlimited.

Samples of the wool from different parts of each animal may be seen at No. 46 Central street, or at the office of the auctioneers, at any time previous to the sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	OT
APPLES, best,	bbl	none	
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	ton.	80 00	82 50
pearl do. - - - -		95 00	96 00
BEANS, white, - - - -	bush	1 62	2 00
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9 25	9 50
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		8 12	8 37
" No 2, new, - - -		6 75	7 25
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1, new,	lb.	12	15
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		8	10
skimmed milk, - - -		3	6
FLAX - - - -			
FLAX SEED - - - -	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 50	5 62
Genesee, - - - -		4 75	5 00
Rye, best, - - - -			none
GRAIN, Rye, - - - -	bush		80
Corn - - - -			60
Barley - - - -			1 00
Oats - - - -			40
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb..	9	10
HOPS, No 1, Inspection - -		12	15
LIME, - - - -	cask	1 00	1 10
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern,	gal.	77	72
PLASTER PARIS, retail at	ton.	2 75	3 00
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	13 00	14 00
navy, mess, do. - - -		10 75	11 50
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -		10 50	11 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	bush	1 50	1 75
Clover - - - -	lb.	8	10
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		33	45
do do unwashed		20	25
do 3-4 washed		28	34
do 1-2 & 4 do		25	30
Native - - - -		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		33	37
do 2d sort		25	30
do Spinning, 1st sort		28	32

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	3	10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		8	10
" whole hogs, - - -			none
VEAL, - - - -		6	8
MUTTON, - - - -		5	7
POULTRY, - - - -		15	20
BUTTER, keg & tub, - -		12	14
lump, best, - - -		14	16
EGGS, - - - -			12
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	70	75
Indian, do. - - - -		80	85
POTATOES, (new) - - -			1 00
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl.	2 00	4 00

Miscellaneous.

THE STORM OF WAR.

O! once was felt the storm of war!
It had an earthquake's roar,
It flashed upon the mountain height,
And smoked along the shore.
It thundered in a dreaming ear,
And up the Farmer sprang;
It muttered in a bold true heart,
And a warrior's harness rang.

It rumbled by a widow's door,—
All but her hope did fail:
It trembled through a leafy grove,
And a maiden's cheek was pale.
It steps upon the sleeping sea,
And waves around it howl;
It strides from top to foaming top,
Out-frowning ocean's scowl.

And yonder sailed the merchant ship,
There was peace upon her deck;
Her friendly flag from the mast was torn,
And the waters whelmed the wreck.
But the same blast that bore her down
Filled a gallant daring sail,
That loved the night of the blackening storm
And laughed in the roaring gale.

The stream that was a torrent once,
Is rippled to a brook,
The sword is broken, and the spear
Is but a pruning hook.
The mother chides her truant boy,
And keeps him well from harm;
While in the grove the happy maid
Hangs on her lover's arm.

Another breeze is on the sea,
Another wave is there,
And floats abroad triumphantly,
A banner bright and fair.
And peaceful hands and happy hearts,
And gallant spirits keep
Each star that decks it, pure and bright,
Above the rolling deep. *Con. Mirror.*

The following toast was given by Judge Fiske, at the late celebration of the anniversary of the Charleston Forensic Club:

The Lawyer's Declaration—

Fee simple and a simple fee,
And all the fees in tail,
Are nothing when compared to thee,
Thou best of fees, Fe-male.

One Swallow does not make a Summer.—One sharp frosty day, the Prince of Wales went into the Thatched-house Tavern, and ordered a beef-steak; but observing that it was excessively cold, desired the waiter to bring him first a glass of brandy and water. He emptied it in a twinkling, then a second, then a third. "Now," said his Royal Highness, "I am warm and comfortable; bring my steak." On this, Mr Sheridan, who was present, wrote the following impromptu:

"The Prince came in and said 'twas cold,
Then put to his head a rummer;
Till swallow'd after swallow came,
Then he pronounc'd it summer."

This last week, a married woman in the neighboring town of —, who had been working in a cotton factory, missed some hour or so after sunset, her little boy of about four years old. How long he had been gone could not be told, for the woman had been hard at work all the afternoon, and all others were too busy to care for her or her child. Her first search was silent and alone—hoping to find him, and disliking to communicate a mother's apprehensions to the other mules

and females of the cotton factory. The night grew very dark and the search very hopeless, and resort was finally had to all the men, women and children of the establishment, to help her find her boy. The buildings with all their stores and cellars, their sloices, wheels, bands, buckles, were searched with an awful apprehension on the part of the mother, and on the part of her assistants a yet more horrible though undefinable hope, (we will out with the word though it shame human nature), of finding a leg or an arm among some part of the machinery. Nothing, not even a curl of his hair, was to be found on the well examined cogs. Lanterns were in vain carried in nice and minute search round all the premises. Wordsworth, who so truly to nature describes the loss of Lucy Gray,

"The sweetest thing that ever grew
Beside a human door"

could tell of the agony of the parent, and the more useful because the less agitated exertions of her fellow laborers. But we will leave him and return to the factory. Some one, when all other aid seemed to fail, proposed to ring the factory bell. "It might" he said, "get more help, and it might awake the child who might be sleeping somewhere and might somehow be waked up—at any rate it could do no harm, and besides there was nothing else they could do." The lanterns and the factory bell in the night, aroused all the bells in the neighborhood, and all the inhabitants of the contiguous city. The cry of "fire," and of "where is it" was raised at once. Down came the engines—down came the people, and best of all, down came the Fire Wardens.

Joab Stark, a hard working man in the day time, and a proportionably hard sleeping man in the night, had heard nothing of all this disturbance, though he lodged in the factory buildings, and though they had been ransacked from ridge-pole to foundation, until he was aroused by the voice of an energetic Firewarden, who for once did not exactly know what he was about, with the plain and intelligible command "form a line." At which he awoke and inquired what was the matter.—The warden could not tell him, but the mother could—"She had lost her child," she said, "her little Jim that he used to play with, and could not find him and the Engines had not nothing to do with it."—"All firelock!" said Joab, "I went out on an errand this afternoon to the paper mills and I see Jim at Square Tim Hancock's—he'd run away and he was too tired to walk back, and I thought he'd better stay there and I'd come back and tell the folks where he was—and then when I come back I forgot all about it." *[Con. Mirror.]*

Princess Amelia.—A certain Captain remarkable for his height, being one day in the rooms at Bath, the Princess Amelia saw him, and was surprised with the singularity: upon enquiring, she was told his name and family, and that he had been originally intended for the church. "Rather for the steeple!" replied the royal humorist, with her usual complacency.

Bathos.—Not long since, an eminent lawyer of Ohio, closed a pathetic harangue to a jury in the following strain:

"And now the shades of night had shrouded the earth in darkness. All nature lay wrapped in solemn thought when these defendant ruffians came rushing like a mighty torrent from the hills

down upon the abodes of peace—broke open the plaintiff's door—separated the weeping mother from her screeching infant—and took away my client's rifle, gentlemen of the jury, for which we charge fifteen dollars."

The above reminds us of a Philadelphia Lawyer, who in closing an argument, made use of the following overpowering language:

"He bared his arm—GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY, HE BARED HIS ARM TO HEAVEN—and stole the sugar." *[Lowell Journal.]*

The N. H. Intelligencer has been discontinued for want of patronage. Printers are often poorly paid, and required to give away many of their papers which cost them money and labour. It is not easy to perceive why the printer should be required to give an article in his line of business, any more than other people, or why he should be worse paid.

We see sometimes, in papers, a correspondent claiming the insertion of his communication on the ground of his being "A Constant Reader." Being a constant subscriber, and punctual payer, would be a better reason.—*Palladium.*

A Massachusetts gentleman, in Baltimore, lately wrote that he had intended to send a fashionable hat to his daughter, but was afraid to venture it on the deck of the packet, and could not get it down the hatchway.

A young gentleman, very conceited and vain of himself, but who, by the bye, was rather disagreeable, with a face, being much pitted with the small pox, was not long since addressed by a drunken man, after admiring him some time, to this effect—"indeed, sir, when carved work comes in fashion, you will be the handsomest man I ever saw."

Reputation.—Regard your good name as the richest jewel you can possibly be possessed of, for credit is like fire, when once you have kindled it you may easily preserve it, but if you once extinguish it, you will find it an arduous task to re-kindle it.—*Easy Guide.*

Snow.—It is fourteen years since the snow fell in Lisbon. Dr H. was in his chaise when it began; the driver leaped off—"You may get home how you can," said he, "as for my part I must make the best use I can of the little time this world will last"—and away he ran into the next church.

BLIND FOUNDER.—This celebrated horse, of a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, a celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the *Forayers*, will stand at Col. James' stable, in Charlestown, during the season. Charge \$20, and \$1,60 the groom—see *New England Farmer*, N. Y. 4, 1626.

ROMAN.—This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough (N. S.) at \$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See *New England Farmer*, May 25.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

Published by JOHN B. RUSSELL at No. 52 North Market Street, (over the Agricultural Warehouse.).—THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor.

VOL. V.

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No. 52.

HORTICULTURE.

TENTS, FROM LONDON'S GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.

Pruning Vines and denuding them of their leaves in September.—A correspondent who signs "Hilaethes," says, if you will have the goodness to refer to Hales' Vegetable Statics, vol. i. page 373, you will find the following passage, which shows that the practice of pruning the vine in September, described in your last number by Mr Salisbury, was perfectly well known to gardeners in the neighborhood of London, a hundred years ago.

"And the reasonableness of this practice is further confirmed by the experience of Mr Palmer, a curious gentleman of Chelsea, who has found that by pruning his vines, and pulling all the leaves off them in September, as soon as the fruit was off, they have borne greater plenty of grapes than other vines, particularly in the year 1736, when by reason of the extreme wetness and coldness of the preceding summer, the unripe shoots produced generally very little fruit.

Retaining good Varieties of Apples in the Country.—A correspondent in the Mechanic's Magazine makes a very easy matter of what Mr Knight and other physiologists consider very difficult, if not impossible. It is no wonder, he says, that the finest apples have degenerated, because "every successive grafting is a new peijoration of the fruit engrafted." To retain good apples in the country, "without the pains of grafting," he gives the following directions; on which we would observe, that as he mentions only "good fruits," and not "any particular variety of fruit," he may probably be correct; or, at any rate, under that form of words he evades the question of perpetuating the peculiar qualities of a variety: say, for instance, of the golden pippin.

"In every perfectly ripe apple there will be found one, and sometimes two, round seeds; the others will have one or more flattened sides. The round ones will produce the improved fruit from which they are taken; and those with flattened sides will produce the fruit of the crab upon which the graft was inserted. It requires not a long time to ascertain the difference; for if a circle is drawn in rich ground, and the flattened-sided seeds planted therein, and the round seeds in the centre, the variation of the quality will be discovered in two or three years; the first will throw out the leaves of the crab; and the latter the leaves of an improved tree, distinguished in shape, fibre, and a lanuginous appearance; and in due time the fruit of each will put every thing beyond a doubt.

"It is to be observed, moreover, that the seeds of crabs (being originals) are inostly, if not altogether, round."

We should be happy to hear the result of a few trials. Take a bud from the seedling the first summer, insert it in the extremity of a branch of an old tree, and it will probably blossom the third spring. Thus three or at most four years will suffice to prove this theory true or false.

Substitute for Ringing.—As oil is well known to indurate the bark of trees and prevent its swell-

ing, we would suggest the idea of trying oiling a broad zone of bark, as a substitute for ringing.

Remarks on the Choice of Seed Potatoes, and on the general Principles of choosing Seed and preserving Fruits. By a Denbighshire Gardener.—Preferring unripe potatoes for seed is not new in practice—it has for ages prevailed; for where do the farmers of the rich soils and warm countries send for their seed-wheat and seed-potatoes?—To the cold, hilly countries, where they do not, one season in three, thoroughly and perfectly ripen their seed. In Denbighshire, we call the hilly or unripe potato the *wet* potatoes; and those from the rich soils and warm situations, where they ripen perfectly, we call the *dry* potatoes, although exactly the same variety: the wet, or unripe, are reckoned best for seed, and the dry for food. The potato tuber is a perfect organised system, in which the circulation regularly proceeds, and if suffered to ripen, will then tend to decay; but if separated, before ripe, from the stem or stalk, which furnishes it with blood or fruit-sap descending from the leaves, the circulation of the blood-sap is suddenly arrested. The ripe potato, having performed all its operations, becomes more inert; but the circulation of the sap in the unripe tuber having been stopped, it starts more readily, and with greater vigor when planted:—the one seems to die, worn out with age, the other seems accidentally to have fallen asleep, and when awake, possesses an unspent vigor and energy. This is the case not only with the potato, but also with the apple, pear and other fruits, whose life, if I may so express it, you wish to prolong or extend beyond the time naturally allotted to it; you take them off the tree long before they are ripe, and experience has taught us that they will keep much longer, and eat much fresher, than those suffered to grow ripe upon the tree: the same is the case with the potatoes taken up before ripe. Placing the potatoes upon the gravel, or any dry but not grass walk, in the sun, has the effect of stopping the circulation in the tuber, in which nature has provided resources to carry it on to an extraordinary degree, unless so stopped.

If you will examine the potato stem or plant, when the tubers are beginning to be formed, you will find that the potatoes are placed upon the runners pushed or issuing out from the plant or stem above the set: the functions of the set are to push out roots to gather food from the soil to supply the plant and leaves with that food; and from the leaves the blood or fruit-sap flows down to form the runners and new potatoes; and the more you earth up the plant or stem, the more runners are formed higher up on the stem, and the more potatoes are produced.

Permit me to add, that all the best farmers in the warm and rich soils and warm climates find their account in changing their seed-wheat; for that they send to the poor soils and cold climates, often to the poor cold chalk-hills in Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire; and what is the sample of the wheat they obtain from thence?—notoriously the most shrivelled, from being cut before ripe.—If farmers on rich soils would reap their wheat,

preserved for seed, before ripe, they need not be at the expense, trouble and inconvenience of sending 100 miles for their seed wheat, which is often the case.

The present season of the year being favorable to you and your readers putting my observations in this and my former letter to the test, viz. earthing up the potatoes, causing them to be later; earthing them up, after taking away a few of the earliest, causing them to throw out new runners and produce more potatoes; the top or eye-cuts producing potatoes a fortnight earlier than the bottoms of the same tubers, &c. I trust that I shall see the results of their observations in the ninth Number of your interesting publication.

Writing for plain, unlearned men like myself, I deem it unnecessary to hunt in dictionaries, and other such learned books, for scientific or philosophical terms to garnish my tale, the want of which, I trust, will not render it less useful, or less acceptable to you and your readers.

I am Sir, &c.

A DENBIGHSHIRE GARDENER.

Simple mode of Destroying Smoke.—A correspondent of the Birmingham Chronicle says, "Many years ago, I had occasion to make a number of experiments, on an extensive scale, on the evaporation of liquids, and in one of these a large boiler was covered with boards, and a communication made between the covered space and the flue of the chimney, so that the steam might be drawn up by the heated air and the smoke. One effect produced was the complete destruction of the smoke, and scarcely any steam issued from the top of the chimney. A small boiler which might be heated by the fire from the main boiler, or, when necessary, a very small pipe from the engine boiler, to throw a quantity of steam into the chimney, would perfectly prevent the neighborhood from being annoyed by the clouds of smoke, as is now the case.

I have sent the above for insertion in your paper, that the world may not be pestered with patents, in a matter where every man who has an engine may be his own chimney-doctor."

THE CANKER WORM.

A correspondent suggests the propriety of reminding our farmers of the utility of adopting timely measures to preserve their orchards from the desperate ravages of the Canker Worm, at this season of the year too, when the trees are in a thriving and prosperous state of cultivation. It must be recollected what destruction was made last year among the fruit trees on this island, by this loathsome insect, and how many orchards there were totally stripped of every leaf—while others were affected in a trifling less degree—leaving them as naked as do the blasts of Autumn, and exhibiting a florid and famished appearance almost indescribable. The correspondent informs us that he has visited the orchard of Geo. Irish, Esq. in Middletown, and witnessed the beneficial effects produced by the means he has taken to preserve his trees. Last season, Mr Irish was one among the number who suffered very materially from this consuming insect, when he

caused all his trees to be *tinued*—which rid his orchard entirely of them, and it now looks as well, and will, undoubtedly, yield as much fruit this season, as though nothing of the kind had ever interrupted it. Let those who are interested, visit the orchard of Mr Irish, he will explain to them the nature of its operations, and they will then be better able to judge of the correctness and practicability of resorting to similar means.—*Newport Republican*.

The following notices of certain curious objects of *Natural History* we insert with much pleasure, and should be greatly indebted to the highly respected author for a continuation of similar favours.—Ed.

PHYSALIS.

Mr FESSENDEN—The account of the *Physalis* which is given in the last Number of the North American Review, page 23, taken from the elaborate memoir of Dr Tilesius, brought to my recollection some notices of it by the late Professor Peck of Cambridge, which I send you for publication.

Milton, July 17.

In a letter to the Rev. Dr Cutler, dated "on board the Galen, lat. 43° 53' long. 16, first of July 1805," he observes, "The *Portuguese Man of War*" of the sailors is a very curious animal, and may be called *Medusa cristata*. Its form is oval; its body is inflated with air, which keeps it afloat; and the crest, which answers the purpose of a sail, occupies the length of the back. The tentacula occupy the anterior and inferior part of it: they are surprisingly extensible, so that they may be lengthened three fathoms, or contracted to two inches."

In another letter, probably to Dr Smith, dated Cambridge, 20th September, 1809, he remarks,—"I had always supposed the Portuguese man of war of the sailors, to be the *Holothuria Physalis*, but it is very different from the figure given by Osbeck, Barbut, and in Amant, vol. iv. p. 3, fig. 6. Splane's figure is an approach to it. I made a sketch of it, but could not examine it satisfactorily, as it was taken towards night. The interior tentacula, with the larger vessels to which they were attached were cut off and laid by in water to be examined by day-light, but they became spoiled, and no other opportunity occurred. Those large vessels, I suspect, answer in this animal the purpose of stomach, the nutritive part of the food being absorbed and conveyed to them by the shorter tentacula, which are terminated by a sucker; the longer and simple tentacula being intended to take its prey. The longest of the latter may be shortened to the length of a foot or less, or extended two or three fathoms. This animal is transparent, and owes the colour of its body to refraction; but its tentacula are really coloured with purple and red."

In his *Lectures* he also describes the animal, and gives a curious drawing.—Without repeating what has been remarked before, I will only add some further particulars:—"The *Physalis* is perfectly transparent, but appears red or blue or green, according to its situation with respect to the sun.—As it is filled with air, it floats with the greatest part of the body out of water. The tentacula being immersed, when these are relaxed they occupy a considerable space in the water, and, as it is the denser medium, it has more power in bearing the animal along than the wind, notwithstanding

ing the crest, or, as it is called 'the sail.' It is always wafted in the direction in which the sea sets, and is therefore said to sail always to windward.—It is found in the Atlantic, and every sea in certain latitudes; and, although no ship crosses the ocean without meeting with this curious production, there exists no figure which gives a correct idea of it. It feeds on small fish and marine insects; but I do not know how the nutrition is effected. The cavity of the body is always empty; and I could find no vestige of a mouth. I suspect that the nutritive particles of its food are absorbed by the short tubular tentacula, which are furnished with suckers. It is covered with a very caustic fluid, which when it touches the skin excites a burning sensation like the sting of the nettle, but much more severe."

SALPA BICAUDATA.

[Professor PECK in his lectures says, "I do not find this genus described;" and then gives the following account of it.]

"The body approaches an oval form, and is terminated by two appendages which are nearly as long as the body. This species is about half an inch long, and, under a moderate magnifier, is a beautiful object. Although transparent, the contracting muscles, or what appear to be such, are more visible than in the other species."

The lower aperture is surrounded by a radiated body, which I at first supposed consisted of the organs of respiration, analogous to those of the *Doris*; but, on further examination, I found it made up of the young of the Salpa, placed radiating in two series or layers in a saucer-shaped membrane.

This little animal is four sided, and refracts the rays of the sun very remarkably. The solar light refracted by the purest diamond is not more beautifully brilliant than when thrown from the body of this species of Salpa. When seen a fathom or more beneath the surface, when the sea is smooth, they appear yellow and of the richest golden lustre; sometimes of a lively and bright emerald green; and sometimes of red more vivid than the ruby; according as they are situated with respect to the sun. The gems to which I have compared them are made valuable by the caprice of man; but these, besides the refractive power, have the gift of life. They are the gems of ocean, equally precious in the eye of the Creator; and they equally declare his wisdom and his power."

FEEDING SWINE IN MEXICO.

Fine breeds of pigs are kept for their fat, which is used as a substitute for butter in Spanish cookery: the offal fat is manufactured into soap, and the blood into a kind of black pudding, and sold to the poor. The swine are fed with maize, "slightly moistened and scattered at stated hours on the ground, which, in the yard as well as the place where they sleep, is kept perfectly dry and clean. They are attended by Indians with every possible care,—there is a cold bath on the premises, which they are obliged frequently to use, as cleanliness is considered essential to their acquiring that enormous load of fat from which the principal profit is derived. Their ease and comfort seem also in every respect to be studiously attended to; and the occupation of two Indian lads will cause a smile on the countenances of my musical readers, when they are informed that they are employed, from morning till night, in setting

any disputes or little bickerings that may arise among the pigs, either in respect to rank or condition, and in singing them to sleep. The boys are chosen for the strength of their lungs, and their taste and judgment in delighting the ears and lulling the senses of the swine; they succeed each other in chanting during the whole day, to the apparent gratification of their brute audience."

CHINAMPAS, IMPROPERLY CALLED FLOATING GARDENS.

The description of these by Humboldt falls greatly short in singularity, to that previously given by the Abbe Clavigero; and that of Mr Bullock falls equally short of the former: so that what was considered one of the wonders of the world thirty years ago, when it has undergone the test of close examination, comes at last to be little more than an ordinary appearance; and a chinampa in the Mexican lake, differs only from a small osier holt in the Thames, in being planted with cabbages and potatoes instead of willows.—"They are artificial islands, about fifty or sixty yards long, and not more than four or five wide, separated by ditches of three or four yards in width, and are made by taking the soil from the intervening ditch, and throwing it on the chinampa, by which means the ground is raised generally about a yard, and thus forms a small fertile garden, covered, with culinary vegetables, fruits, and flowers. Mexico receives an ample supply from these sources."

Silk Worms.—As there are a great many persons at present engaged in breeding Silk Worms in Philadelphia, it has been thought useful to hint to them, that they will find it most to their interest to permit the *parvillions*, or butterflies, to go through the regular process of laying eggs, than to prevent them doing so, by baking them, for the purpose of winding Silk from the Cocoons. It is highly probable that next year, a ready sale will be found for the eggs, whereas nothing can be done with the silk. The Cocoons are somewhat injured for the reeling of the silk, by being perforated, but by means of a machine, which is expected from Europe in the course of this year.—When this machine shall arrive, a sale, will be found for the pierced cocoons, and until then, they may be kept in paper bags.—*U. S. Gazette*.

A fountain of carbonated hydrogen gas has been discovered in Portland harbour (lake Erie) issuing from the fissures of a rock, fifty feet above the surface of the water. Preparations are making to raise it upon a pedestal to serve as a substitute for a lighthouse, the quantity of gas being sufficient to afford a most brilliant light.

Carrots.—An old gardener, from the west of Scotland, informs us, that the article in our last respecting carrots, as a coloring for butter, is not exactly the best plan. The proper way is to grate the carrots fine, and put water on them, and strain it out and put it among the cream. This is the common practice in the west of Scotland, and gives the butter a fine yellow color.—*N. Y. pa.*

Massachusetts Manufactures.—The Massachusetts Register says, "There are in this state 196 incorporated, manufacturing companies, with an aggregate of capital near \$20,000,000 the greater part woollen and cotton."

TREES FOR PLANTING BY PUBLIC ROADS, AND FOR HEDGES.

M. Hempel, in the *Memoirs of the Pomological Society of Altenbourg* (vol. I.) recommends the oak, the horse-chestnut, the oak, the beech, the birch, the common acacia, and the different species of pines and firs. These he would plant in single rows where the soil is good, and in double rows where it is indifferent, or the situation bleak. But he greatly prefers planting fruit trees, and could form all public roads into avenues of sweet chestnuts, walnuts, pears, cherries, pears, apples, &c. or a mixture of these, according to the soil, climate, and exposure. Where it is practicable he would plant a row of apples and pears next the road, and another row of chestnuts and walnuts four yards distant from each; thus forming a sort of summer avenue on each side of the main road, to protect the traveller from the sun and the rain. In low sheltered situations, where the direction of the road was east and west, he would plant chestnuts, cherries and pears on the north side, and fruit trees, such as apples and mulberries, the latter to be pollarded for the silk-worm, on the south side, as not impeding the sun's rays from drying the roads after rain. This enthusiastic Pomologist would even turn the field hedges into sources of fruit: where hawthorn hedges already exist, he would cut them down and graft their roots *en-deux terres*, (a few inches under ground) with pears and services; on the slope he would graft plums of different sorts; crab-tree hedges he would turn into hedges of good sorts of apples; and where hedges were to be planted, *ab origine*, he would oblige under severe penalty, all proprietors and occupiers of land to use the commoner sorts of plums. But in certain situations he would, however, admit of the elder, filbert, barberry and other fruit-bearing plants, provided circumstances were unsuitable for plums, and pears. As hedges or sheltering gardens, he will allow of nothing but espaliers of fruit trees or fruit shrubs, or beds, or double rows of raspberries.—*London*.

EQUIVOCAL PRODUCTION OF PLANTS.

"It is undoubtedly a very remarkable phenomenon, that the earth, when dug to the depth of eight or ten feet or more, produces many sorts of plants, provided it is advantageously exposed to the sun; but what is more extraordinary, is, that this new vegetation frequently affords plants of kinds which have never been remarked in the country. It is natural to ask, whence came these plants? Can it be admitted that the seeds of these new plants were contained in the several kinds of earth? But could all those seeds, which had been perhaps about three thousand years under ground, without having ever been exposed to the action of the sun, have preserved the power of generating? If we strew ashes on high and arid heaths, we shall see some time afterwards clover and vetches growing there, though these two plants had never before been seen on those places. Shall we believe that the seeds of the clover and vetches were in the ground, and only waited for a stimulus to germinate? But how did the seeds come there? We know that high and arid heaths never produce clover: it cannot therefore be considered as proceeding from a plant which formerly grew there. But even did we admit the possibility that these kinds of earth may contain clover seed, this opinion cannot be maintained in some parts of East Friesland, where wild

clover is made to grow by strewing pearl-ashes on peat marshes."—*Bulletin Universel*.

SUBSTITUTE FOR MULBERRY LEAVES.

Dr Sterler of Bavaria has found that the leaves of *Acer tartaricum*, a hardy tree, common in the nurseries, may not only be substituted for, but are even preferred, by silk-worms to those of the mulberry; and M. Mat. Bonafous of Tournai, after a great many experiments, ascertained that the utmost which can be effected by substitutes is the sustenance of the worms for a few days. The leaf of the bramble, (ronce, Fr. *rubus*, Lin.) maintained them till the second change, but did not enable them to produce their cocoons. The dandelion sustained them till the fourth change, when the leaves of the mulberry were substituted, without which they would not have been able to produce their silk. The leaves of *Myagrum sativum*, an annual plant, cultivated in the north of Italy for its seeds to be crushed for oil, sustained the worms sixteen days, after which many of them perished, but a number of them revived on being supplied with mulberry leaves. On analysing the leaves of the mulberry, he finds they contain a sweet substance, which serves as nourishment, and a resinous matter, which he considers as serving for the formation of silk; and he suggests to chemists the composition of a vegetable material combining these two properties, to be used as a substitute for feeding silk-worms, in the same way as linseed cake and rape cake are used for feeding cattle and sheep.—(*Bul. Univ.*) It may be of some value to those who are engaged in the culture of the silk-worm in this country to know, that the leaves of the bramble, and by analogy those of the raspberry, and probably the whole of the *Rubiacæ*, may be made use of for that purpose.—The bramble abounds in many hedges, and in most woods on a dry bottom; it is early in leaf, and continues growing till interrupted by frost.

USEFULNESS OF BIRDS.

P. Musgrave a practical gardener, who has treated the subject of vermin in a scientific manner, has the following observation on this subject. "It is a too common practice amongst gardeners to destroy without discrimination, the birds which frequent their gardens. This, in my opinion, is bad policy. Although I am aware some of the kinds of birds are great enemies to some crops, it certainly must be a trifling rod indeed, that will not bear the expense of a person to watch it, or a net to protect it, until it is out of danger: thus the gardener preserves the birds to perform a double office,—eating up the vermin from the trees, and the seeds of weeds and eggs of insects from the ground. I have often stood and observed the male bird, while the female was sitting upon her eggs or her young, fly to the spot with his bill full of caterpillars to feed his mate or young; and when the young ones become so strong as to accompany their parents in quest of food, it is really astonishing the number of caterpillars they destroy. I can say, from my own observation, that if it was not the case that the birds destroy a large number of caterpillars, our trees in general would exhibit nothing but bare stumps, for the insects would become as numerous as the locusts of Spain and America. It is from that circumstance that we find so few flies in comparison of the great number of caterpillars. I one day followed a nest of young ox-eyes, which had just

flown, in order to see how the old ones acted. I saw them fly from branch to branch, and pick from the curled leaves the caterpillars, with which they flew to their young to feed them. From these considerations, it is my opinion, that should the gardener, instead of pursuing a system of indiscriminate warfare against the feathered tribe, avail himself of the services of these useful allies, he might, with their exertions and his own united, soon rid himself of those insects that have hitherto set his efforts at defiance."—*Col. Mem.* iii. 333.

EMPLOYMENT OF TIME.

A person takes up some useful or agreeable book every morning at breakfast, and at the end of the year has spent agreeably, and we may say profitably, as many half hours as will come to nearly three weeks; another always takes up a Latin grammar, and a *Janua Linguarum* in the same intervals, and at the end of the year has acquired a tolerable knowledge of Latin. Thus you see that whether a young man shall know two or three languages besides his mother tongue, and something of natural history and philosophy, may depend on the seeming trifling circumstance of how he spends the few spare minutes at the beginning and ending of his meals, from the age of fifteen to twenty-five.

The Thames Tunnel.—The large timber raft intended to lie on the bed of the river, over the leak, was let down late on Wednesday evening. The engine was set to work as soon as it was ascertained that the raft lay on the bottom, and when they had succeeded in reducing the water some five or six feet in the tunnel, it was discovered that all further attempts at reduction were useless. It was then tried whether by stopping the working of the steam engine the height of the water in the tunnel and shaft, would increase or diminish, and the result was gradual but unremitting increase. At an early hour yesterday, one or two descents in the diving bell were made with a view to see the cause of the failure, and Mr Brunel the younger, reported that the raft did not lie on the bed of the river, that it had drifted some distance from the leaky spot. Among the many proposed plans to obviate all danger, which are daily forwarded to the Directors, one is to lay tarpaulins of sufficient size, and to deposit round the edges a quantity of clay bags to keep them water tight.

We learn from the latest papers, that Mr Brunel has made a favorable report as to the late leaks in the Tunnel.—*London pa.*

Fruit Trees.—The growth of weeds round fruit-trees recently transplanted does them much injury, and diminishes their fruit in size and quality.—Sonniin in his *Bibliothèque Physico-economique* states, that to prevent this, the Germans spread on the ground, round the fresh transplanted trees, as far as their roots extend, the refuse stalks of flax after the fibrous part has been separated.—This gives them surprising vigour. No weed will grow under flax refuse, and the earth remains fresh and loose. Old trees, treated in the same manner when languishing in an orchard, will recover and push out vigorous shoots. In place of the flax-stalks the leaves which fall from trees in Autumn may be substituted, but they must be covered with waste twigs, or any thing else that will prevent the wind from blowing them away.

From the Hampshire Gazette.

THE HORSE.

The horse family is the most important among the brute creation as a servant to man. It includes several species, as the common horse, the wild mule, the ass, the zebra, the cloven footed horse of Chili, &c. The common horse is found in a wild state in Tartary, Siberia, and the interior of Africa. He is of the greatest antiquity, and has long been domesticated in most parts of the earth for war, hunting, parade, the saddle, or draught; and in some places, partly for his flesh and the milk of the female.

Of the varieties of the domestic horse, the Arabian is reckoned the best. The Arabians are very expert in horsemanship, and their care in preserving the breeds of their horses is most remarkable. They are as careful in preserving the genealogy of their horses, as princes in recording that of their families, and they pretend to trace the pedigree of one kind for 2000 years. Their horses will bear the greatest fatigues, and pass whole days without food, living, according to the Arabian metaphor, on air; they are very nimble, extremely docile, and strongly attached to their master. They are sometimes sold to the English at Mocha at excessive rates—from 4500 to 9000 dollars. The Persian horses are next in value to the Arabian; and after them the horses of Andalusia in Spain. The Barbary horses are descended from the Arabian, and are much esteemed;—one very fleet variety is used for hunting the ostrich, and is fed on camel's milk. The horses of India are small and vicious. Those of Tartary are spirited and active, and the Tartars are skillful riders; they eat the flesh of their horses, and use their milk in curd or fermented.

Of the European varieties of the horse, those of Naples shine under the saddle and in traces; those of Spain are much commended; France abounds in horses, but does not excel in native breeds; the Flemish horses have large heavy heads, necks, and feet; Holland furnishes good draught horses; Germany is not destitute of good horses, but they are inferior to those of Hungary and Transylvania; the Polish horses are hardy, strong and useful; the Russian horses are small and hardy, and not much regarded by other nations; the Kaluuck horses are able to run 3 or 400 English miles in three days, and are excellent swimmers; the horses of Sweden are low and small, but strong and hardy.

The British varieties of the saddle horse may be reduced to the racer, the hunter, the improved hack, the old English road horse, the galloway, and the pony.

The race horse, is descended from Arabian and Barbary horses, which were first imported into England in the days of Henry VII and VIII; and the present breed is unrivalled for symmetry of form, swiftness of progression, and durability under exertion.

The hunter is derived from a mixture of the Arabian with the native horse, and has the speed of the former, with the durability of the latter.—There is a great demand for this breed in every European country.

The improved hackney is derived, like the former, from the Arabian and native horse, but exhibits a greater proportion of the latter, its form and qualities being somewhat different from those of the hunter.

The old English road horse sprang from horses of Norman, German or Flemish extraction; it is now nearly extinct. It was used as a pack-horse, to carry heavy loads.

The galloway is a little horse found in Scotland and resembles the Spanish horses.

The small horses called ponies are reared in the Western Isles of Scotland, and in the Highland district. They were introduced into Scotland by the Norwegians and Danes, and are of the same breed that subsists at present in Norway, Feroe isles, and Iceland. They are totally distinct from any thing of the horse kind on the continent of Europe, south of the Baltic. The Highland horse is sometimes only nine, and seldom exceeds twelve hands high. The best of this breed are handsomely shaped, and are extremely active and hardy.

The British varieties of cavalry, carriage and cart horse are supposed to have been derived from the German and Flemish breeds, with a mixture of Arabian or Spanish blood.

The British draught horses are of various kinds, but so mixed that it is difficult to determine of what variety they partake the most. The black horse is of immense weight, and is used for heavy carts and wagons. The Cleveland bays, which owe some of their valuable properties to crosses with the race horse, are some of the best horses in the island; they are used for coaches, wagons and the plough. The Suffolk punch is a very useful animal for agricultural labour, and performs surprising days' work in ploughing, &c. The Clydesdale horse is equal to any other breed for the purposes of the farmer; they are remarkably true pullers. The Welsh horse bears near resemblance to the ponies of Scotland.

The foregoing particulars are derived from Mr Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture. He has 70 pages on the horse.

HORSES.

MR JUDG—Allow me through the medium of your paper to call the attention of farmers in the Old County of Hampshire to breeding fine horses. At all times good horses command a higher price in proportion to the expense of raising, than other stock; and we need not fear overstocking the market, when we consider the increasing demand for them for stages and other purposes. Manufactories give employment to them, directly or indirectly; indeed, there is scarce any business that can be pursued without the aid of these useful animals. It is difficult at the present time to obtain as many horses as are really wanted, that are suitable for our wants, without getting them from Vermont or the state of New York. This ought not so to be. We can raise as good horses as they do, if we pay the same attention to the business. No person at the present day would think of having fine wool unless he had a first rate fine woolled buck; and why should he expect a good colt from a horse like Sanco Panza's? or from the common hackneys that are led about from town to town? the animal himself under ordinary management not worth in any market over 100 dollars, and he matched with a mare not worth 30 dollars!

Our southern friends understand this matter better; they breed from horses that command from 20 to 75 dollars the service, and are richly paid for it, as it is no uncommon thing for them to obtain from 200 to 200 dollars for their horses

at five years old. Sir Archy is in North Carolina this season, at 75 dollars, although he is 23 years old this spring. Mark Anthony, one of his colts raised by Hon. John Randolph, was sold last spring to an Agricultural Society for 1500 dollars. The famous Eclipse was sold a few years since for 10,000 dollars, not for racing merely, but as a stock horse. These are full blood English horses, which some suppose are only fit for racing. It is not so; there is no horse so fit for all purposes of quick draft as this breed. They are fit for "saddle, coach or cart," as an eminent statesman and breeder of this noble animal said of one of his colts.

A LOVER OF GOOD HORSES.

WOOL.

We learn that the greater part of the fine wool in Goshen, Ashfield, and other towns in that vicinity, has been sold to Messrs. Kendal & Russell, of Greenfield, at from 38 to 40 cents per pound.—It is reported that large quantities of good merino wool from the state of New York have been sold at the factories in Connecticut, at from 28 to 35 cents. It is believed that the fine wool (exclusive of Saxony) sold in New England the present season has not averaged over 35 cents a pound; and that most of the wool growers have not received more than one dollar a head for the trouble and expense of keeping their sheep 12 months.

The destruction among sheep the last winter and spring by worms in the head, scab, foot-rot &c. was unprecedented; great numbers of the lambs also perished—in some flocks more than half. The malady among the lambs is supposed by some to have been caused by the ewes feeding on beech-nuts, which were very abundant the last season. An intelligent wool-grower, in the western part of this county, is of opinion that the number of sheep in Old Hampshire and Berkshire is less now than it was 12 months ago.

In England, the wool growers are petitioning parliament for protection to the wool trade, Sir E. Knatchbull stated in the house of commons, on the 18th of May, that there was no market for British wool, and that the whole stock of the last two years was on hand. He wished to know if the ministers intended to bring forward any measures for the benefit of the wool-growers. Mr. Huskisson replied, that he did not believe that any tax upon foreign wool would be proposed.

[Hamp. Gazette.]

SPURIOUS CLOTHS.

From one of the most respectable dealers in cloths, we learn that English Cloths of the *spurious*, or *logwood* dye, have found their way into this market. There is no doubt, we learn, that they came from the same source through which they have been heretofore introduced into New York and Boston. The spurious or logwood dyed cloths, after being made up and exposed to the air for a short time, become of a claret, or dirty red color, and exhibit a shabby appearance. Our informant, in order to show the difference between the genuine and spurious dyes, applied, in our presence, the test of aqua-fortis to several pieces of cloth, of each kind. The effect in every instance was, that the indigo remained unchanged, while the logwood dye was destroyed and turned to a scarlet hue. These spurious cloths, from the cheapness of the dye, are sold at a low price, but to the consumer they will always prove a dear bargain.

[N. Y. American.]

IMPROVEMENT IN HYDRAULICS.

A Mr John M. Cooper, from Guildhall, Vt. now resident in this village, has, for more than a year, been improving a new Hydraulic machine, and has succeeded to the astonishment of all who have witnessed its operation. He has lately exhibited one in this place, which was in size as follows: eight inches in diameter and of a cylindrical form. The machine is operated by means of a crank attached to a gudgeon upon each end of it. The power applied to the machine, was by men, who were able to throw a continued column of water, three fourths of an inch in diameter, one hundred and twenty feet on a horizontal plane, and more than ninety feet high. This machine is entirely different from any thing that has ever heretofore been known. Mr C. has in his specification for Letters Patent, termed it the Rotative piston," yet it contains neither piston nor valves, but has the appearance of a wheel within a wheel, operating in such a manner as to form a vacuum on one side, a powerful compression on the other, and what is most wonderful, at each revolution, it takes in and throws out more cubic inches of water than the whole space which the machine itself occupies. The machine has been shown, and the principle of it explained, to many gentlemen of science and experience in hydraulics, among whom was his Excellency the Governor of New York; and it is the prevailing opinion all that it will take the place of every other machine, both for Pumps and Fire Engines, as soon as it is extensively known.

Mr. C. has associated himself with two gentlemen of this Village, who have established a manufactory on an extensive scale; and we understand that the company have sent an agent to Europe, to secure the rights for France, England and other countries in that direction. [Windsor paper.]

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1827.

ISABELLA GRAFF.

We have seen, growing in the garden of Mr J. Winslip of Brighton, Mass. a fine specimen of the Isabella Grape, which was procured from Mr Prince's Linnæan and Botanic Garden, Flushing, Long Island, near the city of New York. It appears from Mr Prince's catalogue that this is "an American grape, a native of Dorchester, South Carolina, and was introduced to New York by Mrs Isabella Gibbs, the lady of George Gibbs, Esq. St. Augustine, who then resided at Brooklyn, N. Y. and in honour of that lady has been called the Isabella Grape.

"It is a dark purple fruit, of good size, oval form and juicy, and nearly equals some European kinds, for vigor of growth, and abundance of yield, exceeds any other yet cultivated in this country; and requires no protection in the winter. This grape promises to rival all others in this country for the purpose of making wine, as it possesses all the requisites to ensure success in making wine of a fair quality, or of making brandy equal to that of France. It ripens in September."

The vine in possession of Mr Winslip has had at two summers' growth previous to the present; and it has one hundred and twenty-one large bunches of grapes on wood of the last year. We think it bids fair to be quite an acquisition to the New England horticulturist; as well as public

benefit by furnishing fruit which is wholesome as well as nutritious, a restorative to the valetudinarian, as well as an innocent luxury for the epicure. For further notices of this kind of grape, see New England Farmer, vol. v. pages 91, 101.

FARM WORK.

Barn Yards.—It is not improbable that towards the latter end of this month you may have leisure to begin to cart into your barn yard such substances as will answer good purposes for manure; to wit, swamp-mud, clay, straw, fern or brakes, marsh mud, peat, turfs, weeds, stubble which may be worth while to mow for the purpose, &c. &c.

Turnips.—It will be well to sow soot, ashes, lime or a mixture of two or more of these over your turnips. Ellis, an old writer on husbandry, says, "Turnips sooted about 24 hours after they are up will be entirely secured from the fly."—Some advise, and it may be well, if not too much trouble to leach soot and sprinkle the young turnips with the liquor. McMahon, in treating of the cultivation of turnips, says "the plants should be left from seven to twelve inches every way; this must be regulated according to the strength of the land, the time of sowing, and the kind of turnips cultivated; strong ground and early sowing always producing the largest roots."

"The width of the hoe should be in proportion to the medium distance to be left between the plants, and thus to their expected size.

"The critical time of the first hoeing is, when the plants as they lie spread on the ground are nearly the size of the palm of the hand; if, however, seed weeds be numerous and luxuriant, they ought to be checked before the turnip plants arrive at that size; lest being drawn up tall and slender, they should acquire a weak sickly habit.

"A second hoeing should be given when the leaves are grown to the height of eight or nine inches, in order to destroy weeds, loosen the earth, and finally to regulate the plants; a third if found necessary, may be given at any subsequent period.

"Here will the farmer exclaim against the expense and trouble of hoeing; but let him try one acre in this way, and leave another of the same quality to nature, as is too frequently done, and he will find that the extra produce of the hoed acre, will more than compensate for the labour bestowed."

London says Arch. Garrie, a Scottish Gardener of merit tried steeping the seed in sulphur, sowing soot, ashes and sea sand, along the drills, all without effect. At last he tried dusting the rows, when the plants were in the seed-leaf, with quick lime, and found that effectual in preventing the depredations of the fly. "A bushel of quick lime," he says is sufficient to dust over an acre of drilled turnips, and a boy may soon be taught to lay it on almost as fast as he could walk along the drills.—If the seminal leaves are powdered in the slightest degree, it is sufficient; but should rain wash the lime off before the turnips are in the rough leaf, it may be necessary to repeat the operation if the fly begins to make its appearance."

GATHERING SEEDS, &c.

It is quite time to think about selecting seeds of many kinds of vegetables for future crops. It is perhaps not known or not thought of by many cultivators that the breeds of vegetables as well as of animals may be improved by selecting the finest specimens to propagate from. You may obtain

not only more plentiful crops, but those which will come to maturity earlier in the season by selecting seeds from forward and vigorous plants.—It is best, in general, to keep them in the pods, or husks, and where it can be economically done with a part of the stems, and spread them in some airy place where they are not exposed to moisture that the seeds may dry and harden gradually; observing to turn them now and then, and not to lay such a quantity together as to bring on a fermentation and hazard the loss of the whole. The seeds of all soft fruits, however, such as cucumbers, melons, &c. must be cleaned from the pulp and mucilage which surround them: otherwise the rotting of these parts will destroy the germ, or deprive it of the principle of vegetation.

It has been recommended when seeds are intended to be sent a great distance or it is wished to preserve them a long time, to wrap them in absorbent paper, and surround them by moist brown sugar. A writer in Loudon's Magazine recommends packing seeds down in charcoal dust for the purpose of preserving them.

CHARCOAL DUST A USEFUL MANURE.

Mr Thomas Smith, an English gardener, recommends charcoal dust as a top dressing for onions, and as a cure for the clubbing in cabbages. The charcoal dust which he made use of was the refuse of a charcoal pit. It was spread upon the ground about half an inch thick before sowing the seed, and merely dug in with the point of the spade so as to mix the top soil and charcoal dust together. Six years' experience have convinced Mr Smith that charcoal is a remedy for the grub, and mouldiness of onions; and he has repeatedly proved that it effectually prevents the clubbing in the roots of cabbage and cauliflowers.

SEA COAL ASHES INJURIOUS TO VEGETATION.

A correspondent of Mr Loudon for the Gardener's Magazine says in substance that a large garden in Scotland, which had been manured or coated over with coal ashes from a neighboring town for two years in succession, was thereby rendered barren, and "the gardener, finding his fruit trees not to thrive so well as he expected, but attributing it to a different cause, took up a number of them and formed a substratum of ashes in order to lay them, as he said, dry and comfortable. The trees got worse and were again taken up, and the ashes removed; but such were the deleterious effects of the ashes already worked into the soil, that this garden, which previously was, and now is, one of the most productive in Scotland, was two or three years, before even moderate crops could be raised."

PLANTING VEGETABLES IN ROWS, STIRRING THE GROUND DEEP, &c.

W. B. Rose, a correspondent of Mr Loudon, for the Gardener's Magazine, observes that "the advantages of frequently stirring the ground about plants is known; but it may not be obvious to every one that the soil can be stirred much deeper, when the hoe works along a continued straight line as it does between the rows, than it can be when it works in curves, or irregular roundish spaces of limited extent, as it does among crops sown broad cast. I sow my onions in rows six inches apart, and I can stir between them to the depth of nine inches, or a foot if I choose; but if they were sown broad cast, and every plant was six inches from each other. I could not stir be-

tween them with a common hoe, deeper than one or two inches.

"Stirring deep and frequently renders watering unnecessary, because a porous surface is less pervious to the heat of the sun than a solid one, and therefore keeps the ground beneath both cooler and moister. Any gardener who doubts this being the case, may convince himself of the fact by covering part of a bed of onions with three inches of rotten tan, and comparing the soil beneath the tan with that left bare as to heat and dryness.

"Such a summer as the last proves the value of my plan; while the seedling crops of many of my neighbors were burnt up, nine were in luxuriance; my onions stood regularly at 6 inches apart, and were from eight inches to twelve inches in circumference; my carrots and parsnips stood at eight and ten inches, and measured from ten to fourteen inches in circumference. Some young trees, such as acacias, (Cobbett's Locusts) which I drilled in May last, and thinned out and stirred between the rows, are now three feet high. I have these and other articles ready to show in proof of what I assert.

My soil is a deep sour clay, which I dig and dung before winter, going as deep as the soil will admit, as I find it a great advantage to bring up fresh earth."

DESTROY WEEDS.

If you have not had time to root out all the weeds on your premises you will at least endeavor to prevent their going to seed by cutting off the tops with a scythe or a sickle, and it will be good economy to lodge the proceeds of your cuttings in your barn, barn yard or compost bed. An antidote to the increase of weeds may be found in burning the stubble as it stands after reaping. On land that is designed to be sowed the next year this is more especially good husbandry; for it will destroy so many of the seeds of weeds, as to prevent the ensuing crop from being so weedy as it might be otherwise. At the same time this process will destroy many insects, clean the ground, and render it fit for the operations of tillage, besides fertilizing the soil by the ashes of the stubble.

ITEMS; CULTIVATION OF SILK.

Dr Franklin is thought to have been the first who introduced the culture of the silk into this country about the year 1770, which became so successful that large quantities were soon exported to Great Britain to be manufactured. The revolutionary war, however, put a stop to the growing of silk, which had been confined principally to the neighborhood of Philadelphia. At a time subsequent to the war of Independence, a general plan for the cultivation of silk seems to have been put in operation in different parts of New England, under the patronage of the clergy.

We have before us a pamphlet printed in Windham, (Conn.) in 1792, entitled *Some Modern Directions on the Culture and Management of Silk*. The silk raised in the single town of Mansfield, in 1825, was estimated at \$15,000.

In the counties of Windham and Tol'and in Connecticut, silk has been for many years a staple article of produce. The quantity raised last year in Windham alone was estimated at \$31,000. The soil of Windham county is represented as generally hard and rocky—less valuable than many other parts of the state. Yet so valuable is the silk cultivation, that the price of land has been greatly

advanced, and every portion of the produce increased.

It is said that silk can be afforded by the pound, at a much less rate in most of the United States, than the average price in France or Italy, owing partly to the rent of land being lower among us; the climate subjecting the worm to fewer diseases; and the tree affording more leaves for feeding them.

Mr Samuel Spaulding of Middletown, (Conn.) has upwards of 200,000 silk worms at work this season.

Mr Pliny Earle of Leicester, (Mass.) has about 30,000 silk worms in successful operation.

One gentleman in the vicinity of Philadelphia has several acres devoted to the raising of mulberry shrubs for silk worms.

Joshua Clarke Esq. of South Kingston, R. I. has planted this spring 6000 mulberry trees; and intends enlarging the number next season.

Large quantities of White Mulberry seed have been sent this season from the New England Farmer office, to some public spirited gentlemen in Illinois, where they intend to undertake the rearing of silk worms; and are confident it will be a judicious and profitable measure.

Considerable efforts of a similar nature are making in Orange county, N. Y. Boscawen, N. H. Stow and Dudley, Mass. and in several other places, of the extent and success of which we cannot at present inform our readers.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette says that scarcely a family in that city has been without some examples of the industry of the silk worm. Children have attended to them as a matter of amusement, and with such complete success, that we feel confident, that in a few years they will manage to derive a profit from their amusement. Their common allowance of pocket money has been expended in the purchase of worms or cocoons; the former for spinning and the latter either to wind into skeins or for awaiting the approach of the butterfly, and procuring the eggs in security of a plentiful production of 'spinnners' for another season. We mention these facts to show the great ease and simplicity with which the silk may be produced; and such has been the success attending experiments this season, that we should suppose that any desirable quantity of worms might be procured at the proper time next summer to try the experiment of profit upon silk labours.

The value of the silk manufacture of Great Britain is reckoned at \$45,000,000, and gives support to 600,000 souls.—Yet she imports all the raw material, and her manufacturers have hitherto been obliged to pay a duty of one dollar per pound on that raw material. The wages of the workmen employed in its different branches amount to \$15,000,000.

CLOSE OF THE FIFTH VOLUME.

We close the present volume of the New England Farmer, with sentiments of gratitude for the favours we have received, and cheerful anticipations respecting our future progress. As our circulation enlarges, our correspondence increases, and new sources of information relative to the great objects to which the New England Farmer is devoted, are daily developed. A still wider circulation would, however, enable us to be more extensively useful; and, gathering the fruits of knowledge from a wider field, we could hardly fail to accumulate a still more abundant harvest. We

have, however, no reason for regret, nor cause of complaint, and should be very ungrateful should we omit this opportunity, in general terms to acknowledge past favours as well as solicit a continuance of that patronage which alone can enable us to make our paper profitable to the public as well as lighten the labours of its conductor.

YELLOW LOCUST.

This native American tree, so rapid in its growth, valuable for ship timber, serviceable for posts, and useful to farmers, on many accounts, we are happy to learn has been extensively cultivated this season in New England; and large quantities of the seed have been sent to Europe. An account of its mode of culture, uses, &c. will be found in the current volume of the New England Farmer, pages 177, 180, 300, 340.

HORTICULTURAL AND FLORIST'S SOCIETIES.

Societies with these titles are forming in many of the principal towns in England and Scotland having for their object the improvement and introduction of new species of fruit, and ornamental flowers, from different parts of the world. Popular lectures on horticulture, botany, &c. are given at the meetings. There are three which hold their meetings in Edinburgh and its immediate vicinity the Caledonian Horticultural Society, the Edinburgh Amateur Florist Society, and the Edinburgh New Horticultural Society. The oldest of these (the Caledonian) has a garden; and is making efforts to establish a regius professorship of Horticulture in the University of Edinburgh, whose object is not merely the instruction of operative gardeners; but that of men of taste and literature to convert one of the most useful arts into one of the most interesting of the sciences; to give a taste for horticulture to the students of all the professions. At some of the shows of fruit and flowers, premiums of five guineas are offered for the best varieties.—We have received from Scotland a quart of gooseberries, preserved in spirit which may be seen at the New England Farmer office, which measure 4 inches in circumference.

The London Horticultural Society has nearly 3000 members; and has honorary members and collectors of fruits and flowers in India, China, Africa, the islands in the Pacific, the northwest coast of America, and in fact in all quarters of the globe. This Society has introduced many valuable fruits; and has liberally disseminated its seeds and plants to various countries. Some of their varieties of fruit have been received by gentlemen in this vicinity.

MIDDLESEX CATTLE SHOW.

We understand the Trustees of the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers are making arrangements for an extensive Cattle Show, &c. at Concord. The address will be delivered by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT.

STRAMONIUM, OR THORN APPLE.

"In Virginia, where the Stramonium is called the Jamestown weed, the leaves boiled and used as greens, turned some soldiers sent thither to quell a rebellion into good natured fools, for eleven days, after which they returned to themselves again, not remembering any thing that had passed. Dr Bartram of Philadelphia, was called to a child, seized with idiocy without fever." The child appeared very happy; talking, laughing, and in constant motion; yet so weak, it could not

stand or walk without tottering. He exhibited an emetic and the seeds of the *thorn apple* were rejected." To counteract the effects of Stramonium, Read's pump or emetics must be resorted to.

A correspondent remarks that this is a good time to bud cherry trees of 15 or 20 years old.—The process is thought to be safer than grafting.

Whitewashing.—The practice of whitewashing apartments eminently contributes to the preservation of health: hence we would recommend the proprietors of cottages, to enjoin their tenants regularly to perform this operation, at least once annually. In countries abounding with lice, the expense will be trifling; and, even though the article should be purchased, the whole cost will not exceed one shilling. It ought to be remarked, however, that *hot or quick-time* is preferable to any other, and must be employed as soon as possible after it is slacked; for, by attending to this circumstance, its effects, in destroying vermin, and removing infection, will be considerably increased.

A Georgian Editor adds to a thousand reasons why his subscribers ought to pay in advance, that his Collector would have to travel 6000 miles a year to wait upon each patron annually—and yet even then some might be so extremely unreasonable as to require successive calls!

Caterpillars.—An edict is published annually by the government of the Netherlands, ordering all the proprietors of lands and farmers to clear off these from the trees twice a year, viz. before the 25th of March and the 25th of April, under a penalty, determined by law.

Bees.—Where the buck-wheat, or, more properly, broom-wheat, *Polygonum fagopyrum*, is extensively cultivated, there bees collect beautiful wax and bad honey; where the saintfoin abounds, here the honey is delicious, but the wax is very difficult to bleach.

Employment of Bones as Manure.—The Chevalier Masclet has addressed a letter to M. Matthieu de Dombasle on this subject, stating how much it was struck with the advantages of manuring with bones, in a tour he lately made in Scotland. He found them equally effective on sandy and clayey soils, and that their benefit was felt for thirty years. On humid and calcareous soils they are of little use; but on grass-lands they are very beneficial.

Rapid Travelling.—The steam-boat Connecticut reached Providence from New York at 9 o'clock on Sunday last week, and her passengers were set down in Boston at 2 o'clock P. M. making a 18 hours' passage to Providence and only 23 ours from New York to Boston.

Salaries in Ireland.—The salary of the Lord lieutenant of Ireland, is 27,000*l.* per annum—equal to \$120,000. The salaries and fees of office of the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, amounts to 6,000*l.*—equal to \$26,666,66, and more than the salary of the President of the United States.

Mr Bryant.—It is stated in a New York paper that this excellent poet is about publishing another volume of his poems.

The Crops.—The present prospect of grain and grass in this county has scarcely ever been surpassed. More wheat has been sown than in former years, and it is coming to perfection in fine order. Apprehensions have been entertained that the frequent rains would injure it, but this has not been the case yet, as far as we have heard—a drying sun has followed the showers of rain so closely that the wet has not remained long enough on the grain to injure it. The rye is also fine, and the crop abundant; and the meadows are loaded with the best of grass. The corn and other summer crops look fine, and bid fair to produce a great yield. The harvest is commencing, and if no unforseen event of Providence should intervene, the heart of the farmer will soon be cheered, in realising so bountifully the fruits of his labor, under the blessing of a kind Providence. [Goshen, N. Y. paper.]

Manufacturing Ice.—An apothecary of Caen, in Normandy, has lately discovered a method of procuring ice at all seasons of the year, by mixing four pounds of sulphuric acid (oil of vitrol), 36 degrees with five pounds of sulphate of soda (Glauber salts in powder.) This mixture must be made in an earthen ware or China vessel, and the water which it is wished to congeal must be put in it in a separate vessel, wrapped round with flannel, cotton, thick paper, or some other non-conductor of heat, and the operation must be repeated three times on the same body of water.

Lottery Business.—The selling of lottery tickets is completely out up in the city. When the new law went into operation, about thirty licenses were taken out, producing a sum to the charitable institutions of about \$7,500. Since, however, the business has been so dull, that several have shut up shop pulled down their signs, and betaken themselves to other occupations. Some of the most ancient of lottery vendors sell two or three tickets a week and some as many as half a dozen. Before next spring, the whole lot of lottery dealers will be reduced to a handful. [Albany Argus.]

Peaches, pears and apples are already in the Philadelphia market. The fruit this season will be abundant.

II S. Tarnor, Esq. of Philadelphia, the author of several valuable geographical works, has recently been elected an honorary member of the Geographical Society of Paris.

A large quantity of fish of different kinds, some sharks among them, drifted ashore dead near Wilmington, N. C. on the 3d inst. The negroes on one plantation gathered up and salted about 30 bbls.

Yellow Locust Seed, &c.

For sale at the New England Farmer office, a few lbs. Yellow Locust Seed, superior scarlet short top Radish, White Mulberry, 13 varieties of Turnip, Ginko or pickling Cucumber, &c. with a new assortment of ornamental flower seeds.

Just received for sale at the New England Farmer office, No. 52 North Market Street, the following agricultural books in addition to those advertised July 6.

Bakewell on Wool.—Huber on Bees.—Coxe on Fruit Trees.—Bonner on Bees.—Kames' Gentleman Farmer.—Gleanings in Husbandry.—Sweet's Botanical Cultivator.—Nuttall's Botany.—Sinclair's Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis, (a valuable work on grasses.)

BELLFOUNDER. This celebrated horse, of a bright Bay, with black legs, standing 15 hands high, a celebrated trotter, and a true descendant of the *Fire-axeys*, will stand at Col. Jaques' stable, in Charlestown, during the season. Charge \$20, and \$1,00 the groom.—see New England Farmer, May 4, 1826.

ROMAN. This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay, with black legs, mane and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams in Northborough (Vts.) at \$20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, May 25.

Notice.

A young gentleman who has had advantages of the best academical, university and professional education, and of acquiring the French and Italian languages at bread, wishes to obtain a situation which would be permanent, as professor or tutor in a college, or instructor in an academy or school. Any propositions, present or prospective, addressed to A. B. care of Rev. Dr. Jenks, Boston, Mass. will receive immediate attention.

THE ADMIRAL. The Subscriber informs those who are desirous of improving by this fine imported animal, that he will be kept on the farm of John Welles sq. Dorchester, near the Rev. Dr Codman's meeting-house, till further notice. Terms three dollars.

Apply to A. GREENWOOD on said farm.
Jan 11m Feb. 16.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

	FROM	OT
APPLES, best,	lbi	none
ASHES, pot, 1st sort, - - -	too.	80 04
pearl do. - - -		95 04
BEANS, white, - - -	bush	1 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new, -	bbl.	9 25
cargo, No 1, new, - - -		8 12
No 2, new, - - -		6 75
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	12 15
CHEESE, new milk, - - -		6 18
skimmed milk, - - -		5 6
FLAX - - -		
FLAX SEED - - -	bush	90
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 50
Genesee, - - -		4 75
Rye, best, - - -		none
GRAIN, - - -	bush	70
Corn - - -		56
Barley - - -		1 00
Oats - - -		35
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new, -	lb.	9 16
HOPS, No 1, inspection - -		1 15
LOME - - -	cask	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	77 78
PLASTER PARIS, retails at	ton.	2 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	12 00
navy, mess, do. - - -		10 75
Cargo, No 1, do. - - -	bush	1 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass, - - -	lb.	8 10
Clay - - -		38 45
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		20 25
do do unwashed - - -		28 24
do 3-4 washed - - -		25 50
do 1-2 & 4 do - - -		20 25
Native - - - do - - -		33 37
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		25 30
do 2d sort - - -		28 32
do Spinning, 1st sort		

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces - - -	lb.	8 10
PORK, fresh, best pieces, -		8 10
whole hogs, - - -		none
VEAL, - - -		5 7
MUTTON, - - -		15 20
POULTRY, - - -		12 14
BUTTER, keg & tub,		14 16
lump, best, - - -		14 18
EGGS, - - -		70 75
MEAL, Rye, retail, - - -	bush	80 85
Indian, do. - - -		75 1 00
POTATOES, (new) - - -		2 00
CIDER, (according to quality)	bbl.	4 00

Miscellaneous.

Description of a Cow.—At the sale of a farming stock in Gloucestershire, in England, the auctioneer gave the following extempore description of a cow:

Long in her sides, bright in her eyes,
Short in her legs, thin in her thighs,
Big in her ribs, wide in her pins,
Full in her bosom, small in her shins,
Long in her face, fine in her tail,
And never deficient in filling her pail.

The following lines are copied from a sign affixed to a post at the corner of two miserable muddy roads in England:

This road is not passable,
Not even Jack-ass-able:
When this way you do travel,
Pray bring your own gravel.

"There is no disputing about tastes."—Assafetida is a gum obtained from the tree of a plant, which grows in Persia and India. Its flavour is extremely unpleasant, and its odor insufferably fetid, yet the inhabitants of the provinces where it is produced are strongly attached to it, use it as a seasoning for their food, and call it the food of the gods! [Hamp. Gaz.]

The following is an extract from a deposition lately taken in an adjoining county—"The Deponent went to the house of the said B. C. and offered to serve the notice as aforesaid, whereupon the said B. C. drew a pistol and declared that he would blow this Deponent to Hell, which deponent verily believes he would have done." [Pittsburg Democrat.]

A good story is told of the dreadful consequences of wearing a shabby hat. It lost the owner, during the experiment, love, friendship, and respect, and changed them for contempt. No matter that the head, heart, and habits were the same, the hat decided.

Dighton Rock.—A lithographic copy, on a reduced scale, of the celebrated inscription on the rock at Dighton, or rather at Berkley, in this State, has just been published.

Gov. Desha has pardoned his son Isaac, before conviction! a jury could not be obtained at the late term of Harrison Circuit, Desha having exercised to the full extent, his privilege of peremptory challenge. He was accordingly remanded to jail, as the Judge refused to renew his sureties.—According to the Kentucky Reporter, the Governor was present when he was remanded, and addressed the people in a speech of considerable length, and concluded by reversing the order of the Court, and setting his son at liberty. He is stated to have treated the Court with great indignity.

A Kentucky paper in speaking of Isaac B. Desha, says—"Isaac looks as well as he did before he cut his throat, though not quite so fleshy. He breathes through a tube, in which he makes a considerable wheezing."—N. Y. Com. Adv.

Example.—At Alstead, in New Hampshire, a large majority of the soldiers assembled for an annual training, voted that they would not drink ardent spirits, and maintained this profession of

sobriety by practice. This is an example worthy of remark and imitation, as trainings too often produce riotous and disorderly scenes in social society rather than any improvement in military tactics or subordination.

THAMES TUNNEL.

In consequence of a report that had reached us, that the exertions of Mr. Brunel had been successful in closing the aperture into the tunnel, we, this morning, made inquiries into the correctness of the fact, and are now most happy to confirm its truth. The leakage, or rather the rush of water has been stopped, and the engine was rapidly draining off the fluid. It commenced working at one o'clock yesterday, and by six o'clock in the evening so far exhausted the shaft of its contents, that the upper brick work of the parallel arch-way was distinctly visible.

Mr Brunel then gave orders that the pumping should cease, as his object was, for the present, to reduce the body of water in the shaft just so much as would leave a sufficiently preponderating weight over where the aperture was, to condense and give a consistency to the materials which had been applied for its stoppage.

The shaft had been emptied to the depth of 34 feet, but this being five feet below the bed of the river, it was considered eligible, to reduce it, and allow an increase of water, until it again reached 20 feet, which would leave a superincumbent pressure of a column of water, on the exterior, equal in amount; a quantity considered sufficiently adequate to give the required density to the clay.

The pumping having the latter object in view, is now going on but slowly. The engine was set at work again this morning at 2 o'clock, and its full powers, when considered prudent to clear out, not alone the shaft but the archways, may be determined by the fact, that it yesterday discharged 6,400 cubic feet of water per hour, and emptied the shaft of four feet in depth, within a similar period.

Among the many reasons assigned for the accident, one has been omitted, and that not the least probable, which is, that from the carrying away a considerable quantity of ballast from this particular spot, the bed of the river was so reduced as to be unable to support the incumbent weight of water, when any portion of the soil underneath, was removed.

The workmen and labourers are in the highest spirits, and express, so great is their confidence in Mr Brunel's ability and extreme caution, their intention to resume their labours the moment he gives them directions.—London paper, May 26.

The Viceroy of Egypt, long known as a *Colton Grocer*, has lately become a Wholesale Manufacturer. He employs 18,000 weavers, freights many vessels, and has his factors in Leghorn, Florence and various cities of Sicily. He is one of the most extraordinary men of this extraordinary age of self-created great men, having risen to his present elevation from a private mameluke.

To Ministers of all Denominations.—Avoid, says Dr Clarke, the error of those who are continually finding fault with their congregations because worse do not attend. This is both imprudent and unjust: *imprudent*, for as people do not like to be forced into what should be a *free will* offering, so they are infallibly disgusted with those who at-

tempt it: *unjust*, it being contrary both to reason and equity, to scold those who come because others do not attend. I have known this conduct scatter a congregation, but I never knew it gather one. Indeed it savors too much of pride and self-love. It seems to say, "Why do you not come to hear me? am I not a most excellent preacher? what a reproach it is to your understanding that you keep away when I am here!"—Bring Christ with you, and preach his truth in the love thereof, and you will never be without a congregation, if God have any work for you to do that place.

In the city of New York there are at this time pending before the four courts, no less than one thousand and sixty cases. There must have been some obstruction in the course of law to cause such an accumulation of troubles.

To Preserve the Teeth.—Let finely pulverised charcoal be heated to redness in an iron kettle, and while hot poured into a bowl of clean water. Put this immediately into a bottle and cork it tight. When used, shake it up, take a small quantity the mouth, and rub the teeth. Every thing it renders the breath unpleasant, and is injurious and destructive to the teeth, will be removed. Or, if a dry powder is preferred, the charcoal may be put into the phial and secured from the air by a tight cork.—Mass. Spy.

Means of preventing Intemperance.

1. Give children a good education. Ignorance and drunkenness are very concomitant evils.
2. Sabbath School instruction.
3. Full employment in early life. Where a person has nothing to do he will invariably do something worse than nothing.
4. Make home a happy place. Parents and children should conspire to render the domestic fire-side the dearest place on earth.
5. Let parents be particular as to the company with which they permit their children to associate.
6. Teach them that the physical effects of temperate drinking are highly injurious.
7. Let parents set an example of the strict temperance.
8. Encourage the laborious part of the community to deposit their surplus wages in the Savings Banks.

Saxony Sheep.

On Friday the 24th August next, at 3 o'clock P. M. at Brighton near Boston, will be sold by public auction, a choice stock of about 100 Saxony Rams, imported in the brig Comet, Capt. Meef, from H. burg.

These sheep were selected from the purest blood of the kingdom, and will be found at least, equal in point of fineness of fleece and symmetry of form to any hitherto imported. The sale will be perfectly free and unlimited.

Samples of the wool from different parts of each animal may be seen at No. 46 Central street, or at the office of the auctioneers, at any time previous to sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD.

J. S. A. French's Patent Hoes, Constantly for sale by Fales & Weld, 31 & 32 So Market street, sole agents for vending the same.

The FARMER is published every Friday, at \$2 per annum, or \$2.50 if paid in advance.

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